5. Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

October 1873

MYSORE PROVINCE,

OCTOBER, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

FOR THE

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.
JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

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MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1873.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 14th October 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1592—179, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1873.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that considerable inconvenience is felt in this Province from the absence of express legal authority for the arrest of wandering lunatics and for their detention in the Lunatic Asylum, under proper care and treatment.

2. The provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Criminal Procedure Code relate to *Criminal* lunatics only, and not to such as are not charged with any criminal offence. Persons of the latter class are frequently seen wandering about in a helpless condition, but the Police have no authority to arrest them till they actually commit some criminal offence. Such persons are, in other parts of India, dealt with according to the provisions of Act XXXVI of 1858, and in February last, the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, upon the representation of the Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, recommended that the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this enactment may be extended to this Province.

3. I called for reports on the subject from the Commissioners of the other Divisions and from the Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore. The Commissioner of Ashtagram advocates the introduction of the Act in its integrity; and the Commissioner of Nagar thinks that it will be sufficient if the Act were taken as a guide. Dr. Oswald * deprecates the introduction of the Act as it is very technical and likely to throw obstacles in the way of private parties bringing their lunatic friends or relatives for treatment to the Asylum.

*Copy of his letter No. 362, dated 5th May 1873, is herewith submitted.

4. I am of opinion that a few simple rules on the subject will meet the requirements of this Province. I think that wandering and dangerous lunatics, who may not be cared for, or who may be neglected, by their friends or relatives, must be taken charge of by Government, and that every facility should be given to private persons to resort to the Asylum for the treatment of their afflicted friends or relatives. With this object in view, I have framed a few rules on the subject, and beg to submit them herewith for the Chief Commissioner's approval and the sanction of the Government of India.

5. In Rules 3, 4, & 5 I have made provision for Magistrates dealing with wandering and dangerous lunatics in a summary manner. These rules are mainly founded upon the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of the Act, but I have made the taking of medical evidence compulsory only in the case of Magistrates in the outlying Districts to provide against persons being sent to the Asylum from long distances on insufficient grounds.

6. I do not consider it expedient to conform to the circuitous procedure prescribed in Sections 7 and 8 of the Act in the case of other lunatics, and I have accordingly provided by Rule 8 for their being admitted into the Asylum upon the application of a guardian, friend or relative. By Rule 7, I restrict the power of the Civil Courts to direct admission into the Asylum to the cases of persons about whose guardianship they may adjudicate.

7. Rule 12 provides for the removal of lunatic convicts into the Asylum, a power which by the law as it stands the Judicial Commissioner cannot now exercise. A similar provision was contained in Section 396 of the old Criminal Procedure Code. It was embodied in Section 31 of Act V of 1871 (Prisons Act not applied to Mysore) and has not in consequence been re-enacted by Act X of 1872, the new Criminal Procedure Code.

8. By the Chief Commissioner's Notification dated 16th June 1868, three official visitors were appointed to the Asylum at Bangalore, but in order to give due effect to Rule 11, it will be desirable to appoint a larger number of visitors.

Notification, Bangalore, dated 16th June 1868.

Under Section 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned Officers are appointed *ex officio* official visitors to the Bangalore Lunatic Asylum.

Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.
Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division.
Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
14th October 1873.

From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, Bangalore, No. 362, dated Bangalore, 5th May 1873.

In reply to your No. 8 of the 3rd ultimo, asking me to express my opinion as to the advisability of applying the provisions of Act No. XXXVI of 1858 to this Province, I have the honor tooffer the following remarks.

2. The Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore is entirely supported by Government as a charitable institution, but such patients as have means of their own, pay for their diet only ; but these are very few indeed.

3. Patients are admitted—

1st. On the simple application of their friends as into any other Hospital.

2ndly. Insanes found wandering about without apparently any one to take care of them, are sent to the Asylum by the Civil authorities.

3rdly. People are sent to the Asylum by Magistrates when arrested for any mis-demeanour, if there is reason to suppose they have committed the offence they are accused of, while insane, for observation and report as to their insanity or otherwise.

4. The patients alluded to under the 1st head, if in Bangalore, are brought before me, and if they appear to me proper subjects for admission, are at once admitted.

5. Those under the 2nd head are sometimes, but not always, first examined by the Medical Officer or subordinate of the District.

6. On the recovery of a patient under the 1st head, the friends are sent for if they can be found, and he or she is given into their charge before the Amildar ; if the friends cannot be found, the patient is forwarded to his or her village with a peon, and there released.

7. When a patient under the 2nd head recovers, he or she is sent to the authority who sent him or her to the Asylum, or intimation is given that the patient has recovered, and been released.

8. The patients under the 3rd head are reported upon as soon as it is possible to form an opinion, and detained until recovery, when they are sent to the Magistrate who sent them to the Asylum.

9. Friends are admitted once a week (every Sunday) to the Asylum, and any patients other than those sent by Magistrates under the 2nd and 3rd heads, are delivered over to the care of friends who brought them, at any time, if they wish to remove them ; but if they are not recovered they are sent before the Amildar that he may take security from the friends that they will take proper care of them, and not maltreat them.

10. In short, every facility is offered to people bringing their friends to the Asylum for treatment, and if they wish they can remove them when they like, though I generally try to dissuade them from doing so if I think removal will be injurious to the patient.

11. I think that the introduction of Act XXXVI will throw many obstacles in the way of people bringing their friends for treatment. In proof of this, I may mention that, on several occasions during the past year, I directed people who had brought their friends for admission to go to the Magistrate and state the circumstances under which they sought admission for them, but in not one instance did they do so, except when I directed Mr. D'Cruz to accompany them to the Amildar and get them a speedy hearing.

12. In fact, I believe, the poor man will be deterred by the many difficulties of complying with the forms required by the Act, and, rather than encounter them, will resort to the usual way people treat lunatics in this country who are troublesome, and which is to tie them up in the backyards of their houses, beat and starve them when troublesome, at least I know I have seen such cases brought to the Asylum here, the unfortunate creature's arms and legs bearing marks where they have been tied with ropes, and then only cry "Rice" "Rice" until their hunger was appeased ; surely this is not a desirable state of things to encourage or perpetuate.

13. Lunacy is not so common in this country, I believe, as in more civilized parts of the world, but still, I have no doubt, there are many insane people of whom nothing is ever heard.

14. The cure of insanity depends so much on the early period which the patient is placed under treatment, (all recoveries nearly take place within a year of date of attack, after which the probability of recovery diminishes very rapidly) that every encouragement should be offered to people to bring their friends for treatment.

15. A Lunatic Asylum is a Hospital for the treatment of diseases of the mind, and I do not see why admission into it should be surrounded with difficulties (in this country at least) any more than into a Hospital for treatment of bodily diseases.

Draft of Rules for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums in the Province of Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the reception and detention of lunatics in Asylums established for that purpose in the Mysore Province, the following rules, having the force of law, will come into, and be in, force in the said Province on and after the————day of————1873.

Establishment of Lunatic Asylums.

1. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, establish Asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics at such places within the limits of the said Province as may be deemed proper.

Rules for the management of such Asylums.

2. The management of every Lunatic Asylum and the care and custody of its inmates shall be regulated according to such rules as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint for every Asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer. Every Asylum shall be under the charge of a Medical Officer.

Magistrates to send wandering Lunatics to the Asylum.

3. It shall be the duty of every Officer in charge of a Police station to apprehend, and send to a competent Magistrate, all persons found wandering at large, within his jurisdiction, who are deemed to be lunatics, and by reason of their lunacy are considered to be dangerous or incapable of taking care of themselves. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate is satisfied, after inspecting such person and making any necessary enquiry, that he is a fit person to be detained in a Lunatic Asylum under care and treatment, he shall forward him forthwith to a Lunatic Asylum, together with an order in the accompanying form No. 1. Provided that instead of sending such person to the Lunatic Asylum, the Magistrate may make him over to the care of a friend or relative who may undertake, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he shall be taken proper care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others.

Magistrates to send neglected Lunatics to the Asylums, &c

4. If it shall appear to a competent Magistrate, on the report of a Police Officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction, deemed to be a lunatic, is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed lunatic, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him; and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, may commit him to jail for a period not exceeding one month. If there be no person legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, or, if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding section, and, upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into the Lunatic Asylum. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid which may come to his knowledge.

Where no Asylum is established, Lunatics to be detained in Jails pending enquiry.

5. Whenever under Sections 3 and 4 a person deemed to be a lunatic is brought before a competent Magistrate who holds his Court at a place where no Lunatic Asylum is established, such Magistrate may direct his detention in the nearest jail pending the result of the enquiry required to be made under these rules, and he shall, before sending such person to a Lunatic Asylum, take some medical evidence to shew that such person is a lunatic and a fit person to be kept in a Lunatic Asylum under care and treatment.

Persons sent by Magistrates to be received into the Asylum.

6. The Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum shall, on such person as aforesaid being sent to him under Sections 3 and 4 of these Rules, cause all particulars concerning him as far as they may be ascertainable to be entered in a register to be kept in Form No. 2 annexed to these rules, and shall also record in column 14 of the said register his own opinion whether such person is a lunatic and a fit person to be received and detained in the Lunatic Asylum. If such Medical Officer's opinion should be that such person as aforesaid is not a lunatic, and a fit person to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum, he shall forthwith send an extract from the register to the Magistrate whose duty it shall then be to direct his discharge either immediately or upon the order of the official visitors at their next meeting, as provided for in Rule 11.

Civil Courts may send Lunatics to the Asylums.

7. The Medical Officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum shall receive and detain, under proper care and treatment, any person deemed to be a lunatic sent together with an application in Form 2 by any Civil Court adjudicating regarding the guardianship of such person under the "Rules relative to the custody and guardianship of minors, lunatics, idiots, &c." dated 25th April 1872. The particulars concerning such person shall thereupon be entered in the register in Form No. 2.

Lunatics may be received into the Asylums on the application of their friends or relatives.

8. The Medical Officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum may receive and detain under proper care and treatment any lunatic person upon the application of a relative, friend, or guardian of such person, entering the particulars concerning such person in the register in Form No. 2, and taking the signature of such relative, friend or guardian in column 13 of the register, in proof of the application made by him.

Expenses of Lunatics received under orders of Civil Courts.

9. The Civil Court acting under Rule 7 shall make such arrangement as it may consider proper for the payment, to the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, of the expenses of the lunatic person received into the Asylum under its orders, or may, if it considers it proper, order that the lunatic must be treated and cared for in the Asylum at the cost of Government.

Expenses of Lunatics received upon application of private parties.

10. The Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum receiving a lunatic under Rule 8 may, if he considers it proper, require the relative, friend or guardian of such lunatic to engage in writing to pay for the expenses which may be incurred in the maintenance and treatment of such lunatic, and may also refuse to receive such lunatic unless such engagement be entered into.

Discharge of Lunatics under orders of the official visitors.

11. Two or more of the official visitors shall meet and see and examine the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum as far as possible once at least in every month. They may by an order under their hands direct the discharge of any person detained under these Rules. Notice of such order shall immediately be sent to the Magistrate, Court or private person under whose orders or upon whose application the Lunatic may have been received. The official visitors shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, any remarks which they may deem proper to make in regard to the management and condition of the Asylum and its inmates.

Removal of Lunatic convicts into Asylums.

12. It shall be competent to the Judicial Commissioner, on being satisfied that any convict imprisoned in any jail is a lunatic, to direct his removal to any Lunatic Asylum established within the Mysore Province to be kept there under treatment. The time during which such prisoner is so confined in the Lunatic Asylum shall be reckoned as part of the term of his imprisonment. When it appears to the Judicial Commissioner that such prisoner has become of sound mind, he shall remand the prisoner to the prison from which he was removed, if then still liable to be kept in custody, or, if not, shall order him to be discharged.

Definitions of "Lunatic," "Magistrate."

13. The word "Lunatic" as used in these rules shall mean and include every person of unsound mind and every person being an idiot. The "Magistrate" competent to take proceedings under these rules is any Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a division of a District or any First Class Magistrate each within his ordinary jurisdiction.

Saving of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XXXI.

14. Nothing contained in these rules shall be taken to affect the provisions of Chapter 31 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
14th October 1873.

No. I.

To

The Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at—

Whereas (here enter the name, previous occupation, place of residence, probable age and caste of the lunatic) appears upon due enquiry made by me to be a proper person to be kept in a Lunatic Asylum under care and treatment, this is to direct that under section* of the Rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in Asylums, the said (name of the lunatic) be received into the Lunatic Asylum at there to be kept under safe custody and proper care and treatment until discharged therefrom in due course of Law.

* Section 3 or 4 as the case may be.

No. II.

Register of Persons received in the Lunatic Asylum at—

Number.	Name of patient in full.	Sex, and age and whether married, single or widowed.	Condition of life and previous occupation and also the religious persuasion as far as known.	Previous place of abode.	Whether this is the first attack, and age, if known, on first attack.	When and where previously under care and treatment.	Whether subject to epilepsy, suicidal, or dangerous to others, &c.	Duration of attack and supposed cause.	Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.	Date of admission into the Asylum.	Particulars and dates of the authority for admission, *i. e.*, of order of any Magistrate or application of Civil Courts or private parties, and section of the Rules under which admitted.	If admitted upon an application by a private party, his name, occupation, and signature.	Opinion of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum on admission of the patient.	How disposed of and date.	At whose cost the patient was maintained while in the Asylum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Note.—The application by Civil Courts and private parties and the Register in the Asylum must contain the above particulars as far as possible.

Order.—Ordered, that the following letter be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3846—116, J, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
14th October 1873.

No. 3846.
116, J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 14*th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Judicial."

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter No. 1592—179, dated the 3rd October 1873, from the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, with its enclosures, on the subject of the introduction of some rules having the force of law for the arrest of wandering lunatics, and for their detention in Lunatic Asylums under proper care and treatment.

2. The rules proposed by Mr. Gordon, appear to the Chief Commissioner to be suitable and necessary, and Colonel Meade begs that their adoption in Mysore may be authorized.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 18th October 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department No. 1465—166, dated Bangalore, 24th September 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith in *original the reports of Commissioners of Divisions on the proposals contained in the letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 28—1241, dated—July 1873, sent me with order No. 2223, Judicial 65, dated 31st July last; and I proceed to give briefly my own view of the said proposals.

*To be kindly returned.

2. No one who has any experience of the working of our present system of appeal in the Courts of Civil Judicature in India, can peruse the letter from the Government of India above referred to, and the connected papers on the subject, without feeling that it is time to take some action to improve that system.

3. It is beyond question clear that the present system does not work satisfactorily.

4. The people of India are notoriously prone to litigation, and they pursue a law-suit with extraordinary keenness; without regard to self-interest, they press on an appeal from Court to Court in the hope merely of winning. So long as there be a Court of appeal open, so surely will an appeal be preferred.

5. It is manifest that it is right to place some reasonable check upon a spirit of litigation such as this, and the direction of the proposed action of the Government of India cannot fail, therefore, to commend itself to all interested in the administration of justice in India.

6. I heartily concur with those who hold that the main object must be to improve the Courts of first instance, and much improvement has in fact of late years been made in these Courts. Indeed, if we may be guided by the opinions of very high authorities, quoted in these papers, it would seem that, in Lower Bengal at least, the Courts of first instance are superior to the Courts immediately above them, a state of things which is peculiar, and for which time alone can afford a remedy.

7. I can refer to personal experience of many of those Munsiffs' Courts from 1855 to 1865, and the description given of them by competent Judges now, shews that the advance, even since the last named date, has been very great.

8. But though no effort to improve the lowest Courts should anywhere be relaxed, it is nevertheless desirable to consider whether, at the same time, auxiliary changes in procedure may not be introduced with advantage, and no change can be so easily affected and is at the same time so important and so likely to be efficacious, as a change in the appeal rules.

9. It will not be necessary for me to travel over the ground so fully and ably discussed in the papers before me. It cannot be denied that the direction of the proposed action is highly desirable.

10. Before giving my view of each change proposed, I would refer to the limit of value which it is proposed to fix to restrict the power of appeal. *Primâ facie*, my opinion would coincide with those who have suggested Rs. 500 as a limit, but on consideration of the arguments here advanced in favor of a lower limit, and also on the principle that, in introducing such reforms, it is wise to initiate them with moderation, I concur in the view that Rs. 200 will be a reasonable limit.

11. And now with regard to the proposed changes, I follow the order of the summary contained in para 33 of the Government of India letter:—

A.—I entirely concur in the proposed change and in its principle.

B.—And in this.

C.—And in this.

D.—I dissent from this proposal, because I entirely assent to the principle on which proposal B is based: a principle which underlies the reform now intended, *viz.*, that when two Courts have examined a suit and are unanimous in their decisions upon it, sufficient efforts to do justice have been made. I dissent, further, on the ground that the operation of this proposal will be irregular and unequal. It will vary very much with the character of the Appellate Court. A third appeal will or will not be permitted, according as the Judge of the Appellate Court may happen or not to be capable, weak, self-reliant or

diffident, and such appeals will vary in different localities accordingly. This appears to me to be objectionable. If an appeal is to be allowed, it should rest on more sure and equal basis. I venture to question the sufficiency of the answer which anticipates criticism on proposal D, contained in para 30 of the Government of India letter. I should accept that answer as conclusive, if it applied to a Court of first instance, not so, as it is used with regard to a Court of *appeal*, for such Court is of course dealing with a judgment of another Court as well as its own, and I am not prepared to admit the right of the Appellate Court to say that the concurrent judgments of the *two* Courts, its own and that of another, more favorably circumstanced in some respects than itself for coming to a decision, shall be regarded as *not* conclusive. Instead of the proposal D, I should be disposed to permit an Appellate Court when it agrees with the Court of first instance on the *facts*, but differs, or has doubts, on a question of law, to refer *such point of law* for an opinion of the High Court, and to defer judgment till such opinion had been received. I would certainly restrict such references to points of law. This course would resemble in principle the existing system of special, or partial appeals, but it would have the manifest advantages of guarantee that a point of law only would be referred, and of a saving of time and expense. The reference on a point of law should only be permissible on the express condition that the finding of the Appellate Court on the facts, has been in accord with that of the Court of first instance.

E. & F.—I would merge these in one, and without reference to any prohibitions, I would give a general power to the High Court to allow an appeal in any case whatever, if the nature of the suit be such that its value is not measurable in money, or if the question raised in it be of sufficient general public importance to warrant it. If it be thought that a proposal in the direction of D should be allowed, then, if the alternative suggestion above made be not approved, I should prefer to add to this last proposal (E and F), power to the High Court to permit appeals also in cases falling under B, when the reasons advanced for allowing such appeal by the Appellate Court, appear to the High Court good and sufficient. In other words, though I am against the proposal D entirely, yet if it be insisted on that some such provision is desirable, then I would substitute a reference on a point of law only, as above suggested before judgment; *or* I would limit the action of the Appellate Court to shewing cause, to the satisfaction of the High Court, why an appeal should be allowed and I would grant to the High Court in such case power to allow it.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, dated Yelwal,—September 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 1094—34, dated 12th ultimo, enclosing the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner for opinion, I have the honor to submit the following remarks.

It seems to be acknowledged on all sides that the existing system of partial appeals requires revision and the High Court's relief.

2. Various methods are suggested for effecting this. Mr. Stephen is of opinion that the one thing needful is to make the Courts of first instance trustworthy and competent, and there is no doubt that considerable improvement has taken place in that direction in these Courts, of late years, and the improvement is steadily progressing. This is notably the case in Mysore. But this is a slow remedy and can affect the evils under consideration only partially and remotely.

3. As regards the first point, *viz.*, the unsatisfactory nature of partial appeals, it has been clearly shewn that they are productive of more evil than good, that the Courts are powerless to grant complete relief under the existing system, and the remands to which it has recourse in many instances result only in additional expense and vexation to suitors without, in many cases, any tangible benefit accruing. It cannot therefore be doubted that the abolition of partial, and the substitution of general appeals, as advocated by Sir R. Couch, will be a boon to suitors.

4. But an unqualified concession of the right of general appeal will simply increase the work of the Courts beyond all bounds, and open a wide door for increased litigation at a ruinous cost to Government, and through which suitors will enter regardless of the cost to themselves.

5. To guard against Courts being flooded with second appeals, it is proposed to impose two restrictions:—

(1.) That there shall be no second appeal when the lower Appellate Court has confirmed in toto the decree of the Court of first instance. The reason for this rule being that when two Courts have after

patient hearing and investigation arrived at the same conclusion, the presumption arises that justice has been done in the case I cannot but consider this principle to be both sound and practical The grievance of the native is not so much that he does not receive justice But he cannot resist the temptation to appeal as long as there are Courts to appeal to He is unable to calculate that even if he should happen to be the winner, his gain will probably turn out a loss, and the present class of pleaders who are expected to advise him are only too likely to encourage rather than deter him in his mad pursuit of litigation

(2) This restriction however still leaves free a large number of cases which from their insignificance and the smallness of their money value do not deserve the consideration of such an exalted and highly paid body as the High Court, and which take up their time to the prejudice of more important cases From the figures given by Sir B. Peacock it is clear that the cost to Government is out of all proportion to the value of the suits, and the expenses of the parties are something ruinous It may be urged that suitors pay for the luxury of litigation, and are therefore entitled to consideration. But when the State sees that they indulge in this luxury at such a ruinous cost to themselves for the recovery of a sum utterly insignificant, it becomes a question whether it is not the duty of the Government to shut out such people from the High Court, and so rescue them from the temptation of extravagant litigation and save the precious time of the High Court I consider Rs 200 is a fair limit to fix upon, beyond which there shall be no second appeal

6 So far Rules A B and C in para 33 have my unqualified approval

7 But I am apprehensive that the qualifications following, if not rightly understood, may render nugatory the value of these rules I presume that D refers to cases falling under A, and of the nature described in para 29, which have a value irrespective of the money part of the question, such as titles, insignia, &c It is but just that in such cases the parties should have their rights determined by the Highest Court in the Province In case the lower Appellate Court should fail to appreciate the importance of the case, the High Court may order that such an appeal be allowed. (E)

8 If however the discretionary power given in D applies to cases falling under B also, I do not see the utility of that rule A qualification of this kind when coupled with rule F will, I fear, always give a handle to ingenious pleaders for harassing the High Court with imaginary grievances

9 Moreover, the necessity for the action of the Court under D will be obviated if the suggestions contained in para 34 should be freely resorted to by it By so doing there will be uniformity of practice and procedure throughout the Province

10. If rule D applies to cases under B also, I should for reasons above given, strongly recommend that B may be made absolute

11 Of course in extraordinary cases when a *prima facie* case has been made out for the interference of the High Court, it has power to act under F. This will be only in such rare cases that the High Court can well devote some time for their consideration

12 The greatest difficulty however appears to be felt with regard to the disposal of cases below Rs 200, in which the judgments of the Courts of first instance are reversed, or modified by the lower Appellate Courts

13 The Munsiffs being wiser than their superiors in the Districts, if really the case, is certainly an anomaly, and while improving the status of the former, it would be as well perhaps to pay a little attention to the latter But I do not consider that it will be prudent to relax rule A or add any qualification to it on this account Leaving the rule as it is the Government should change the constitution of the District Courts Already in Bengal a separate Judicial Branch is being organized, and I am sure that when Judges are called on to devote their attention solely to law, they will attain as high a status here as similar officers enjoy elsewhere

14 In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I feel confident if suggestions made in the paper before me are carried into effect, that immense good will be the result The lower Appellate Courts will be respected by the people when their decrees are made final, instead of being as now a mere channel by which access to the High Court is to be gained The District Judges will have greater responsibility, and are not likely to abuse their power in the face of a growing public opinion and an efficient bar

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 18th October 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 408, dated Bangalore, 11th September 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Government on the subject of revising the existing system of appeal in Courts of Civil jurisdiction, and in reply I beg to submit the following remarks.

2. Before answering you I thought it correct to ask for the opinion of two Officers of this Division who have had extra experience in Civil work, *viz.*, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Tambu Chetti, I did this demi-officially to save time, and I find from their replies that they concur in the opinion which I have myself long since formed, namely, that the sooner some measures are adopted to check the progress of unnecessary and vexatious litigation, the better it will be, not only for the credit of our Administration, which is considered now to intentionally foster this vice, but undoubtedly also the better for the people themselves.

3. The propositions A and B, para 33 of the Government letter, would meet many of the difficulties, though being strongly of opinion that there has been a marked improvement in the working of the Civil Courts during the last few years, as evidenced by the fact that in this Province in 1866 out of 12,994 suits disposed of, there were 2,092 appeals, and that in 1872 though 21,730 suits were decided there were only 784 appeals, I consider that Rs. 300 would be a preferable limit to Rs. 200.

4. With reference to the other points noted, the only ones which occur to me as likely to be taken undue advantage of by the genuinely litigious portion of the community, are those which allow a general or special appeal by permission of the Appellate Court, and the other is the reservation given to the High Court to permit special appeals in cases not admissible as of right.

5. With regard to the first of these two points, the love of litigation or rather the spirit of litigiousness is now so rampant *here*, especially at Head Quarters, that I feel certain an application for permission to file a special appeal will be asked for in almost every case disposed of. Certainly in every one containing the shadow of a point of law, even with regard either to limitation or procedure ; for I could, if necessary, give several instances in which families that have split into factions, and factions that have become vindictive and litigious, have literally ruined themselves, and their not unwilling opponents, by incessant, persistent, and vexatious litigation. You will yourself well remember the Anjanéya Temple case which had cost the litigants a moderate fortune, and the climax of which was positively absurd, for when the temple was at length opened, the astonished litigants found that the deity which they had spent a fortune to recover was gone, having been surreptitiously carried off by parties unknown.

6. With regard to the 2nd point the High Court will, I think, be flooded with applications, and will find in this particular instance that the new remedy will turn out nearly as bad as the old disease.

7. I have only, in conclusion, to add that as far as my experience goes, there has been a *very* marked and decided improvement in the working of the Civil Courts during recent years, that this improvement is understood and appreciated by the people even now, and that with the establishment of Munsiffs at fixed Head Quarters, who understand their work, and are always accessible, that the Civil work will be still better done, and therefore any revision which will, without placing *too* much power in the hands of subordinate officers, check the growing spirit of vexatious and vindictive litigation, and at the same time relieve the superior Courts from petty work below their position and dignity, will be an immense administrative improvement, and will remedy a very great defect of system at any rate in this Province.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Circuit No. 5, Camp Anantapura, dated 13th September 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 1094—34, dated 12th ultimo, forwarding for my opinion the revising of the existing system of appeals in the Courts of Civil Judicature, I have the honor to state I concur in the opinion of Government as summarized in para 33 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in Home Department.

The subject is certainly one of vast importance, as there can be no doubt the present system of appeals is liable to much abuse, the remedies however pointed out in para 33 are so good in themselves that I feel confident their introduction will prove beneficial in every respect. No doubt other suggestions for lessening the present abuses can and will be suggested, but with your permission I would leave these for abler pens than mine.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
18th October 1873.

Speaking for this Division, the cases are as a rule of the most ordinary description of dealings between man and man in the borrowing and lending of money, and they are occasionally rendered intricate by the fraud and chicanery of the parties. Seldom does it occur that a nice point of law is raised. This being the case the Court of original jurisdiction is certainly the best Court to adjudicate on the merits of the case; appeals from these decisions would, I think, be still more rare by the changes proposed, A and B.

There are unfortunately here, and I should suppose every where, a certain class who live by litigation, if I may so speak, who make it their calling and devote their whole time and attention to the getting up and fostering of litigation, and buying up the case if need be. It is these men who are the pests of the Courts: having a smattering of law from their frequent attendance at Courts, they get up litigation for the mere love and excitement of it, and once a case is in Court nothing will satisfy them till it is carried through to the highest Court of appeal. These are the people that throw obstacles in the way of simple justice being meted out, quibbles of the law will be raised, cases of the High Courts quoted, and every possible blind thrown on the real merits of the case in order that a road may be paved for appeal. To all such the provisions of A and B will prove a decided and wholesome check.

The cases being as I have said mostly of a very simple nature, I cannot anticipate any evil arising from the restriction of appeals in cases A and B, especially with the provision that is made in para 34.

With regard to para 32, I would beg to suggest as a remedy for a failure of justice in suits under Rs. 200 where the appeal is final, it should be made compulsory for the parties to be present at the appeal, and that, instead of the case being stated by the pleader, it should be stated by the appellant himself, and then having heard the opposite side and such necessary questions having been put to the parties themselves as the judge may think fit, any point of law and other grounds of appeal might be stated by the pleader. I have no hesitation in saying that the real merits of a case are more easily arrived at from hearing the parties themselves than from the statement of the case by a professional man. The people of the country are simple and unsophisticated, and when free access is allowed them and freedom to speak out given them, far more is to be learned than from a guarded speech of a professional whose object of course is to gain his cause for his client.

The course here suggested will of course be at the expenditure of much time and trouble; but these would not be wasted if justice were gained thereby. This is not exactly an answer to the question put in the para, but I allude to it here, as I feel confident the views expressed are in accord with the sentiments of the people. Accustomed as they have been to ramble and talk, and have their say, it is hard for them to be silent spectators to a conversation in English, not a syllable of which is understood, and when they have lost their case, they are so suspicious, they cannot feel satisfied that every thing has been said, and thus the desire is fostered for more and further litigation.

By Section 35 of Act XXIII of 1861, powers of revision in certain cases are granted to the High Court. Instead of limiting the powers to certain cases, the High Court might be made a Court of revision in all cases. In all unappealable cases right to petition the High Court might be granted, and on perusal of the petition together with the copies of the judgments referred to in it complaining of injustice being done, power should be reserved to call for the proceedings, if from the judgments it cannot be seen justice has been meted, and after perusal of these, if the High Court be still dissatisfied, it might admit an appeal. But in the instances in which no appeal is admitted power should be given to the High Court to inflict a fine on petitioner for preferring a litigious claim.

I regret to have exceeded the time allowed by you, but with all my numerous duties it is difficult to find time for the due consideration of a subject of such importance, and though I must confess little has been said, yet the subject is not one which every one can write about *currente calamo.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3976—24, dated Bangalore, 18th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
18th October 1873.

No. 3976.
24, J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 18*th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"Judicial."

SIR,

With reference to your office letter No. 28—1241 of *July 1873, requesting the Chief Commissioner's opinion upon certain proposed modifications of appeal procedure in Civil suits, I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to annex copies of the marginally† noted reports on the subject, received from the Judicial Commissioner, and the three Divisional Commissioners, and to submit the following observations.

*Without date.

†From Judicial Commissioner, No. 1465—166, dated 24th September 1873.
From Commissioner, Ashtagram, No. B, dated 8th September 1873.
From Commissioner, Nandidroog, No. 408, dated 11th September 1873.
From Commissioner, Nagar, Circuit No. 5, dated 13th September 1873.

The following are the changes proposed:—

A.—That no second appeal should be allowed as of right, when the value of the suit is under Rs. 200.

B.—That no second appeal should be allowed as of right, when the appellate Court agrees with the Court of first instance.

C.—That in other cases a right of general appeal shall lie to the High Court from appellate decrees of subordinate Courts, except the cases falling under Section 27 of Act XXIII of 1861.

D.—That the Court pronouncing the appellate decree shall have the power of allowing appeals from its own decrees.

E.—That notwithstanding prohibition A, the High Court shall have the power of allowing an appeal if the nature of the suit is such that its value is not measurable in money.

F.—That notwithstanding either prohibition, the High Court shall have the power of allowing an appeal when the importance to the public in general of the question raised in the suit is so great as in the judgment of the Court to call for an appeal.

3. The effect which the introduction of proposal A as a sanctioned measure would have in Mysore is easily ascertainable. The subjoined statement shews the number of special appeals in suits under Rs. 200 in value decided in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the proportion which these special appeals bore to the total number of special appeals during the four years 1869—72.

1869	..	..	86	or	67	per	cent
1870	..	..	65	"	61·3	"	"
1871	..	..	66	"	71·6	"	"
1872	..	..	31	"	41·	"	"

It is evident therefore (so far as figures may be regarded as a test) that the introduction of the measure in question would relieve the Judicial Commissioner of more than half his work on the Civil side, and of the half too which (considering that the time and labor of the highest judicial functionary in the Province is involved) produces the least satisfactory results.

Colonel Meade has no doubt that the privilege of appeal is grossly and systematically abused by a large majority of suitors, to their own injury and the waste of valuable time, and if the proposal simply depended on the rights of individual appellants he would have no hesitation in giving an unqualified opinion in favor of proposal A.

But it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a more general view of the subject may justly be taken. It must be remembered that one of the objects of a High Court or Court exercising similar jurisdiction is to influence and supervise the working of inferior Courts. The influence of such a Court ought to extend to the ordinary Courts of the Province. Any measure therefore which tends to remove the ordinary Courts of the Province from the supervision of the High Court is *pro tanto* an evil. For instance, in Districts in Mysore where the Munsiff's scheme has not been introduced, the ordinary—that is to say the lowest—tribunal is the Amildar's Court which exercises original jurisdiction up to Rs. 50.

At present an appeal lies from the Amildar's decision to the Deputy Commissioner, and a special appeal to the Judicial Commissioner. If proposal A were sanctioned, the Judicial Commissioner would be deprived of valuable opportunities for supervising and checking the Amildars, inasmuch as no appeals from their decisions would reach him. It is otherwise with Districts into which the Munsiff's scheme has been or may be hereafter introduced. There the Munsiff's Court which exercises jurisdiction up to Rs. 300 is the lowest Court, and under the proposed measure the Judicial Commissioner would still exercise special appellate jurisdiction in suits tried by the Judicial Assistant between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 in value.

In Colonel Meade's opinion the proposal depends very much on the efficiency of the lower Courts. If these are efficient and possess the confidence of the public, he has no doubt that the right of a second appeal may be advantageously limited, but with reference to the changes in the Judicial Administration of this Province now being carried into effect, he is not at present prepared to recommend the introduction of the measure in Mysore.

4. Proposal B appears to the Chief Commissioner to be to some extent open to adverse criticism, on the ground that the arguments advanced in its favor depend too much on the assumption that Courts are mere machines which work equally well with or without supervision. It may plausibly be argued that an indolent or overworked Judge would under proposal B sometimes be strongly tempted to confirm the decisions of the lower Court in order to guard himself from the interference of the High Court. The Chief Commissioner however is not of opinion that these considerations out-weigh the obvious advantages which the proposed measure holds out, and provided that the High Court exercises a watchful supervision over the proceedings of the lower Court, he considers that the proposed measure would be a step in the right direction. The subjoined statement shews how it would operate in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
18th October 1873.

	No. of special appeals disposed of.	Confirmed.	Percentage.	Modified.	Percentage.	Reversed.	Percentage.	Remanded.	Percentage.
1869	128	86	67·0	3	2·3	14	10·9	6	4·6
1870	106	79	74·5	10	9·4	8	7·5	9	8·5
1871	92	62	67·3	6	6·5	10	10·8	9	9·7
1872	74	44	59·5	7	9·5	17	23·1	3	4
Average.....	100	67·7		6·5		12·1		6·7	

It will be observed that taking the four years from 1869 to 1872 as the criterion 67·7 per cent of special appeals were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner while only 12·1 were reversed.

5. The Chief Commissioner concurs in proposal C, on the ground that it is not desirable to limit in any way the power of the High Court to dispose of such appeals as come before it.

6. As regards proposal D, the Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Gordon whose remarks in para 11 of his letter, dated 24th September 1873, furnish in Colonel Meade's opinion strong arguments against the introduction of this measure, which, it may be observed, would be altogether at variance with the principle on which the law of appeal is at present based.

7. Proposals E & F may, in Colonel Meade's opinion, be advantageously adopted

8. The foregoing remarks, I am to observe, are based principally on facts as they exist in this Province. No doubt in other Provinces the state of things is very different. In Regulation Provinces the lower Courts are probably more efficient than they are in Mysore, and the evils resulting from a too protracted course of appeals are probably greater. But from the remarks recorded above it will be observed that even in Mysore, where the lower Courts are not all that they should be, and where the Judicial Administration is gradually being remodelled, Colonel Meade is of opinion that good policy points to a reduction in the number of appeals.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,

Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	*Sáyer Taxes.* Requesting the opinions of the Commissioners of Divisions on the removal of such of the taxes as are most oppressive to the people and which can be dispensed with.	No. 4, dated 3rd Oct 1873.	...	..	1 to 2
3 to 5	*State of the Sandalwood Market.* Passing orders on a report submitted by the Conservator of Forests on the subject, and directing that a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India.	No. 3628—75, dated 6th Oct. 1873	..	...	3 to 8
6	Letter to Government of India accordingly.				
7 to 9	*Flax in India.* Submitting to Government of India in reply, copy of a communication from Colonel Boddam giving a short account of his experience in regard to its cultivation.	No. 3629—76, dated 6th Oct. 1873.	...	...	9
10 to 13	*Villages to be given in jahagir to the three Grandsons of His late Highness the Mahárájá.* Informing Ashtagram Commissioner that the Chief Commissioner concurred with him in the opinion that they should be duly surveyed and settled before being made over.	No. 117, dated 8th Oct. 1873.	...	...	10 to 11
14 to 15	*Removal of a village in the vicinity of the Public Buildings* Instructing the Deputy Accountant General as to the moiety payable in account by Government.	No. 3696—144, dated 8th Oct. 1873.	...	...	11
16 to 19	*Sáyer and Abkári Revenue in káyamgutta villages.* Passing orders on correspondence from Ashtagram Commissioner relating to its resumption.	No. 3697—30, dated 8th Oct. 1873.	...	...	12 to 13
20 to 21	*Colonel Boddam's report on certain topics discussed by him with the Ashtagram Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore on agricultural matters.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 3751—151, dated 10th Oct. 1873.	...	...	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
22 to 24	*Manual on the more deadly forms of cattle disease.* Submitting in reply a report to the Government of India, of the ground on which it was declared unsuitable for adoption in the Schools of this Province.	No. 3752—80, dated 10th Oct. 1873.	...	...	15
25 to 28	*District Forest Rules.* Passing orders on a communication from Ashtagram Commissioner reporting on the working of the same.	No. 3918—57, dated 16th Oct. 1873.	...	...	16 to 22
29 to 30	*Timber granted on license to persons to build houses in the Nagar Division.* Directing the discontinuance of the practice requiring such persons to pay 10 per cent of its value in the event of the houses being dismantled and the materials sold.	No 3958—54, dated 17th Oct. 1873.	...	...	22
31 to 34	*Training of Subordinates for the Forest Department.* Submitting a report on the subject to the Government of India.	No. 3959—88, dated 17th Oct. 1873.	...	...	23 to 27
35 to 38	*Inám of the Jain Basti.* Passing orders on letters from Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 4031—169, dated 21st Oct. 1873.	..	...	28 to 29
39	*Proceedings of Municipalities.* Informing Commissioners of Divisions that the practice of submitting them for the Chief Commissioner's orders should be discontinued.	No. 4079—33, dated 22nd Oct. 1873.	...	...	29
40 to 41	*Proceedings of the Mysore Town Municipal Board under date 17th September 1873.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 4078—62, dated 22nd Oct. 1873.	...	..	30 to 31
42 to 59	*Toddy from date trees on kandáyam and waste lands.* Passing orders on correspondence from Commissioners of Divisions on the subject.	No. 4108—34, dated 24th Oct. 1873.	...	...	32 to 39
60 to 62	*Revision of the scheme of plantations in this Province.* Forwarding to Government of India copy of a report on the subject by the Conservator of Forests and intimating that when submitting definite plans the Chief Commissioner would review the subject generally.	No. 4214—93, dated 29th Oct. 1873.	...	...	39 to 40
63 to 67	*Manufacture of Earth-salt.* Submitting in reply, a report on the subject to the Government of India and protesting against its suppression for reasons assigned.	No. 4266—127, R, dated 31st Oct. 1873.	...	...	40 to

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 3rd October 1873.

No. 4.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *3rd October* 1873.

C. C. O.

The Chief Commissioner has for some time been anxious to remove and abolish such of the sáyer taxes as are most oppressive to the people, and can be dispensed with without serious loss to the Revenue.

On looking over the receipts from sáyer customs in 1872—73, Colonel Meade observes that the three items noted in the margin only realized the sums entered opposite each. If these items, especially No. II and III, are not capable of yielding a larger revenue, it may fairly be a question if they are worth retaining as sources of revenue, but the Chief Commissioner feels convinced that the short yield is due to an evasion of the duty on the part of the parties liable thereto, and gross neglect or fraud on the part of those whose duty it is to realize it.

I.	Opium ...	Rs. 6,949
II.	Pepper ...	„ 1,603
III.	Cardamoms ...	„ 2,478

2. The duty on opium is levied almost wholly in two or three talooks of the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, and the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts will be called on to submit annually a report of the extent of poppy cultivation in them, and to take measures to ensure the receipt by the State of its duty on the produce. This duty is at present 20 per cent ad valorem, and it may be a question if it should not be raised to double that rate, when it would still be far below the proportion exacted by the State on this drug in other parts of India. The produce per acre should be carefully ascertained, and any attempt to evade the duty promptly punished.

3. The duty on pepper is levied almost wholly in Shimoga and is quite insignificant. Colonel Anderson, who has been consulted on this point, concurs with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that the payment of the duty on this article must be systematically evaded. The pepper vine grows freely in all the Malnád talooks from Coorg to the most northerly talook of Shimoga, and with due care it should realize a far higher revenue than at present. It may be worth consideration if a system of licenses for the growth of this article would not be preferable to the levy of a hálat on it, but it seems to be doubtful if such a system could be worked. At all events, something must be done to ensure the receipt by Government of a more reasonable proportion of the duty it should realize on this article, and the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Kadoor and Shimoga will be required to ascertain what is the produce of the pepper vine in their respective Districts, and to take measures to enforce the payment of the duty leviable on it.

4. The case of cardamoms is similar to that of pepper, but apparently still more flagrant. One European planter in Manjarábád has 2,000 acres under cardamoms, of which half at least are in full bearing, yet not one rupee from this source is credited from Hassan in 1872—73.

The cause of this and of the insignificant receipts from this article in Kadoor and Shimoga call for close enquiry, and it is necessary to impress on the District Officers that it is their duty to maintain a constant watch on the proceeds from this and other sources of revenue, and at once of their own accord, to take the necessary steps to detect and punish any attempts to evade the payment of the prescribed duty.

5. Of the other items of sáyer customs, the duty on supári * and tobacco cannot be interfered with at present, but that on piece † goods and betel-leaves should be abolished as soon as possible.

	Rs.
* Supári ...	6,39,067
Tobacco ...	1,33,444
Dry Cocoanut ...	7,113
Fresh do ...	39,144
† Piece goods .	51,654
Betel leaves ..	47,706

6. With regard to the duty on piece goods, the measure should be accompanied by a revision of the * loom-tax, which would have the effect of slightly enhancing that tax, so as to recoup Government in about one half of the loss from the abolition of the duty.

* Loom-tax, Rs. 75,757.

The loom-tax at present realizes Rs. 79,422, and it should be so enhanced as to raise it to about one lakh.

7. The tax on betel-leaves yields also too large a sum to admit of its abolition without some provision to relieve Government of a portion of the loss that will be thereby incurred, and it has struck the Chief Commissioner that a system of requiring the growers of the article to take out a license therefor would perhaps be the best mode of doing this. The difficulty of course is that at present the tax is paid by the seller, not by the producer, and that the latter would naturally resist its transfer, in however modified a form, to his shoulders.

The question is, however, merely one of a choice of difficulties, and must be fairly considered.

8. The tax on cocoanuts comes almost within the same category as that on the last named article, but its abolition is not so urgently demanded, as the nuts do not suffer from being kept, as is the case with a perishable article like betel-leaf. The consideration of the abolition of the tax in the case of cocoanuts may therefore be deferred.

9. The question of the continuance of the cart-tax * in its present form has also been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. The abolition of this tax has been very strongly urged on Colonel Meade by several Officers for whose opinions he has much respect, but the only alternative lies between it and the levy of tolls, which Colonel Meade cannot but think would be far more obstructive to traffic than an annual tax of rupees two on carts.

*Cart-tax, Rs. 37,041.

Under the present system however, all carts, the property of persons whose primary occupation is agriculture, are exempted from the incidence of the tax, and it may be a question if this exemption should not be abolished, and all carts of every description made liable to the duty, two rates being established, *viz.* one of Rs. 2 per cart for all carts, the property of persons residing at or within a certain distance of the principal towns of the Province, and the other of 1 rupee per cart for all carts elsewhere, without reference to whom they belong.

There can be no question that carts in the neighbourhood of towns carry on a brisker and more profitable business than those in the country, and must add to the wear and tear of the roads they use, and the distinction would therefore be fair and equitable.

10. In fine, the measures which have suggested themselves to the Chief Commissioner are :—

1. The necessity of fostering the revenue from opium, pepper, and cardamoms.
2. The abolition of the sáyer duty on piece goods and betel-leaves.
3. The recovery of a portion of the revenue thus sacrificed by the levy of dues on the same products, but in another shape.
4. The substitution of two rates of Rs. 2 and rupee 1 for the present unvarying cart-tax, and the abolition of present exemptions.

11. Before introducing any of the above measures, the Chief Commissioner resolves to call upon Commissioners of Divisions for an expression of their opinion as to the policy of each measure. The recommendations submitted by each Officer should be carefully weighed, and should be accompanied by a rough financial estimate of the effect of any proposed reform.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th October 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg in Public Works Department, Rev.-Forests No 1861, dated Bangalore, 16th September 1873

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information, a report of the results of my visit to Bombay, to enquire into the state of the sandalwood market. The report would have been submitted earlier, but that I was waiting for further offers which merchants informed me they wished to make, and which I wished to send in with this report

2 My absence from head quarters extended over twenty four days I left Bangalore on the 29th July, and returned on the 21st August The fact of my being about to visit Bombay, and some of my reasons for going there, were known to the agents here who are interested in sandalwood, and I found the merchants in Bombay a little guarded, but I think the information I was able to collect is pretty accurate. A Hindustani paper published in Bangalore had, before I started, made a statement to the effect that I was proceeding to Bombay to establish a Government depot there Such a project formed no part of the instructions given me, and now having visited Bombay I certainly have no intention of proposing such a scheme. But the merchants I met credited me with this idea, and spoke strongly against it

3 In the course of my enquiries I found it necessary to visit Surat, my journey there and back and my stay there, including a Sunday, occupied four days

4 In an appendix will be found in detail the quantity of wood exported from Mysore (including Coorg) from 1861—65 to 1872—73 both inclusive, together with its value, also the sea borne imports into and exports from Bombay, together with the nominal value of the wood imported and exported I regret that the information regarding the Bombay exports and imports is incomplete What I obtained is complete for the last five years, and complete for six out of nine years

5 The figures given in columns 2 and 3 of the Statement (Mysore exports) include the whole of our exports and those for Coorg, without discriminating what quantity was sent to the Madras coast for shipment As however the whole of the wood from the Ashtagram and Nagar Ranges and from Coorg goes west, and almost all the wood from Nandidroog, I have thought it of little use to separate the quantity going east from that going west The figures in these columns also include all sandal roots sold These roots and much small broken wood stop at Mangalore, where there are several stills at work extracting the essential oil Wood is also shipped from Mangalore and Tellicherry direct to China and Arabia

6 I cannot tell what quantity of Madras sandalwood is sent to Bombay, but from what the merchants told me it may be fairly assumed that the Bombay market is almost entirely supplied from Mysore and Coorg

7 With these preliminary remarks on various matters and on the value of the figures in the appendix, I proceed to report on the results of my visit and the opinions I was led to form

8 The immediate object of my visit was to try and ascertain the reason of the rise during the past two years in the selling rates of our sandalwood, and whether the market in Bombay was steady, or whether the rise was owing simply to speculation I therefore made myself acquainted with the operations of the chief importers and exporters of sandalwood and found, as had for some time been suspected by the Officers of the Department, that the import trade is almost entirely in the hands of a few dealers There are four of these men, two of whom, Haji Ramtulla Set, and Haji Mitta Kásim Set, buy direct from us The names of the two others, Haji Abdul Rumin Bunsin and Kessao Purushottamam, have not appeared in any of our account sales, but they employ a number of agents at different times, and I found that three of our principal buyers here are actually agents for Kessao Purushottamam, while a man named Alarka Ghulam Husen Set, who has lately bought much wood, is only an agent for Haji Ramtulla Set, mentioned above. Kessao Purushottamam is also said to deal to some extent with a man named Abdul Khádir, who holds a monopoly of purchase of sandalwood from the Madras Forest Department for a term of three years

9 The chief exports are made by seven firms, and Kessao Purushottamam has also of late commenced exporting sandalwood Though the number of men interested in the trade is not large, still there are sufficient to insure competition, which might possibly be extended with advantage to Government

10 The sea borne exports for the six years regarding which I was able to obtain complete information, were in round numbers 2,300 tons, or a little over 380 tons a year Taking this last figure as the average, and including the four incomplete years, we get a total export by sea of 3,720 tons out of an import of 6,000 tons, which figure is obtained by taking 600 tons as the average and crediting that

quantity to the incomplete year 1867—68.* Almost the whole of the export by sea goes to China and Arabia, small quantities only going by native craft up the coast. Wood of the first three classes goes almost entirely to China, while what is called *Jajpókal* (hollow billets) and *Bagar addad* (without number, or the small broken pieces, which are not included in the five classes of billet wood), go to Arabia, where it is either burnt whole for the sake of the fragrant smell arising from it, or ground up, or powdered and used with other ingredients as an incense. Much of the wood which goes to China is used in the making up of fancy carved articles, as incense in spills, and burnt in dwelling houses and joss houses.

11. There is in Bombay a fair local demand for wood of the better classes for the manufacture of carved fancy boxes, &c., and wood for these purposes is also sent to Surat. The inferior descriptions of billets are burnt by the Pársis in their fire temples, and are also used at Hindu funerals when the friends of the deceased are able to afford it. For these purposes much wood is sent by carts up country to various places in the Presidency. The wood rubbed down with water and worked into a paste is used by all Hindús in their caste marks, and is also used as an external application for head-aches, and some skin diseases.

12. While in Bombay, I came across two funeral processions, and in both instances I saw billets of sandalwood being carried along to be added to the piles on which the bodies were to be burnt. While travelling to Surat by rail I met two Pársi priests, who got out at a small road side-station, and who had with them about half a maund of 5th class wood, which they were about to use in some religious ceremony. Much must be consumed in this manner.

13. The greater part of the wood leaving Bombay by land is sent by road on carts. The merchants told me that they do not use the railways much owing to losses in transit, as well as the fact that carts do the work cheaper. The wood is of all shapes and sizes, and cannot, except at heavy expense, be put up in boxes or packets. It is therefore sent loose. If sent by cart, the cartman is directly responsible for the number of pieces throughout the whole journey, and as he gets but a portion of his hire in advance the merchant has a hold over him.

14. Of roots we sell about 115 tons per annum. As I have already stated the greater portion of these do not reach the Bombay market, but are used up at Mangalore and along the Malabar coast. About a ton of saw dust sold by us annually is re-sold in small quantities *en route* and seldom goes to Bombay.

15. The stock of wood in Bombay at present is small. It is scattered over the town, but I think the total quantity falls far short of one hundred tons altogether, excluding small chips and shavings for which there is at present but a small demand. These are being sold at the same price and in some instances at even less than what was paid us in Mysore. But chips after all, form but a small item in the *value* of the wood sold, and the poor market for them is not likely to affect our sales of all other classes, or the merchants profit to any appreciable extent.

16. In Mysore we sort sandalwood billets in five classes, a sixth is made up of hollow bad billets (or Jajpókal) ; roots form a class by themselves, and a seventh class is called Bagar addad already explained (see para 10.) In the Bombay market this classification is not accurately observed. The first three classes are lumped together for export, while 4th and 5th are mixed with the best of the Bagar addad which is often sound wood though small. Jaj and Bagar are also mixed.

17. Taking our average rates in all our Kótís for the last two years, (the years during which the market has chiefly risen), I find we sold wood sent to Bombay at the following rates per ton. Classes 1 to 3 Rs. 432. Classes 4 to 5 Rs. 344. Jajpókal and Bagar addad Rs. 368.

18. Classes 1 to 3 go to the China market, and the selling price in China is now 22½ dollars per picul. Seventeen piculs go to the ton, and taking the dollars at Rs. 2, this gives Rs. 765 per ton. The cost of carriage from our stores to Bombay excluding agents' commission is Rs. 60 per ton. The freight from Bombay to China Rs. 30 per ton. Allowing Rs. 10 per ton for agents' charges in China, loss of weight, petty thefts, loss of interest, &c., the merchant will have paid Rs. 532 by the time his ton of sandalwood reaches China ; thus clearing Rs. 233 per ton, or nearly 44 per cent, which after deduction of 2½ per cent (the ordinary commission paid to the Mysore agents), leaves a profit of nearly 41½ per cent.

19. I could not get trustworthy information regarding the prices in the Arabian market, but in Bombay, 4th and 5th are now selling at Rs. 540 per ton, and Jaj and Bagar, which go chiefly to

* In 1866—67, we sold no sandalwood in Nagar, but in 1867-68 sold a very large quantity. The average may therefore stand.

Arabia, at Rs. 600 per ton. The merchant who sells these classes in Bombay spends Rs. 60 in getting his wood there, and allowing for agent's charges, he makes on 4th and 5th over 33 per cent, and for Jaj and Bagar addad over 38 per cent. The trade is not burdened with any import or export duty at Bombay or elsewhere in Western British India, nor with any municipal duty in Bombay or Mysore.

20. Though our minute classification is not adhered to in Bombay, it is of undoubted use to the merchant, and if we were to alter it, and mix the classes ourselves, I think we would not get the same rates. A certain Frámji Pestonji offered me Rs. 800 per ton for as much of *our first class* wood as I could supply, delivered at Bombay. I told him I could not undertake to send up any, but his request shews that our classification is known, and occasionally used in smaller transactions.

21. From the roots oil is distilled; the process is carried on chiefly at Mangalore. I made enquiries in Bombay regarding this industry, and believe the information given to be accurate. According to this, five cwt. (one kandi) of roots yield 40 seers of pure oil at 26 tolas to the seer. This oil sells in Mangalore at Rs. 112—8—0 per kandi of 25 seers, which gives Rs. 180 for the 40 seers, the yield of 5 cwt. of wood. Our average selling price of roots for the last two years has been Rs. 352 per ton, and allowing Rs. 30 per ton, carriage to Mangalore, the sale of oil at that place gives a handsome profit.

Selling price of 160 seers of oil at 4-8-0 per seer		Rs.	720
Cost of one ton of roots at Mangalore	382		
Cost of distilling oil per 160 seers	144	„	526
	Profit per ton		194

Which is nearly 37 per cent.

22. The rise in the Bombay market is alleged to be due to the rise in the price in China owing to a larger demand, and the rates have been steadily rising for the past two years. There is also a larger demand in Bombay, and the Presidency itself, for sandalwood of all kinds, and I have already reported (para 15) that the stock of good wood lying in Bombay is small. Since my return from Bombay I have received tenders, all at higher rates than tenders made me a month or two before my visit. The last tender came in yesterday morning. These all indicate a brisk demand, the more so that the merchants are well aware that we have just now a large stock on hand in Mysore. The tenders I submit now are as follow:—

A. Haji Abdulla Háji Abu Bákar offers for :—

1st	Class	at	688	per ton	
2nd	„	at	660	„	All wood of these five classes now in
3rd	„	at	612	„	store at Seringapatam and Hunasúru in
4th	„	at	580	„	Ashtagram Division.
5th	„	at	540	„	

B. Háji Rámtulla Sét.

						No. 1894, dated 19th September, Rámtulla offers.—			
1st	Class	at	640	per ton		1st	Class	Rs.	690
2nd	„	at	592	„	Offers to take 125 tons	2nd	„	„	667
3rd	„	at	580	„	of these classes at *any* of	3rd	„	„	644
4th	„	at	536	„	the stores in the Province	4th	„	„	611
5th	„	at	532	„		5th	„	„	598

C. Imám Mahomed.

For all the wood of the first four classes which may be collected in the Nagar Division up to 31st July 1874 Rs. 600 per ton all round. Also offers, should this bid be topped by any other merchant, Rs. 2 per ton more than the highest bid so made.

D. Abu Sét.

3rd and 4th Classes	at	600	per ton	For all wood of these descriptions in
Roots and Jajpókal	at	376	„	Ashtagram Division.

E. Háji Rámtulla Sét offers for all roots and jajpókal that may be collected up to 31st March 1874, Rs. 420 per ton.

23. On the 31st July 1873 we held of good wood the following quantities in tons with the exception of chips and powder.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th October 1873.

	Billets.	Roots.	Jaj.	Bagar.	Total.
Nagar.	83	38	21	4	146
Ashtagram.	70	127	160	7	364
Nandidroog.	0	10	4	1	15
	153	175	185	12	525

24. The Government of India in 1871 limited our sales to 500 tons of good wood. This quantity was exceeded in 1872—73, reasons for having done so were given in my annual report for that year. My No. 1865 of this date submits an application that this limit may, owing to peculiar circumstances, be exceeded. Should the Government of India see fit to remove this restriction the tenders made by Háji Abdulla, marked A, might be accepted. Háji Rámtulla's offer marked E might be accepted for Rs. 400 per ton for all roots and jajpókal collected up to 30th November 1873, instead of 420 for all such wood collected up to 31st March 1874.

Ján Mahomed's tender, marked C, might be accepted at Rs. 590 for the first *five* instead of four classes, collected up to 30th November 1873, instead of 31st July 1874. Háji Abdulla Háji Abu Bákar and Ján Mahomed (A and C) though making separate offers are purchasing for Kessao Purushóttamam, and offer to buy one in Ashtagram the other in Nagar. The removal of wood from Nagar is more difficult than from Ashtagram, and while the tender marked C is lower than A for the first three classes, it is higher than A for the last two, and the quantity of wood in these last two classes is much larger than in the first three. The prices will therefore be, if accepted on the conditions I have attached, nearly equal. Abu Sét's offer, which I do not recommend, is for Mitta Kásim Sét (see para 8) and Háji Rámtulla Sét buys for himself. His offer is good.

25. If these offers are accepted we should realize by the 28th February 1874 about two and three quarter lakhs of Rs. without the value of Bagar addad, powder and chips to be sold.

26. I found the local retail rates at Surat to be as follow. Fourth, fifth and good jaj at Rs. one per 4 to 5 seers or *at the rate* of Rs. 800 and Rs. 640 per ton. Roots sold by retail at 6 seers the rupee, or at the rate of Rs. 533 per ton. The trade in Surat is almost entirely retail, and it supplies many of the surrounding villages, using up about 50 to 60 tons per annum. I found the sandal tree growing at Surat. It is said never to attain the size of the Mysore tree, and all the indigenous wood shewn me in the market was small, very yellow, knotty, and decidedly inferior in fragrance to that of Mysore. It is sold separately from our wood and fetches about two thirds of the price.

27. All our sandalwood is called in the Bombay and Surat bazars "Malabar Sandal:" with the exception of the large dealers, but few of the bazar men knew that the greater portion of the wood they sold came from Mysore. I told them that Mysore was the chief source of supply, and that it was the best they could get: the reason of its being called "Malabar" was simply that it was shipped from that coast. I noticed that our English stamp marks are not planed off by the dealers, and in the retail shops may be seen little bundles of wood with the stamp left intact. It is only lately that we have commenced stamping our wood in this fashion, for the purpose of identifying it and checking theft in the Province. It may possibly add slightly to the value of the wood in the market.

28. In column 4 of my statement in appendix is given the quantity of wood imported from "foreign external ports." These ports include Goa and Mahé, which being on the western coast very probably ship some of our wood to Bombay, but I was told that a small quantity of Australian sandalwood is occasionally imported. I tried to purchase a piece of Australian sandal in Bombay, but could find none. Balfour in his "Timber trees of India," states that "in 1847 nearly 1,000 tons of the true (?) sandalwood, "procured chiefly from new Caladonia, the new Hebrides, &c., were exported from Sydney to China, "where it is burnt with other incense in the temple. The sandalwood trade in these islands gives "employment to about six small vessels belonging to Sydney for China, it realizes about £ 30 a ton." I have placed a note of interrogation after the word "true" in the above. If Balfour is right in stating that Sydney wood realizes in China £ 30 a ton, it must be much inferior to Mysore wood which is selling at £ 76—10—0 per ton. From other sources of information I have reason to believe the wood is not identical with ours. In another place Balfour states the "sandalwood tree of the Sandwich Islands has almost disappeared." If the supply of wood failed there lately, it may partially account for the brisker demand in China for our wood.

29. Hearing in Bombay that a French firm M. M. E. Bandry & Co., wished to buy small wood for export to France, I called on them, and was told by Mr. Sylvestre that there was a demand for small wood and chips in France, for perfumery. I gave him all the information I could, and also told the native merchants of this new outlet which might prove to be a good one. In a price list I saw some time

ago, I noticed that sandalwood of good quality sells in London at £ 70 a ton, but the demand is very small.

30. In para 9 I have stated that the existing competition might possibly be extended with advantage to Government. The methods I would propose are to advertize our sales in any English papers that may be printed in Hong Kong and Shanghae. Her Majesty's Consuls in China might also be asked to be kind enough to furnish any information on the subject which they could obtain, and the advertisements might be translated into Chinese. Notices of sales should be sent to the European firms in Bombay, and the distances of our stores from the coast should also be mentioned.

31. The impression left on my mind after my visit was, that the market is a certain one ; that the rates may fluctuate slightly from time to time, but that if there is no war in China, the rates will remain much the same as at present, rising if any thing, as that country is more and more opened out ; that the demand in the Bombay Presidency itself is steady now, and not likely to rise or fall much ; that as long as the merchants can clear 25 per cent our rates will alter but slightly ; and that we should take advantage of the present rates, as I do not think our sales are likely to glut the market, and produce a fall next year. When however we commence collecting nothing but old roots and dry wood in Nagar and Hassan, we shall realize less, but simply because we shall not have as much billet wood on hand for the supply of the market. The higher rates which may fairly be expected from reduced quantities of the higher classes being offered will partly compensate for this.

32. Before closing this report I wish to draw attention to a remark made by Dr. Cleghorn at page 29, para 17, of his Note on the Mysore Forest Progress Report for 1865—66. See Government of India Reprint No. 11 of Public Works Department Records. "The trade returns shew that the annual "average export of this wood (Sandalwood) from Madras sea ports amounts in value to about two lakhs "of rupees, and most of this is the produce of Mysore." It would be interesting to ascertain what the export from the port of Madras is, as that would give us the quantity sold by the Madras Forest Department, and which is, I believe, the wood that goes to Calcutta.

33. I am indebted to Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, and to Messrs. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, for the kind aid they afforded me in my enquiries into the actual state of the sandal market.

Appendix to Conservator's No. 1861 of 16th September 1873.

Shewing Exports of Sandalwood from Mysore, and Imports and Exports of Sandalwood in Bombay from 1864—65 to 1872—73.

Year.	Mysore.		Bombay.							
			Imports.				Exports.			
	Exports.		From Foreign external ports.		From ports in other Presidencies.		To Foreign external ports.		To ports in other Presidencies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1864—65	423	1,78,651	14	570	741	2,91,611	...	...	...	...
1865—66	778	1,86,969	49	3,075	590	1,80,240	...	...	...	...
1866—67	321	1,03,178	66	4,401	493	1,76,931	165	70,902	$\frac{4}{10}$	59
1867—68	950	2,69,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868—69	691	2,83,524	1	453	608	2,30,906	406	1,82,044	107	33,640
1869—70	740	2,38,640	25	4,800	504	1,82,166	262	1,19,002	39	11,269
1870—71	715	2,30,511	9	2,612	585	2,05,692	338	1,95,752	49	12,363
1871—72	800	2,66,042	70	11,035	1,037	3,67,729	433	2,22,620	37	10,998
1872—73	714	2,76,410	$1\frac{1}{2}$	56	642	2,16,349	398	2,17,386	58	26,481
Totals...	6,132	20,33,765	$245\frac{1}{2}$	27,002	5,200	18,51,624	2,002	10,07,706	$290\frac{3}{5}$	94,810

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th October 1873.

No. 3627—REVENUE-FORESTS, 134, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH OCTOBER 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The information conveyed in the above report shews that sandal-wood, the product of Mysore and Coorg, commands a good market, and that the demand for it is on the increase and there is a fair prospect of rates rising even above those recently tendered to the Forest Department, as set forth in the Conservator's letter, from which it appears that, whereas the average rates realized during the last two years have been Rs. 432 and Rs. 344 per ton for classes I to III and classes IV and V respectively, one trader now offers rates ranging from Rs. 690 per ton for class 1 to Rs. 598 for class V.!

2. The Conservator should take immediate steps for the publication at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Hong Kong of a notice of the quantity of the different classes of Coorg and Mysore grown sandal wood, that will be offered for sale during the current year, with dates, places, and terms of sale, and such further particulars as it will be proper to enter therein, and no private tenders from any parties should be at present accepted, unless, possibly, in the case of collections which cannot be retained without risk of injury, a report of which should be made for orders.

3. With reference to the subject of para 24 of the Conservator's letter, no arrangements will be made for the sale during the current year of more than 500 tons of good Mysore grown wood until special sanction thereto is accorded by the Government of India.

4. An application will be made to the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, soliciting the favor of this Government being furnished from his office with a return of the quantity and value of sandalwood exported from Madras during the last five years, with the names of places to which the same was consigned.

Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1373, No. 3628—75.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3628.
75, R.

MYSORE & COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *6th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE & COORG.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

"Revenue."
"Forests."

SIR,

Referring to para 2 of your office No. 1121, dated 14th September, passing orders on Coorg Forest Report for 1871—72, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a copy of the Forest Conservator's letter No. 1861, dated 16th September 1873, reporting on the result of his recent visit to Bombay, to which place he was specially deputed, as desired by the Government of India, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rise in the price of sandal-wood, which prevailed during 1870—71, was due to speculative trading, or to a steady market. The Chief Commissioner's order on the report accompanies it.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secr

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 6th October 1873.

Ordered, that the following letter, No. 3629—76, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1873, be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No 3629.
76, R

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *6th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE OFFG. UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 2—291, dated the 2nd September 1873, forwarding Mr. D'Oyly's report on the cultivation of flax in India, and intimating that the Government of India will be glad to be furnished with any further information on the subject, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 48, dated the 27th September 1873, from Colonel Boddam, giving a short account of his experience in regard to the cultivation of this fibre.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 48, dated Camp Hálhalli near Mysore, 27th September 1873.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, No 3129—R 123, on the subject of flax culture, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, no part of the Mysore plateau is suited for growing flax, either for its fibre or linseed-oil, because it requires a colder climate and more copious dews to bring it on than we have in Mysore.

I have not seen *Ulsee* (the native name for flax) grown anywhere south of Nagpore There it is sown at the beginning of the cold season about November, in fields, at the same time as the wheat crop, on rich black cotton soil Slight showers that usually fall there in November start the crop, which is fostered by the heavy dews of that part of the country, while the cold is greater than in Mysore.

Heavy rain ruins the crop, stripping off all the delicate leaves.

Knowing the value of linseed-oil for cattle food I tried some two years ago in my garden; in the rains the leaves were stript off and the plants perished; in the cold weather it grew stunted, and after giving a few flowers died prematurely.

If an experiment is to be made with some flax seed at the Lál Bágh, I would suggest the seed not being sown before the middle of November, with a view to avoiding the heavy rain we usually get in October and early in November.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th October 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 344—81, dated Mysore, 12th September 1873.

As directed in your letter No 57 of the 30th July 1872, I have the honor to submit herewith for the final orders of the Chief Commissioner, 3 draft grants for the proposed Jahagirs to the three grandsons of His Highness the late Mahárájá of Mysore, together with copy of letter No 74, dated 29th August 1873, from the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá, from which it will be observed that while generally concurring in the terms of the grants, he is of opinion that the Jahagirs should be made hereditary in the families of the grantees subject to such rules as may be fixed by Government.

2. If these views are correct, and meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, I beg you will make the necessary additions to the drafts now forwarded. The several communications heretofore received from you do not make any allusion to these important points.

3. Regarding the observations of the Chief Commissioner, in the first para of the letter under reply, on the subject of making each grant compact, it will be seen from the accompanying copy of letter No. 162, dated 17th March 1873, that the Guardian is in favor of the divisions already proposed by the Controller on the score that they will tend to promote the convenience and interests of the grantees.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 74, dated 29th August 1873.

I have the honor to return the three draft grants* for the proposed Jahagírs to the grandsons of the late Mahárájá As the wording of the grant will receive consideration both in your office and in that of the Chief Commissioner, I deem it unnecessary to go into it. I have only to remark that the drafts do not specify the conditions of the tenure with regard to succession. You observe in your letter that the grants are merely to run for the life-time of the grantees. But I have understood them to be for the grantees and their families hereditarily, but without any power of alienation by sale, gift, adoption, &c., subject further to good conduct on the part of the holders for the time being, and to such rules in regard to the succession of the members of the family as the Government may deem it proper to lay down. These points therefore require to be settled by the Chief Commissioner and inserted in the draft.

* Received with your letter No. 217, dated 25th June 1873.

2. I may also observe that the grants are not in lieu of money allowances already enjoyed, but are fresh grants of the annual value of the sums specified in the respective cases, sanctioned by Government for the support of the grantees and their families. I may add that the grantees have hitherto received by courtesy the honorary affix of Bahadúr to their names.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 162, dated 17th March 1873.

With reference to your office docket dated 8th August last, I have the honor to request you will inform me whether the sanads for the Jahagírs to be given to the grandsons of the late Mahárájá have been drawn up, and when arrangements will be made for making over the villages to them.

2. With reference to the remark made in the 1st para of the Secretary's letter dated 13th July 1872, I have to observe that each grant as now formed, after personal inspection of the villages by the Controller, is quite compact and requires no alteration. To one of the divisions, a village, situated at some distance from it, had to be added, in order to give it the benefit of some jungle tracts. With this exception, which was unavoidable, you will find that the divisions are quite compact.

3. The enclosures to your office docket are herewith returned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th October 1873.

No. 117, Rev., dated Bangalore, 8th October 1873.

Order thereon.—Colonel Meade agrees with the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, in the opinion expressed in the above letter, *viz.*, that before the villages marginally denoted, of which the rough sketch on the file will be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, are made over in jahagír to the 3 grandsons of His late Highness the Mahárájá, they should be duly surveyed and settled by the Revenue Survey as the only means of guarding against future complications, as well as in the interests of the ryots concerned and the State, and Colonel Anderson will at once be requested to arrange for this being done, if possible, during the next cold season. Completion of the arrangements for carrying out this measure has been already too long delayed, and must now be effected as early as practicable.

1. Kágalavádi Firka.
2. Honganúru Firka.
3. Alúru Firka.

All three in the Chámarájanagara Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. The Guardian will make arrangements for providing the grantees with the cash allowance authorized for them till the lands proposed to be assigned in jahagír are properly surveyed and settled and put in their actual possession.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 2236, dated Bangalore, 25th September 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 1167—F. 109 of the 4th June 1873, requesting to place at the disposal of the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the adjustment of claims to compensation arising from the removal of the village of Jimmencherry, I have the honor to request that this office may be informed what portion of the charge is to be paid by Government.

It would appear from a letter No. 2096 of the 8th November 1872, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, to the President, Municipal Commission, that the Municipality was expected to bear a moiety of the cost.

No. 3696—Rev. 144, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Accountant General is informed that a moiety of the amount of compensation payable on account of the removal of the village of Jimmencherry, should be borne by the Government, the balance being debited to the Municipality.

2. The Chief Commissioner has ascertained that the amount realized by the sale of materials belonging to the houses which have been pulled down, has not yet been divided among the owners. The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division is directed to take the necessary steps for the disbursement of the money to the parties concerned.

3. The occupiers of Chauriappa's lands in Jimmencherry need not be disturbed till the rainy season is over, but they should be warned that they will have to remove as soon as this is clearly the case.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th October 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 6—R. 2, dated Mysore, 7th April 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 4740—R. 48 of the 19th November 1872, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the amount shewn under the head "Sáyer" in the statement therein alluded to is the gross revenue collected by the inámdars themselves.

2. With reference to para 2, I beg to state that none of the Káyamguttádars in the Mysore and Hassan Districts keep retail shops, and consequently receive no license fees under the rules contained in your printed Circular No. 1183—25 of the 27th June last, 1866.

3. Copies of the * letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan on the subject are enclosed.

*No. 1325, dated 27th March 1873, from Mysore District.
„ 1209, dated 21st December 1872, from Hassan District

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1325, dated 27th March 1873.

Commissioner's Office circular letter No. 396 of the 4th December 1872, forwarding Secretary's docket No. 4740—48 of the 19th November 1872, calling for further information anent the Káyamgutta villages mentioned in the statement submitted with this office letter No. 637 of the 23rd September 1872.

With reference to the above, has the honor to state that the amount shewn under the head "Sáyer in the statement is the *gross* revenue, and that the revenue is collected by the Káyamguttádars themselves.

2. There are no Káyamgutta villages in this District coming under the operation of Circular No 1183—125, mentioned in para 2 of the Secretary's docket above referred to. The amount shewn under this head in the statement is the income derived by renting the date trees to the Government Abkári contractor.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1209, dated Camp Attikuppa, 21st December 1872.

In reply to the queries put in letter No. 4740—48 of the 19th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, received under cover of your circular letter No. 396 of the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit that the sum of Rs. 461—1—8 shewn in the statement transmitted with this office No. 891 of the 5th October 1872 is the gross sayer revenue, from which no deduction has been made on account of establishment.

2. The Káyamguttádars themselves receive the sáyer duty, the procedure followed being that whenever articles subject to sáyer are exported, they number or weigh them, and levy the duty thereupon themselves, granting a chit on the nearest Shékdar, who issues a pass to the trader charging him the usual fee (varying from 1 to 4 pies) for the paper.

3. With regard to the last para, I beg to state that arrack is not sold or distilled in any of the Káyamgutta villages of this District.

No. 3697—Rev. 30, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The foregoing correspondence relates to the resumption of the sáyer and abkári revenue in káyamgutta villages. The Chief Commissioner has carefully considered the subject in connection with mám as well as káyamgutta villages, and is decidedly of opinion that in both the system of collecting the revenue by Government agency, and paying the residue to the holders after deducting a proportionate share of the cost of collection, should be continued in preference to deducting the amount of compensation from the gutta or jódi. The Chief Commissioner therefore resolves upon authorizing District Officers to assume the management of the collections of sáyer and abkári revenue in inám and káyamgutta villages in which the collections have hitherto been made by the holders, and lays down the following directions for guidance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th October 1873.

2. In the case of guttádars or jódidars who are expressly authorized in their sanads to levy sáyer and abkári, where these, as well as of estates' receipts were included in the assets upon which gutta or jódi was fixed, the payment of the amount realized minus the cost of collection should be continued as long as the said dues are collected by Government (on which point a certificate should be furnished to each such guttádar or jódidar).

3. Where a guttádar or jódidar collects this revenue unauthorizedly; that is to say without the authority referred in the preceding para, it should ordinarily be unconditionally resumed and the collection put a stop to. An exception to this rule may be allowed in cases in which a guttádar or jódidar notwithstanding the absence of any authority has enjoyed the collections under these heads ever since the abolition of izárá or farming system in 1846. In such cases the payments should have a currency of only a limited period, which should ordinarily be the life of the present recipient. In exceptional cases, *i. e.* where the dues have been enjoyed for upwards of 30 years, Colonel Meade is pleased to authorize the payment of half the receipts to the 2nd life also. The head member of the family or the registered holder in such cases will be considered as the present recipient for purposes of settlement under these terms. Where an inám village has been alienated to a community, the usual share of the collections will continue to be enjoyed by it for 20 years and half for 10 years more. But no claim should under any circumstances be admitted where the claimant is not in the enjoyment of the dues or compensation in lieu of them at the period of settlement.

4. Claims to compensation for the loss of the privilege of distilling arrack, which were allowed to lie dormant in 1866 when the Sadar Distillery system was introduced, cannot now be revived and where the guttádar or jódidar has been hitherto paid a fixed sum on this account, no increase of this sum should be permitted, any increased receipts resulting from improved management being duly carried to the credit of Government.

5. No compensation is necessary under existing orders for resuming the privilege of vending toddy from trees situated in private villages, as their holders are at perfect liberty to lease them out to the Government contractor, or utilize them in any way except by vending liquor without a license from Government. The practice reported to obtain in the Atchammanahalli Káyamgutta village in the Chitaldoorg District, under which the guttádar levies fees from a certain individual in consideration of permission given to the latter to keep a shop for the vend of liquor from Her Majesty's Territories, is in direct contravention of the Abkari Rules, and steps will at once be taken for its prohibition.

6. The orders conveyed above do not affect the right which may hereafter be exercised by Government of resuming the receipts from sáyer in inám and káyamgutta villages should the sáyer revenue be in part or in whole abolished at any future time.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th October 1873.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 52, dated camp Hunasúru, 4th October 1873.

I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that on the 28th ultimo I met Colonel Clerk, the Commissioner, and Major Hill, the Deputy, at the Residency, Mysore, and I introduced the following topics for consideration.

1. *Cotton.*—In what manner can the cultivation of cotton in the Chámarájanagara district be stimulated and the staple improved?

2. *Tobacco.*—The best Mysore tobacco being grown in the Bettadapura hóbli of the Periyápatna Talook, but the culture now decreasing, being supplanted by supplies from Dindigul and other parts; what can be done to stimulate the culture, and would it be desirable to grow foreign tobacco under Government management?

3. Whether it is desirable to hold a cattle show in the Ashtagram Division, and if so where?

4. As regards the distribution of Amrut Mahal bulls, whether the present arrangements are satisfactory, or what would be proposed?

5. Whether the breed of sheep can be improved and sheep farming carried on on a most extensive scale for wool and mutton?

6. What has resulted up to date from distributing seed of tobacco, sorgho, maize, and sun-flower, Hinghanghat cotton, &c., and are the natives likely to adopt any of the new crops in consequence?

7. Whether the natives in any part of the Division have increased the growth of indigenous grasses by establishing kávais or reserving land for pasture?

The Commissioner most emphatically stated that nothing would be done by the natives themselves in furthering the measures desired; that the distribution of seeds was of no use and so viewed by the natives who dislike any innovation; that talook farms for cultivation of cotton or tobacco or sheep farms must be adopted by Government, and the funds found by Government; that the natives would only take to new crops or improved varieties of the present staples after seeing them successfully grown by the Government and after being satisfied that they would pay and find a market. Major Hill advocates young bull calves being distributed from the Amrut Mahal instead of the full grown bulls, which are fierce and intractable; and also distribution of good vines and fig trees to people at Seringapatam, who interest themselves in such culture, but are too poor to buy them of the Lál Bágh. He is in favor of Government talook farms, especially for cotton in the Chámarájanagara district.

Any cattle show for the Ashtagram Division should, the Commissioner considers, be held at Nanjanagúdu, where there is plenty of water and forage and a scarcity at Mysore. He would encourage the culture of potatoes as much as possible, and would be glad to receive for distribution some tubers of the new kinds; he believes potato culture will pay.

Major Hill's suggestions regarding cotton and tobacco are on record, and have been sent on to Government.

No. 3751—Revenue 151, dated Bangalore, 10th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The proposal as to talook farms must, the Chief Commissioner observes, be dismissed as impracticable on the ground of expense.

2. Major Hill's proposal, that bull calves should be distributed to ryots instead of bulls, may be brought forward on the occasion of the next distribution of Amrut Mahal bulls; but it may be noted that the Commissariat Agent has been requested to arrange for the supply of none but tractable bulls.

3. Colonel Boddam should arrange for the supply of potato seed to all Officers of Districts where the ryots are willing to cultivate the crop.

4. With reference to the establishment of a cattle show in the Ashtagram Division, Colonel Meade will be glad to consider the question if the Commissioner of the Division is disposed to take it up and submit proposals.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th October 1873.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 114, dated Simla, 22nd September 1873.

"Studs."

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3127—55, dated the 10th instant, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish the Governor General in Council with an explanation of the grounds on which the Committee for the examination of educational text books has based its decision, that the translation of Mr. Hallen's "Manual on the more deadly forms of Cattle Disease" is unsuitable for introduction into schools. I am to observe that the "Manual" has been adopted in the village schools of other and far larger provinces, and His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn what renders it specially ineligible for the Mysore Schools

Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 3752—80, dated 10th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3752/80.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 10*th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Offg. Under-Secretary Lyall's letter, dated 22nd September 1873, No. 111, enquiring on what grounds the Committee for the examination of educational text books in Mysore has declared Hallen's Manual of Cattle Disease to be unsuitable for introduction into schools, and stating that the work in question has been adopted in the village schools of other and far larger provinces than Mysore.

2. The Chief Commissioner has ascertained that the Committee declared against the book, because, as an elementary work it was considered to be inferior, in point of simplicity and freedom from technical terms, to Thacker's Manual of Cattle Disease (copy of which is forwarded herewith) which has for some years past been published and circulated throughout Mysore The Committee has further given its opinion that the subject of cattle disease is not one which is suitable for study in the ordinary schools of this Province.

3 The Chief Commissioner is compelled to concur in this view of the work in question formed by the Educational Committee. The book abounds in technical terms of Latin and Greek derivation, and presumes upon an amount of physiological knowledge which is not ordinarily possessed by most English school boys in agricultural districts, and which would render it equally unintelligible to teachers and pupils in the rural schools of this Province. As a fair sample of the work, almost the first sentence in Chapter 1, which describes "rinderpest" may be quoted. "*Nature.*—Rinderpest is a contagious "fever of a typhoid type. It is the most contagious disease known. This depends upon " the presence of a specific poison, which affects the system generally, but especially the " fourth stomach and intestines. In these organs specific lesions are invariably found."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th October 1873.

Further on, the book abounds in such terms as "buccal membrane," "papillœ," "aptha,' "emphysematous swelling," "ecchymosis," "Peyers glands," &c., &c., terms and expressions which cannot be satisfactorily translated into the language of a people whose ideas on physiology are of the rudest and narrowest description And it must be remembered that the class of boys which would benefit by information on cattle disease is that whose education is at present limited to the instruction supplied by the Hóbli Schools, which is of a very primitive kind.

4. On these grounds Colonel Meade, while sincerely desirous of giving effect to the views of His Excellency in Council, does not consider that any useful results would follow the introduction of the manual as a class book into the schools of this Province, though it has been translated into Kanarese and copies are in course of distribution as previously reported

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, No 355—109 dated, Yelwal, 22nd September 1873

Adverting to previous correspondence I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner copies of the marginally* noted letters from the Deputy Commissioners Mysore and Hassan reporting on the working of the new District-Forest Rules

*No 600 dt 16th August 1873 from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore
No 210, dt 21st May 18 from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan

2 It will be observed from Captain Hill's letter that the new forest scheme, while sound in principle and operating advantageously to the conservancy of District forests, entails practically great hardship and difficulties on the agricultural classes

3 In addition to the high rates of prices, namely, from Rs 4—8—0 to Rs 13—12—0 and Rs 5—1—0 to Rs 7—8—0 per cart-load on wood and bamboos respectively, on which a seigniorage of only Rs 1 and 1 was levied under the old license system, the insufficient number of the depôts lately established at great distances in several cases from the villages in which customers reside, the non-existence of cart roads, the want of a sufficient supply of the common description of wood and bamboos, and the tedious and unnecessary formality which requires that, prior to the purchase of bamboos or wood, the prices thereof should be paid into the tribook cutcherry, and a receipt obtained from the Amildar be produced before the depôt Mutsaddi, all these combined press heavily upon the agricultural classes and operate detrimentally to their interests

4 While in the interests of both Government and the ryots, the necessity of adopting efficient measures for preventing indiscriminate felling of wood in District forests is obvious, it is nevertheless imperative, if the ryots are to be shut out from them and to depend entirely upon the supply available in the depôts, that satisfactory arrangements should be made for the prompt supply of wood and bamboos in the depôts

5 Under these circumstances, I respectfully beg leave to submit for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner the several proposals of Captain Hill (marked C, D, E, F, G, and H)

6 Collecting bamboos and timber suited to the wants of the ryots, and increasing the existing number of depôts, opening cart roads wherever necessary and dispensing with the existing depots which are not conveniently situated, reducing the present high rates, and allowing the depôt Mutsaddi to receive the prices of the wood sold by him, without any receipt from the Amildar, fixing a convenient time in the year for the felling of wood for ploughs, &c, and placing the management of firewood forests in the hands of the Revenue authorities, all these measures, if introduced, will, I feel confident, conduce alike to the convenience and interests of the ryots, and the advantage of Government.

7 The same remarks apply to the Hassan District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th October 1873.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 500, dated Mysore, 30th August 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 55 of the 21st April last, calling for a further report on the working of the District Forest-scheme.

2. In reply, I beg to submit that difficulties must be expected to attend the introduction of every public measure of this nature; therefore the Revenue authorities have been disposed to allow time for improvement in its working, prior to recording any opinion adverse to the system. The system itself is to be defended in theory; but in practice, it cannot yet be regarded as a success, for reasons which I proceed to give.

3. *In the first place*, the scheme attempts too much at first in undertaking to maintain a supply of wood sufficient for the requirements of the whole country. The Forest Department, as it is, are scarcely able to work their own reserve forests. How can they then be fairly expected to conduct operations on a far larger scale without much heavier expenditure? The consequence is that the District forests are not yet worked in the way they are capable of being worked, and several of them remain unsurveyed and undemarcated. The present Assistant Conservator is not to blame for this result, as his whole time and services are needed to organize the system, and some assistance should be allowed to him in the way of an officer to attend to the formation of teak plantations and minor duties. The correctness of this view may be judged from the fact that the quantity of wood and bamboos formerly obtained monthly under the license system is double that now sold at the depôts as shewn in the margin, and out of 37 jungles from which timber was formerly obtained, only 12 are now worked by the Forest Department.

	Bamboos. Cart-loads	Jungle wood. Cart-loads.
By the Rev. Department	158	360¾
By the Forest Department	81	125
Difference	77	235¼

In the second place the actual quality of wood which the ryots need is over-estimated, as a much better class of timber, suited only for residents of towns, is offered for sale. If left to help themselves the ryots are perfectly content with very inferior small timber and bamboos suited for the construction of the poor houses they ordinarily occupy. More attention requires therefore to be paid to this point. There are many woods such as the bâge, nérle, dindiga, halasu, hippe, &c., quite good enough for ordinary purposes, which might be offered for sale at reduced prices.

Thirdly.—A large stock of seasoned wood and bamboos should be kept always in hand. The ryots complain bitterly of not getting what they want when they go to the depôts, especially those at Sargúru and Chámarájanagara. The bamboos offered for sale are of little value, for they are kept too long before sale, and are not steeped in water before being sent to the depôts.

Fourthly.—The number of depôts requires to be extended, so that one depôt may be established for each Hóbli or for each District Forest from which ryots formerly drew their supply. At present depôts have been opened only in the places marginally noted, and in some the wood instead of being brought up by the people of the country is purchased almost entirely by traders from Mysore.

Chámarájanagara		1
Seringapatam ..		1
1 Hunsúrú 1 Pellikere 1 Hommagóln 1 Periyápatna	Periyápatna Taloek.	
Yedatore . ..		1
1 Sargúru 1 Antersante 1 Hampápura 1 Kúmagal	Heggadadévanakóté Taloek.	
Gundal		1
Mallavalli at Hagúru		1
Nanjanagúdu		1

Fifthly.—The prices charged seem to the ryot, who used formerly to cut and cart his wood at his own convenience, to be very high. Formerly he was allowed wood at Rs. 1 the cart-load and Rs. 1½ the cart-load of bamboos. Now he is charged for the same quantity (calculated at 20 cubic feet of wood to the cart-load, and 200 bamboos to the cart-load) from Rs. 4—8—0 to Rs 13—12—0 for the former, and from Rs. 5—4—0 to Rs. 7—8—0 for the latter. He feels the heaviness of the charge most when the wood is near his own door and he has now to cart it a long distance from the depôt. It is desirable that the price of wood should be reduced if possible at least to the ryots, who enjoyed before the privilege of obtaining wood at lower rates than traders. At present the ryots are importing wood and bamboos in large quantities from the Collegal and Satheamungalum Taloeks in the Coimbatore District, where only Rs. 1—8—0 per cart-load is charged. It appears from what the Assistant Conservator tells me that the charges are now fixed at 1 rupee for felling, 1 rupee for establishment and 1 rupee for seigniorage with cost of carriage. I am not aware of the cost fo the additional establishment, but the charge on that account seems to be excessive, and that for carriage might also be reduced by giving it out on contract, and *depôts formed only where timber is procurable*, as the ryots who have anyhow to cart the wood from some distance to their houses can

easily arrange to go a few miles further on. The duty of cutting the wood and engaging carts seems to be entrusted in some of the forests to peons, and complaints reach me that the means of paying the laborers and carts engaged is not always forthcoming. A road is also needed to the Kúrnigal Depôt in the Heggadadévanakóte Talook and to some of the forests to admit of the ryots carting away the wood.

Sixthly.—Additional facilities require to be given for the payment of the money at depôts at a distance from the Head Quarters of a talook. According to the present system the intending purchaser has to bring a memo of the wood he requires with the price chargeable to the Amildar, to whom he has to pay the money down and get a receipt, which he has to shew to the Mutsaddi who then delivers the wood. This entails much delay and trouble particularly in the Heggadadévanakóte Talook, where the Kabani river has to be crossed. The Depôt Mutsaddi may be entrusted with the duty, and his collections can be remitted to the Talook Head Quarters with the sáyer receipts from the Shékdar.

Seventhly.—The ryots do not yet understand fully the privileges which are granted to them, and fear that, when cutting wood for ploughs and sheds, they may be accused of cutting and using the wood for building purposes For this reason, I would propose that the valuable trees should be reserved, and the ryots be allowed to cut whatever comparatively worthless trees they may require for the above purposes and for firewood and that certain fixed days in the year be prescribed for their laying in their stock of wood for ploughs, &c., under the supervision of the Forest and Revenue Officials so as to prevent indiscriminate felling and the felling of valuable immature trees.

Eighthly.—The conservancy of firewood forests is, I conceive, of equal, if not of greater, importance to a town like Mysore than the conservancy of timber The latest orders received on the subject is Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 121 of the 12th instant, in which authority is given to the Revenue authorities to make the necessary arrangements. I had however previously obtained a list of the jungles from which Mysore draws its present supply of firewood, and had communicated with the Forest Officers (*vide* correspondence attached). As they don't seem disposed to act at once I request sanction to working these jungles on the principle adopted in Hassan of employing a manégar with a couple of peons to mark out the trees to be felled, and a mutsaddi to collect a small fee of annas 4 on each cart to cover the cost of establishment. This simple plan has been found to answer well in the Aiyedhalla forests near Hassan, and saves the Government the cost of maintaining an army of fellers and keeps down the price, as the ryots fell and cart the wood in at their convenience. Captain van Someren is opposed to the plan; but he visited the jungles in the driest season of the year and not in my company. He does not state his reasons for being dissatisfied with what he saw, but I need scarcely add that any suggestions which Forest Officers may give will always meet with our best attention.

4. In conclusion, the above proposals may be summed up as follows:—

(*a.*) More District forests to be surveyed, demarcated and worked; another Forest Officer being appointed if necessary.

(*b.* and *c.*) More common wood and bamboos to be provided, and the wood and bamboos to be seasoned when not purchased immediately after being felled.

(*d.*) More depôts to be opened, one for each District forest; roads being made where needed, and the depôts at a distance from forests to be dispensed with.

(*e.*) The prices charged to ryots to be reduced if possible, the charge made for establishment being too high; and the carriage of wood being given out on contract.

(*f.*) Payments to be allowed to be made direct to mutsaddis of depôts at a distance from Talook Head Quarters.

(*g.*) The better class of trees to be reserved; and a time to be fixed each year in which the ryots can fell wood for ploughs and sheds under the supervision of the Revenue and Forest Officials.

(*h.*) Firewood forests near Mysore to be worked by the Revenue authorities; annas 4 being charged for each cart-load to cover the cost of establishment.

5. Should these measures be adopted, all ground for discontent with the system on the part of the rural population will be removed. I may add that the Assistant Commissioners and Amildars, who have been consulted, report unfavorably on the working of the present system; but before coming to any opinion I have deemed it my duty to visit the depôts which have been opened and to make personal enquiries on the spot. This accounts for the length of this report and the delay which has unavoidably occurred in its transmission.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th October 1873.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Genl. No. 188--83, dated Mysore, 18th July 1873.

This office letter No. 170--73 of the 8th instant.

In continuation of the above, has the honor to enclose herewith for your information, copy of letter No. 1123 of the 11th instant from the Conservator of Forests Mysore and Coorg, to the address of the undersigned.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 210, dated Hassan, 21st May 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 44 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the several points noted therein relative to the new Forest-scheme.

Depôts.

2. Of the various localities selected for the establishment of depôts, as shewn in para 2 of the above letter, Hassan is the only place where a depôt has been opened, and that so recently as March last. A small quantity of timber is stored in it for sale at the rate of 11 and 12 annas per cubic foot, and a few purchases have been made by some of the inhabitants The depôt thus being only in its infancy, it yet remains to be seen how it affects the agricultural class: it is however anticipated that it will be of advantage to the public generally if it always has a sufficient stock of timber. Steps are being taken for the formation of a depôt at Bélúru.

Kilns.

3. It is reported by the Amildars that the number of kilns for charcoal burning has not as yet been fixed by the Forest Department.

Demarcation.

4. No attempt has been made at demarcating plots for fuel plantations. The Amildar of Hassan reports that the ryots are averse to the measure, as they represent that it would not be to their advantage, seeing that under the present system they are allowed to cut and remove firewood paying only 4 annas for every cart-load.

5. I am of opinion myself that it would be advisable that the supply of firewood should be taken in hand by the Forest Department, for, there is no doubt that, under the present system of allowing people to themselves cut it, the jungles are year by year getting worse and worse, as they cut indiscriminately, and the young trees have no chance of growing up. Mr. Jelliicoe says he can sell firewood ready cut at only 4 annas a cart-load increase over present rates. The experiment is, I think, worth trying at any rate as a temporary measure.

No. 3918—Rev.-Forests 57, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1873.

Order.—It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that under the License System, the District-Forests throughout the Province generally were being indiscriminately overworked, on the 12th March 1872 a scheme commonly known as the "District-Forest Scheme" was sanctioned. This scheme while abolishing the license system substituted a definite plan of working, by which real conservancy measures would be introduced, and the natural reproduction of the forests aided by planting.

2. The objects of the District-Forest scheme may be briefly summarized as follows :—

(1) To place all forests in Mysore under the immediate charge of the Conservator.

(2.) To divide them into circles of supply.

(3.) To place each circle in charge of certain subordinates whose duties are (*a*) to supervise, protect, and improve all forests confided to their charge; (*b*) to plant up annually a fixed minimum number of acres within the circle ; (*c*) to select trees to be felled, to fell and send them to the circle depôts.

(4) To attach to each circle one or more depôts under the charge of Mutsaddis who will receive all wood sent into them, stack and sell it at fixed uniform rates to all comers.

(5.) To regulate the cutting of wood by charcoal burners and iron smelters by (*a*) fixing the number of kilns to be kept up in each forest ; (*b*) registering all charcoal burners ; (*c*) confining them within certain limits, and imposing conditions on felling wood ; (*d*) to oblige them to burn their charcoal in a systematic manner.

(6) To entirely do away with the license system conceding a few minor privileges to be exercised by local ryots in person in the forests themselves.

3. In introducing the new scheme, the Chief Commissioner directed that Commissioners of Divisions should at the end of six months submit a report on the working of the scheme generally, and stating more especially how far the interests of the agricultural population had been affected by its adoption.

4. Owing to the settlement of certain preliminary measures, the new scheme has not been sufficiently long in force, in Nagar and Nandidroog, to allow of the Commissioners of those Divisions submitting their report. The Commissioner of Ashtagram in submitting his report is of opinion that the new scheme, while sound in principle and operating advantageously to the conservancy of District forests, entails practically great hardships and difficulties on the agricultural classes.

5. These difficulties are enumerated in the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, who in criticizing the new scheme, suggests the undermentioned proposals for its better working.

(*a*.) That *more* District forests should be worked.

The Conservator of Forests observes on this point that the time of the Forest Officer in charge of the Ranges is, it is admitted, fully occupied, and however desirable it may be to work more District forests, it would be still more undesirable to postpone the conservation of all forests until more officers were available. The Chief Commissioner while admitting the difficulties which at present exist, considers that the attention of the Forest Department should be turned to the opening out of more District forests, and the work carried out as fully and quickly as is practicable. Unless the Forest Department is capable within a reasonable time of working all the forests which have been handed over to its charge, the District-forest scheme must *pro tanto* be pronounced a failure, and it may be necessary to revert in some places to the license system. Such tracts as the Forest Department cannot at present deal with, must be left to the Revenue Officers, to manage till the former is ready to take them over. In such cases the Revenue Department should endeavour to conform to the Forest Department practice so far as it can do so.

(*b & c.*) That more common wood and bamboos should be provided, and the wood and bamboo be seasoned when not purchased immediately after being felled.

The Conservator submits a statement of the stock at the different depôts, from which he argues that the wood in store cannot be of a large size, and is suitable to the wants of the ryots ; that wood requires time to season, and since operations were commenced only a year ago, sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of the Department providing seasoned wood. He states that under the license system the wood obtained was always "green."

The Chief Commissioner observes that at first there may be some difficulty in anticipating the wants of the public as to the kind of wood and timber required, but the matter is one which demands due attention. The Officer in charge of the Range should by careful and systematic enquiry ascertain the probable requirements of the public, and take measures to have on hand the particular class of wood wanted.

The suggestion to season wood in store is good, and ought, where possible, to be carried out.

(*d.*) That more depôts should be opened, one for each District forest, roads being made where needed, and the depôts at a distance from forests to be dispensed with.

The Conservator states that the sites of the present depôts were fixed after consultation with the Revenue Officers. If experience shews they are not well situated they can where necessary be altered. The proposal to have depôts only at the chief District forests, he considers good.

The proper situation of the depôts and the provision of a sufficient number of them are essential to the proper working of the scheme, and the Chief Commissioner desires that these important points may be carefully considered by the Forest Department in communication with the Revenue Officers of Districts.

(*e.*) That the prices charged to ryots should be reduced if possible : the charge made for establishment being too high and the carriage of wood being given out on contract.

With reference to the prices charged, the Conservator states that the present rates are experimental, and if it is a fact that large importations of wood are being made from Madras, the rates for wood in the eastern talooks should be lowered. The Deputy Commissioner appears to have misunderstood the scale by which the charges are fixed. It is based on the cost of felling and carriage, plus one rupee for establishment, and one rupee for seigniorage. There is a difficulty in getting contractors for carrying wood when wanted.

The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a uniform scale of charges is not applicable to the whole Province, but the scale of prices should be recast if necessary.

(*f.*) That payments should be allowed to be made direct to Mutsaddis of depôts at a distance from Talook Head Quarters.

The Conservator points out that the system of prepayment at Talook Head Quarters is not new. It was in force under the old license system.

The Chief Commissioner considers it undesirable that Mutsaddis of depôts should have anything to do with money transactions, and that no case as yet has been made out for a change in the present system.

(*g.*) That the better class of trees should be reserved and a time e fixed each year in which the ryots can fell wood for ploughs and sheds under the supervision of the Revenue and Forest Officials.

The Chief Commissioner concurs with the Conservator, in thinking that this is not a practical proposal. The orders at present in force, regarding the supply of wood for ploughs and sheds, are sufficient if acted on.

(*h.*) That firewood forests near Mysore should be worked by the Revenue authorities, annas 4 being charged for each cart-load to cover the cost of establishment.

The Conservator of Forests is of opinion that the management of the firewood forests should rest with the Forest Department.

The Chief Commissioner observes that the gist of the complaints against the new scheme is, that there are not a sufficient number of depôts. The Conservator while admitting the fact pleads that the time of the Officer in charge of the Range is fully occupied. In these circumstances Colonel Meade is of opinion that the Forest Department

should for the present confine its attention to establishing as many depôts as may be needed and furnishing them with the kinds of wood most in demand, so that the new measure shall involve no hardships to the people. Until this portion of the scheme has matured, the firewood forests near Mysore will be worked by the Revenue Department, whose duty it will be to adopt measures to prevent injury to the jungles.

Looking at the outlay that will be necessary for the proper conservancy and working of these jungles, the proposed charge of four annas per cart appears to the Chief Commissioner inadequate, and Major Hill should reconsider this portion of his proposal.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 296—Rev. 100, dated Shimoga, 7th October 1873.

In reply to docket No. 309, F, dated 13th June last, from Secretary, Department Public Works, forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, No. 742, dated 11th idem, for my observations which I regret was mislaid and so overlooked to be noticed before, I have the honor to state that the old custom to which the Conservator refers in his 2nd para seems to have originated with the Forest Department as I was not aware of its existence until I read it in the Supplemental Rules furnished to this office in the Conservator's No. 205, A, of the 6th July 1866, where it is published as Rule VIII and seems to have met with the concurrence of Colonel Clerk who was at the time Offg. Superintendent of the Division.

The rule was I think one which was required at the time of its being proposed, and even now I consider Government entitled to demand from the purchasers of wood, which has been given gratis to the seller; some payment, but as observed by the Conservator in his para 3, a totally new system having been introduced the old rule might be allowed to become obsolete, and the suggestions contained in his para 4 might be brought into force in lieu.

No. 3958—Rev.-Forests. 54, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner directs the discontinuance of the practice, which obtains in the Nagar Division, of requiring persons who built houses with timber originally procured on license from the Government to pay ten per cent of its value in the event of such houses being dismantled and the materials sold; but Colonel Meade does not approve of the proposal in para 4 of the same letter, to the effect that a passport must be obtained for the removal of *all* wood from place to place. Such a measure could not be worked without involving great hardship to the people.

2. The Chief Commissioner is entirely opposed to the extension of the passport system, and considers that it should be limited as far as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, Revenue-Forests, No. 1974, F. dated Bangalore, 24th September 1873.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to invite your opinion as to the best and most feasible method of training young men, natives of the country, for eventual employment in the Forest Department. I send you certain correspondence on the subject sent to the Chief Commissioner by the Government of India, from which the general wishes of the Government can be ascertained.

2. The Government of India having asked whether any steps had been taken to give effect in Mysore to the arrangements detailed for training native subordinates for the Forest Department, I replied that none had been taken, and that I doubted the probability of any men from Mysore being found willing to go to the North-Western Provinces for such a purpose. The Chief Commissioner then directed me to consult you on the matter, and see what could be done locally.

Letter No. 1231, dated August 1872, from Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.
No. 133, from Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated 18th January 1873, to Government, North-Western Provinces, approving rules adopted at Conference held at Roorkee between Principal, Thomason's College and Conservator of Forests.
No. 382, F, C, of 26th December 1872, from Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary, Government of India, forwarding Conservator of Forests' memo of 27th November 1872.

3. Circumstances in Mysore differ from those elsewhere, and my proposals will be such as to meet our local wants only. I think that that they can be met, and that a class might be formed in the High School at Bangalore, which, with certain aids, would turn out useful forest officials for the subordinate grades, and even for the controlling establishment if the Government should decide on such a course of recruiting the higher ranks of the Department.

4. We have in the Department, including Coorg, 488 men in the conservancy and working establishments. These men draw salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100. I do not think it necessary that the forest watchers, head watchers, and certain officials known as circle and depôt mutsaddis should be educated to the extent contemplated by the Government of India. Taking out all such men, we have left 11 Rangers who draw from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem with an allowance, when travelling, of $\frac{1}{10}$ of their pay. This allowance is generally drawn for the whole month, as their duties are such as to keep them constantly on the move. It may also be found advantageous to throw open the writers' posts to trained men. Our senior clerks draw from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and if this extension is adopted, we should have in the course of time 7 additional posts, or 18 in all available for trained men.

5. The qualifications enumerated by the Principal of the Thomason College in para 6 of his letter are ample for the purpose. I have already had a personal conference with you on this matter, when you told me that you could, with the men and appliances now at your disposal at the High School here, arrange for young men being taught in "mathematics, account-keeping, estimating, surveying, levelling, drawing, elementary civil engineering."

6. Other qualifications such as "geology, chemistry, botany and zoology," you cannot manage without additional aid, for which, if the scheme is to be carried out, provision must be made. The points to which I attach special importance are vegetable physiology and botany, elementary chemistry, and geology so far as to give young men a practical knowledge of the nature of soils. This portion of their training should be experimental, and should be imparted by a scientific teacher thoroughly up to his work. I think it will be necessary to get such a man from Europe and his services will have to be remunerated on a scale sufficiently high to attract good men. I therefore propose that the salary offered be Rs 300 a month for two years; Rs. 400 a month for the third and fourth, and Rs. 500 a month for the fifth year. The engagement to terminate at the close of the fifth year. Passage out, and passage back, after five years, to be paid by Government, if the officer then decides on leaving the country. This would involve an expenditure of in round numbers £ 2500 in five years.

7. I believe the services of such a man are much needed in the country independently of the wants of the Forest Department, and though it is not likely that a man, though well able to impart sound instruction on the points named, would also be a thoroughly trustworthy referee on each particular subject, he would in all probability give a far better opinion on all such matters than any one now in Mysore. He might also be required to give courses of lectures to be attended by the Officers of the Forest Department and others. In fact, I think, the services of an able man of this description would be of great benefit to all concerned, and to the Government of Mysore.

8. Supposing the appliances and instructors to be ready, I now proceed to make proposals regarding the method of filling up the classes. I am opposed to paying young men while at school, and see

should for the present confine its attention to establishing as many depôts as may be needed and furnishing them with the kinds of wood most in demand, so that the new measure shall involve no hardships to the people. Until this portion of the scheme has matured, the firewood forests near Mysore will be worked by the Revenue Department, whose duty it will be to adopt measures to prevent injury to the jungles.

Looking at the outlay that will be necessary for the proper conservancy and working of these jungles, the proposed charge of four annas per cart appears to the Chief Commissioner inadequate, and Major Hill should reconsider this portion of his proposal.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 296—Rev. 100, dated Shimoga, 7th October 1873.

In reply to docket No. 309, F, dated 13th June last, from Secretary, Department Public Works, forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, No. 742, dated 11th idem, for my observations which I regret was mislaid and so overlooked to be noticed before, I have the honor to state that the old custom to which the Conservator refers in his 2nd para seems to have originated with the Forest Department as I was not aware of its existence until I read it in the Supplemental Rules furnished to this office in the Conservator's No. 205, A, of the 6th July 1866, where it is published as Rule VIII and seems to have met with the concurrence of Colonel Clerk who was at the time Offg. Superintendent of the Division.

The rule was I think one which was required at the time of its being proposed, and even now I consider Government entitled to demand from the purchasers of wood, which has been given gratis to the seller; some payment, but as observed by the Conservator in his para 3, a totally new system having been introduced the old rule might be allowed to become obsolete, and the suggestions contained in his para 4 might be brought into force in lieu.

No. 3958—Rev.-Forests, 54, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner directs the discontinuance of the practice, which obtains in the Nagar Division, of requiring persons who built houses with timber originally procured on license from the Government to pay ten per cent of its value in the event of such houses being dismantled and the materials sold; but Colonel Meade does not approve of the proposal in para 4 of the same letter, to the effect that a passport must be obtained for the removal of *all* wood from place to place. Such a measure could not be worked without involving great hardship to the people.

2. The Chief Commissioner is entirely opposed to the extension of the passport system, and considers that it should be limited as far as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, Revenue-Forests, No 1974, F. dated Bangalore, 24th September 1873.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to invite your opinion as to the best and most feasible method of training young men, natives of the country, for eventual employment in the Forest Department I send you certain correspondence on the subject sent to the Chief Commissioner by the Government of India, from which the general wishes of the Government can be ascertained

2 The Government of India having asked whether any steps had been taken to give effect in Mysore to the arrangements detailed for training native subordinates for the Forest Department, I replied that none had been taken, and that I doubted the probability of any men from Mysore being found willing to go to the North-Western Provinces for such a purpose. The Chief Commissioner then directed me to consult you on the matter, and see what could be done locally.

Letter No 1131, dated August 1872, from Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces
No 133, from Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated 18th January 1873, to Government, North-Western Provinces, approving rules adopted at Conference held at Roorkee between Principal, Thomason's College and Conservator of Forests
No 382, F, C, of 26th December 1872, from Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary, Government of India, forwarding Conservator of Forests' memo of 27th November 1872

3. Circumstances in Mysore differ from those elsewhere, and my proposals will be such as to meet our local wants only. I think that that they can be met, and that a class might be formed in the High School at Bangalore, which, with certain aids, would turn out useful forest officials for the subordinate grades, and even for the controlling establishment if the Government should decide on such a course of recruiting the higher ranks of the Department.

4 We have in the Department, including Coorg, 488 men in the conservancy and working establishments These men draw salaries varying from Rs 6 to Rs 100 I do not think it necessary that the forest watchers, head watchers, and certain officials known as circle and depôt mutsaddis should be educated to the extent contemplated by the Government of India Taking out all such men, we have left 11 Rangers who draw from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem with an allowance, when travelling, of ¼ of their pay This allowance is generally drawn for the whole month, as their duties are such as to keep them constantly on the move It may also be found advantageous to throw open the writers' posts to trained men Our senior clerks draw from Rs 40 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and if this extension is adopted, we should have in the course of time 7 additional posts, or 18 in all available for trained men

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6. Other qualifications such as "geology, chemistry, botany and zoology," you cannot manage without additional aid, for which, if the scheme is to be carried out, provision must be made The points to which I attach special importance are vegetable physiology and botany, elementary chemistry, and geology so far as to give young men a practical knowledge of the nature of soils This portion of their training should be experimental, and should be imparted by a scientific teacher thoroughly up to his work I think it will be necessary to get such a man from Europe and his services will have to be remunerated on a scale sufficiently high to attract good men I therefore propose that the salary offered be Rs 300 a month for two years, Rs 400 a month for the third and fourth, and Rs. 500 a month for the fifth year The engagement to terminate at the close of the fifth year Passage out, and passage back, after five years, to be paid by Government, if the officer then decides on leaving the country. This would involve an expenditure of in round numbers £ 2500 in five years

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H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 296—Rev. 100, dated Shimoga, 7th October 1873.

In reply to docket No. 309 F. dated 13th June last, from Secretary, Department Public Works forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, No. 712, dated 11th idem on royalty rates, which I regret was mislaid and so overlooked to be noticed before. I have the honor to state that the custom to which the Conservator refers in his 2nd para seems to have originated with the Forest Department as I was not aware of its existence until I read it in the Supplemental Rules furnished to the Service in the Conservator's No. 205, A. of the 6th July 1866, where it is published as Rule VIII and seem to have met with the concurrence of Colonel Clerk who was at the time Offg. Superintendent of the Division.

The rule was I think one which was required at the time of its being proposed, and even now I feel a seller Government entitled to demand from the purchasers of wood, which has been given gratis to the seller, some payment, but as observed by the Conservator in his para 3, a totally new system has been introduced the old rule might be allowed to become obsolete and the suggestions contained in his para 4 might be brought into force in lieu.

No. 3958—Rev.-Forests 54, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner directs the discontinuance of the practice, which obtains in the Nagar Division, of requiring persons who built houses with timber originally procured on license from the Government to pay ten per cent of its value in the event of such houses being dismantled and the materials sold; but Colonel Meade does not approve of the proposal in para 4 of the same letter, to the effect that a passport must be obtained for the removal of *all* wood from place to place. Such a measure could not be worked without involving great hardship to the people.

2. The Chief Commissioner is entirely opposed to the extension of the passport system, and considers that it should be limited as far as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, Revenue-Forests, No. 1974, F. dated Bangalore, 24th September 1873.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to invite your opinion as to the best and most feasible method of training young men, natives of the country, for eventual employment in the Forest Department. I send you certain correspondence on the subject sent to the Chief Commissioner by the Government of India, from which the general wishes of the Government can be ascertained.

2. The Government of India having asked whether any steps had been taken to give effect in Mysore to the arrangements detailed for training native subordinates for the Forest Department, I replied that none had been taken, and that I doubted the probability of any men from Mysore being found willing to go to the North-Western Provinces for such a purpose. The Chief Commissioner then directed me to consult you on the matter, and see what could be done locally.

Letter No. 1131, dated August 1872, from Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.
No. 173, from Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated 18th January 1873, to Government, North-Western Provinces, approving rules adopted at Conference held at Roorkee between Principal, Thomason's College and Conservator of Forests.
No. 382, F, C, of 26th December 1872, from Government, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary, Government of India, forwarding Conservator of Forests memorandum 27th November 1872.

3. Circumstances in Mysore differ from those elsewhere, and my proposals will be such as to meet our local wants only. I think that these can be met, and that a class might be formed in the High School at Bangalore, which, with certain aids, would turn out useful forest officials for the subordinate grades, and even for the controlling establishment if the Government should decide on such a course of recruiting the higher ranks of the Department.

4. We have in the Department, including Coorg, 488 men in the conservancy and working establishments. These men draw salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100. I do not think it necessary that the forest watchers, beat watchers, and certain officials known as circle and depôt mutsaddis should be educated to the extent contemplated by the Government of India. Taking out all such men, we have left 14 Rangers who draw from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem with an allowance, when travelling, of ⅓ of their pay. This allowance is generally drawn for the whole month, as their duties are such as to keep them constantly on the move. It may also be found advantageous to throw open the writers' posts to trained men. Our senior clerks draw from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and if this extension is adopted, we should have in the course of time 7 additional posts, or 18 in all available for trained men.

5. The qualifications enumerated by the Principal of the Thomason College in para 6 of his letter are ample for the purpose. I have already had a personal conference with you on this matter, when you told me that you could, with the men and appliances now at your disposal at the High School here, arrange for young men being taught in "mathematics, account-keeping, estimating, surveying, leveling, drawing, elementary civil engineering."

6. Other qualifications such as "geology, chemistry, botany and zoology," you cannot manage without additional aid, for which, if the scheme is to be carried out, provision must be made. The points to which I attach special importance are vegetable physiology and botany, elementary chemistry, and geology so far as to give young men a practical knowledge of the nature of soils. This portion of their training should be experimental, and should be imparted by a scientific teacher thoroughly up to his work. I think it will be necessary to get such a man from Europe and his services will have to be remunerated on a scale sufficiently high to attract good men. I therefore propose that the salary offered be Rs. 300 a month for two years; Rs. 400 a month for the third and fourth, and Rs. 500 a month for the fifth year. The engagement to terminate at the close of the fifth year. Passage out, and passage back, after five years, to be paid by Government, if the officer then decides on leaving the country. This would involve an expenditure of in round numbers £ 2500 in five years.

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The rule was I think one which was required at the time of its being proposed, and even now I consider Government entitled to demand from the purchasers of wood, which has been given gratis to the seller; some payment, but as observed by the Conservator in his para 5, a totally new system having been introduced the old rule might be allowed to become obsolete, and the suggestions contained in his para 4 might be brought into force in lieu.

No. 3958—Rev.-Forests. 54, dated Bangalore. 17th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner directs the discontinuance of the practice, which obtains in the Nagar Division, of requiring persons who built houses with timber originally procured on license from the Government to pay ten per cent of its value in the event of such houses being dismantled and the materials sold; but Colonel Meade does not approve of the proposal in para 4 of the same letter, to the effect that a passport must be obtained for the removal of *all* wood from place to place. Such a measure could not be worked without involving great hardship to the people.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

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No 133, from Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated 18th January 1873, to Government, North-Western Provinces, approving rules adopted at Conference held at Roorkee between Principal, Thomason's College and Conservator of Forests

No 382, F, C, of 26th December 1872, from Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary, Government of India, forwarding Conservator of Forests' memo of 27th November 1872

3 Circumstances in Mysore differ from those elsewhere, and my proposals will be such as to meet our local wants only I think that that they can be met, and that a class might be formed in the High School at Bangalore, which, with certain aids, would turn out useful forest officials for the subordinate grades, and even for the controlling establishment if the Government should decide on such a course of recruiting the higher ranks of the Department.

4 We have in the Department, including Coorg, 488 men in the conservancy and working establishments These men draw salaries varying from Rs 6 to Rs 100 I do not think it necessary that the forest watchers, head watchers, and certain officials known as circle and depôt mutsaddis should be educated to the extent contemplated by the Government of India Taking out all such men, we have left 11 Rangers who draw from Rs. 50 to Rs 100 per mensem with an allowance, when travelling, of ⅛ of their pay This allowance is generally drawn for the whole month, as their duties are such as to keep them constantly on the move It may also be found advantageous to throw open the writers' posts to trained men Our senior clerks draw from Rs 40 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and if this extension is adopted, we should have in the course of time 7 additional posts, or 18 in all available for trained men

5 The qualifications enumerated by the Principal of the Thomason College in para 6 of his letter are ample for the purpose I have already had a personal conference with you on this matter, when you told me that you could, with the men and appliances now at your disposal at the High School here, arrange for young men being taught in "mathematics, account-keeping, estimating, surveying, levelling, drawing, elementary civil engineering"

6 Other qualifications such as "geology, chemistry, botany and zoology," you cannot manage without additional aid, for which, if the scheme is to be carried out, provision must be made The points to which I attach special importance are vegetable physiology and botany, elementary chemistry, and geology so far as to give young men a practical knowledge of the nature of soils This portion of their training should be experimental, and should be imparted by a scientific teacher thoroughly up to his work I think it will be necessary to get such a man from Europe and his services will have to be remunerated on a scale sufficiently high to attract good men I therefore propose that the salary offered be Rs 300 a month for two years, Rs 400 a month for the third and fourth, and Rs 500 a month for the fifth year The engagement to terminate at the close of the fifth year Passage out, and passage back, after five years, to be paid by Government, if the officer then decides on leaving the country. This would involve an expenditure of in round numbers £ 2500 in five years

7 I believe the services of such a man are much needed in the country independently of the wants of the Forest Department, and though it is not likely that a man, though well able to impart sound instruction on the points named, would also be a thoroughly trustworthy referee on each particular subject, he would in all probability give a far better opinion on all such matters than any one now in Mysore. He might also be required to give courses of lectures to be attended by the Officers of the Forest Department and others In fact, I think, the services of an able man of this description would be of great benefit to all concerned, and to the Government of Mysore

8. Supposing the appliances and instructors to be ready, I now proceed to make proposals regarding the method of filling up the classes I am opposed to paying young men while at school, and see

no necessity whatever for the Government holding out such an inducement. All men wishing to enter the Forest Department might compete at an examination under certain conditions regarding age, physique, and a fixed standard of education already attained to The minimum of age I would fix at 18, so that by the time a lad has gone successfully through his course, and attained the post of ranger or writer, he would be of sufficient age to take command of the men under him To physique great attention should be paid, every lad should be thoroughly tested by a doctor, and be strong enough to walk long distances He should also be able to ride, not simply sit on a tattu on a soft saddle, at a walking pace. You can speak more confidently as to the standard of education which should be demanded of all intending competitors Care should be taken, I think, to avoid any scheme which would practically limit the competition to young men in Bangalore

9 A fixed number of the successful candidates (those who have attained the highest number of marks having a preferential claim) would then be formed into a "Forest Class," and should go through a three years' course At the close of the course they should again be examined, and those who pass out highest be appointed either to the Forest Department, or to the Public Works Department This would be the theory of the scheme.

10 The Conservator should have the right to nominate any of the men already employed as rangers to attend the classes if they gave promise of eventually turning out better servants of Government, if the opportunity was afforded them of obtaining a good technical education.

11 One very serious question however still remains Can the Government undertake to supply all thoroughly well qualified young men with posts? It is not to be expected that the Government can do this without laying itself open to the almost certainty of having some time or other to withdraw its guarantee from pressure of circumstances, and if this is done, it will, however unfairly, be charged with breach of faith. On the other hand young men will not work without some tangible reward The Forest Department cannot undertake to absorb all or even any one who may pass, and yet it is impossible to deny that the gain to the Department from having an educated staff of Rangers and Sub-Assistant Conservators well trained for their special work would be *very great indeed*

12 We want good men, and as long as the supply of such men must be forced by special inducements, there appears to be no other course open to the Government than to offer such inducements Some alternative plan might be devised The Government can always fix a definite number to form the "Forest Class" during the three years' course Of these, only those who pass out up to standard will be employed *if vacancies exist* If there should be vacancies, the first man of the year would get it the second man the next post, and be thus provided for The others for whom no posts exist, might be given a sum of money down, and all their claims on the Government would cease This sum need not exceed Rs 250, and would not fall to be paid at the outside to more than two or possibly three men The young men should not have the option of choosing whether they would take the money reward or a vacancy, supposing one to exist, and should a recipient of a money reward eventually obtain a post in the Forest Department, he should be called on to refund the money Competitive examinations for entering the Forest class would be held only when thought to be necessary, and it would thus be easy to provide the sum, likely to be required, in the budget

13 I should feel obliged by your kindly letting me have an early reply

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From the Offg Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, No 3126—1251, dated Bangalore, 29th September 1873

Referring to your letter No 1971, F, of the 24th instant and accompanying correspondence, I have the honor as requested by the Chief Commissioner, to state my opinion regarding the arrangements that could be made for locally training natives for the Forest Department

2 The appointments open to candidates thus trained would be those of Rangers, 11 in number, with salaries of from Rs 50 to Rs 100 a month besides travelling allowances at $\frac{1}{16}$ of pay Should it be decided to give senior writership s to men similarly trained there would be 7 more appointments available, with salaries of from Rs 40 to Rs 100 a month

3 The qualifications required are those described by the Principal of Thomason College, Roorkee, in para 6 of his letter No 1131 They consist, in chief (1) of physical capabilities, (2) of a knowledge of elementary civil engineering, (3) of scientific knowledge connected with the vegetable kingdom, and (4) of departmental knowledge Of these, the first would be tested before admission to training, and

the last would be gained in practice after training had been completed. The second and third heads therefore are the only ones the Educational Department would be concerned with.

4. Instruction in "mathematics account-keeping, estimating, surveying, levelling, drawing and elementary civil engineering" as required under the second head, could be given in the Engineering Class at the High School, where these subjects (except book-keeping) are already taught to candidates for the Public Works Department No provision therefore would be needed beyond what exists.

5. For scientific instruction, namely in "geology, chemistry, botany and zoology as bearing on the distinguishing characteristics, structure and growth of trees, the soils adapted for different orders of plants and the annuals injurious to vegetation," it would be necessary to obtain a thoroughly well qualified lecturer from Europe and as you lay most stress on vegetable physiology, he should have made this his special study in conjunction with the other subjects

6 I stated in conversation with you that such a man might probably be obtained by offering a salary commencing with Rs 300 a month. In order to retain his services an engagement might be made with him for five years, his salary to rise to Rs 400 a month in the third year and Rs. 500 in the fifth Passage out to be paid by Government, and also passage home after five years, if he decides on then leaving the country The other points of agreement might be similar to those made with the Educational Officers appointed by the Secretary of State

7 I entirely agree with you that such a man would be of the greatest value to the Province in a variety of ways I need only refer to the services of Mr Broughton, the Quinologist to the Madras Government as a case in point. One large field, to mention no more, for the exercise of his talents exists in the unexplored geology of the country But a recommendation has already been made to Government by the committee lately appointed for the examination of educational works, that a scientific lecturer should be engaged for the purpose of training up a select body of natives to become in their turn lecturers on science in the vernacular languages The two proposals therefore might be combined and ample work provided for a man of the requisite qualifications I sincerely trust that the present opportunity may not be lost of getting out an able man, familiar with vegetable physiology, geology, and chemistry. The cost for five years, according to details previously given, would be under £ 2,500

8 On the other points connected with the formation of a Forest class, I concur with you that the minimum of age for admission should be 18, but would also fix a maximum say 21. Health, character physique, &c being satisfactory, candidates would have to pass a preliminary examination. The subjects I would propose as tests are, English and Vernacular composition and reciprocal translation, grammar and analysis of sentences, arithmetic, as far as vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion, algebra to simple equations the first book of Euclid, History and Geography of India The course of instruction would extend over three years, but only the best candidates would qualify in that period I would have an annual examination for determining the progress and relative position of the students This system would lead up to the final examination and cause fewer disappointments at the end

9 It is understood that the appointment of Ranger, and perhaps that of senior writer, would be restricted to passed students of the Forest class Under these circumstances it does not appear to me that students for whom no posts may exist when they pass the final examination should receive compensation The training they have undergone will be a valuable consideration in hand and such as fit them for many occupations besides that of forestry It would be well however that the admissions to the class should bear some proportion to the probable requirements of the service And taking 18 as the maximum of appointments to be filled, I would begin with a class not exceeding 10 After the three years' course a fresh class of 10 might be formed

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ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 3959—88, dated 17th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

No. 3959.
88, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 17TH OCTOBER 1873

FROM

THE OFFG SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

"Forests."

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter * No. 3236—62, R, dated 15th September 1873 and with reference to Colonel Sankey's letter, † No. 118, F, of the 8th idem, to your address, I am directed to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copies of the ‡ marginally noted correspondence in which are embodied the views of the Director of Public Instruction and the Conservator of Forests on the subject of the training of subordinates in the Forest Department.

* Submitting proposals for the establishment of an Experimental Farm in the vicinity of Bangalore.

† Reporting that measures might be adopted for training Native Subordinates for the Forest Department in the Local Schools of Mysore, and that the Conservator will be requested to give the matter his best consideration, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

‡ From Conservator, to Director of Public Instruction, No. 1974, F, dated 24th September 1873.
From Director, to Conservator, No. 3126—1251, dated 29th September 1873.

The Conservator proposes that young men physically fit for forest work should, after passing a competitive entrance examination, be formed into a class in the Government High School at Bangalore and there instructed in mathematics, account keeping, estimating, surveying, levelling, drawing and elementary civil engineering, and that for their instruction in such branches of natural science as geology, vegetable physiology, botany and elementary chemistry, a competent professor should be obtained from Europe; that the course of study should embrace three years, at the close of which period the students should again be examined, and the best qualified among them be nominated to vacancies in the Department, and that successful students who cannot be provided for, should receive a money reward as compensation for their claims on Government: no payment being made to any student during his course of training, or to any who have proved unsuccessful at the final examination.

The Director of Public Instruction concurs generally in the Conservator's proposals, but thinks that compensation to successful students, for whom no vacancies exist, should not be made, as the training received by them would fit them for other occupations besides that of forestry. He agrees with the Conservator in thinking, that the minimum age of boys qualified to compete for entrance should be eighteen, and suggests that twenty-one should be fixed as the maximum. To this the Conservator sees no objection.

2. With reference to the above proposals, the Chief Commissioner observes that the requirements of the Mysore Government in the Forest Department certainly do not warrant the expense attendant on securing the services of an English professor solely for

the purpose of training Forest Subordinates. He considers, however, that the objects of the Forest Department may with advantage be borne in mind in connection with the arrangements necessary for the establishment of an experimental farm, which measure was recommended in this office letter, dated 15th September 1873. No. 3236— 62, R.

3. In Colonel Meade's opinion the Superintendent might be required to lecture on botany, agriculture, and kindred subjects, and a class might be formed in the High School composed of candidates for the Forest Department, and any others desirous of receiving instruction on such subjects. Such a class would supply a much felt want in the curriculum of higher class education besides providing for the requirements of the Forest Department. But in order to secure the services of a man qualified to impart instruction as well as to conduct the practical duties of the farm, it would be necessary to offer him something more than Rs. 200 per mensem—the remuneration proposed for the Superintendent in this office letter dated 15th September 1873, No. 3236—62, R. It would be well if the services of such a man as Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Madras, could be secured; but Colonel Meade fears that men of his stamp are not to be got readily, and an incompetent man for the farm would prove fatal to its objects. The Chief Commissioner therefore considers that the requirements of the farm should be looked to primarily, and if a man qualified to work it as well as to give instruction on the required subjects can be secured, he proposes that his salary should be Rs. 300 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 in five years, *viz*, to Rs. 400 after three and to Rs. 500 after five years. The services of a really capable scientific Agriculturalist would be of great benefit in this Province, which owing to its climatic advantages offers a promising field for the conduct of agricultural experiments.

4. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to recommend that candidates for the Forest Department should be sent to the College at Roorkee to be educated, nor is he disposed to enter into any engagements with students who may be trained for forest work in Bangalore; but in filling up vacancies in certain grades of that Department, he will undertake to see that the selections are made from the candidates who are found best fitted in all respects for employment. He would not at present regulate selection by competition.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,

Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th October 1873.

No. 3959.
88, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 17TH OCTOBER 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,
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I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st October 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maháráj of Mysore, No. 1349, dated Bangalore, 4th September 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 556—10 of the 1st May last, a point has recently come to my knowledge which was not stated in my letter No. 953 of the 3rd August 1872, or the appended letter of the Superintendent, Inám Settlement, No. 165 of the—July 1872, namely, that Warg No. 17 of the village of Bagaródi there referred to, and the Inám assignment thereon of Rs. 3, were held by one and the same person, and the Warg being resigned by him in 1842—43, the inám assignment thereon consequently ceased from that date. Thus the Inám ceased to be enjoyed by the sole act of the Inámdar himself; this puts a different aspect on the case to what it before bore, and the claim of the former Inámdar to a revival of his Inám at any future time is infinitely less strong than it appeared at first.

2nd. I would propose for consideration the following rules for dealing with these cases of dormant or obsolete cash Ináms or cash assignments on Wargs. The necessity for some rules on this point has been strongly urged by the Inám Superintendent.

(1.) When the Wargdar and Inámdar were one and the same person, and the inám ceased to be enjoyed in consequence of the resignation of the Warg, it shall be deemed to have finally lapsed, and shall not be revived now or at any future time.

(2.) When the Wargdar and Cash Inámdar are different persons, and owing to the resignation of the Warg, the Cash Inám has fallen into abeyance, the cash value shall be confirmed, and at the survey settlement, land to that value shall be assigned to the Cash Inámdar out of waste land. In such cases however no cash payment shall under any circumstances be payable from the treasury.

3rd. The only doubtful point is whether some term should not be fixed, cessation of enjoyment of the Cash Inám beyond which should absolutely bar all right to revival in any shape. I would suggest whether a cessation for thirty years and upwards should or should not entirely bar revival.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maháráj of Mysore, No. 1486, dated Poona, 25th September 1873.

With reference to the case decided by your letter No. 556—10 of the 1st May last, I beg to bring to your notice a fact which I have since ascertained having a most important bearing on this case which was not stated in the original correspondence.

2nd It is stated that the Warg on which this Cash Inám was assigned was resigned in 1842—43, but it is not shewn that the Wargdar and Inámdar were the same person, as is shewn in appended copy of the register of the Inám, and thus the Inámdar by resigning the Government Warg in his occupation caused his cash assignment on it to lapse upwards of 30 years ago.

Letter of Superintendent, Inám Settlement, No. 165,—July 1872.

3rd. Whatever claim a cash assignment in a Warg which has been dormant and unenjoyed for 30 years has to be revived, there can be, I imagine, no doubt that when such an assignment has lapsed, however recently, the Wargdar and Inámdar being the same person, there can be no claim to revival; whatever order may be given in this case may be as regards this class of cases constituted a precedent to govern the disposal of all similar cases occurring.

4th. As regards Cash Ináms which are in abeyance, the Inámdar and Wargdar being different persons, it would be well if some rule could be laid down as to the length of time of abeyance which should bar revival, as I have reason to believe that these cases may prove numerous.

5th. It would clearly be unjust to the State to allow the revival of Chór Ináms of the cash assignment description, which are at present in abeyance; such Ináms have no base except actual enjoyment for an uncertain time in the past, and if actual enjoyment has ceased as proved by the fact of present non-existence, I can conceive no case in which any just claim to revival can exist.

6th. At para 5 of my letter No. 953 of the 3rd August 1872, I suggested certain periods of non-enjoyment as to bar revival, of these I beg to request a consideration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st October 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, No.—dated Bangalore, 4th September 1873.

The annexed extract from the Jári Account of 1860 of the Ságara Talook, with its translation, is forwarded to the Inám Commissioner, with reference to this Office No. 45, dated 18th June 1873.

Extract from the Jári Inámti Account of 1860 of Ságara Talook, page 151.

Kanarese.

ಕರೂರು ಹಿರೇ ಬಸ್ತಿ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವನಾಥ ದೇವರು

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* * *

Translation.

To Basti of Pársvanátha Dévaru of Karúru.

* * *

Sist Rs. 3—0—4, wet land Kandis 0—16—4 in own (Khása) Warg, No 17, of the village of Hagaródi, No. 13.

* * *

No. 4031—Rev. 169, dated Bangalore, 21st October 1873.

Order thereon.—There can be no question as to the proper mode of dealing with the case of the inám of the Jain Basti referred to by Colonel Anderson in the foregoing letters. The inámdar being the proprietor of the Warg from which the cash inám was payable, and having resigned the Warg, the inám has lapsed.

2. As regards *chór* ináms of a similar description, which are found at the time of settlement to have been in abeyance for three years or upwards, that fact in itself warrants their absolute lapse.

3. Jódi ináms of whatever class should be regarded as having lapsed absolutely, where the jódi has not been duly paid up for the year for which it is due.

4. Land claimed as inám, which has been entered in the accounts as Government land and has been assessed as such for 12 years, shall, however authentic the title thereto, be deemed to have lapsed, and be treated as ordinary kandáyam-paying land.

5. Other classes of ináms should be dealt with on the merits of each case, subject to the broad general principle that the Inám Settlement is intended to deal with *de facto* existing ináms and not to revive extinct or dormant grants.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 4079—Rev. 33, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1873.

Order.—It has hitherto been the practice to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's orders, the Proceedings of certain Municipalities in the Province, especially those of the District Head Quarter Towns. Colonel Meade is of opinion that this practice should be discontinued, and he resolves to leave the control of Municipalities to the Commissioners of Divisions (excepting in the case of Bangalore,) subject to the rule that no work exceeding 500 rupees in cost shall be undertaken, and no new cess or tax shall be imposed, without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 22nd October 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, General No. 376—120, dated 29th September 1873.

Forwards for consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of the Mysore Municipal Board Proceedings, dated 17th instant, with remarks made by this office.

Proceedings of the Municipal Board, 17th September 1873.

Present.

Major E. Armstrong — President.

Members.

Major W. Hill.	Mr. Dodda Mallaiya.
R. C. Dobbs, Esq.	„ Dávúdkhán.
Mr. Ibbú Sét.	„ C. Shéshaiengar.
„ Jamálkhán.	„ B. Dévaráj Ars.

The accounts for the month of August 1873 are laid before the Board, examined, and found to be correct.

II Read application from Captain R. N. Taylor, Government Abkári Contractor, Ashtagram Division, offering to farm the octroi and sáyer duties of the city of Mysore from the 1st of October next for a period of 5 years, on a payment monthly to the Municipality of the average gross receipts not deducting establishment expenses obtained by them during the past 5 years plus 5 per cent increase.

The Board having fully considered the subject are of opinion, that the sáyer and octroi duties might be most advantageously given out on contract, but consider that the minimum average of the past 2 and not 5 years should be taken as the basis; as from the examination of the accounts it is observed that there is a vast increase in the collections between the year 1868—69 and 72—73; under both heads, the collections have increased to about double the realizations of the year 1868-69. In the year 1868-69 the sáyer duties realized Rs. 2,235—14—1 and in the past year 1872—73 Rs. 4,208—1—6, while the octroi duties amounted to Rs. 29,609—9—10 and 54,269—6—1 respectively. In the year 1871—72 the octroi collections amounted to Rs. 49,792—15—6, which nearly doubled the collections of the previous year owing to duty levied upon 7 new articles of consumption, as also the enhanced rates fixed upon certain existing dutiable articles. The Board are also unanimously of opinion that before accepting any offer, it should be publicly notified in the Government Gazette, that it will be prepared to receive tenders up to a date to be determined hereafter, should the above suggestions meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

I think it would be advantageous to rent out the sáyer and octroi duties, and tenders should be called for, the Board having the power to reject any without giving its reason for doing so.
(Initialed) T. C

III. With reference to para 2 of the Board's Proceedings of the 16th of August 1873 regarding the re-valuation of the houses in the town, as also certain modifications of the existing scale of mohatarfa rates, the Board having reconsidered the subject and remarks passed thereon by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, *viz.*, 1st, as to the financial results of a re-valuation, and 2ndly, as to the necessity for the same, beg to observe that, under the existing scale, the collection for the past year amounted to Rs. 9,910—12—0; that, according to the proposed revised scale, the realizations would be about Rs. 6,619—12—0, showing a deficit of about 3,300 rupees. These figures, however, only represent the difference between the existing and the proposed rates, but do not touch upon the actual results, which can only be known when a re-valuation of all the houses in the town is made; when this is done, the Board fully anticipate that there will be little or no difference in the income accruing to the Municipality, under this head, as, it is believed, that a great many houses are insufficiently assessed.

As regards the necessity for a re-valuation the Board would beg to observe that numerous petitions have been presented to the President during the past and present years, praying for revisions in the valuation of houses in the town; in some instances, a re-valuation has been made, but the Board concur with the opinion of the President that the question should be taken up as a whole, and each house be dealt with in detail.

This is certainly desirable, but it will be a tedious process?

With reference to the proposed new scale of rates the Board are of opinion that they will be found to be just and equitable, and, if adopted, believe that there will be no room for further complaints.

But what is the matter with the old rates? How many complaints have been received against them?

IV. The following proposals by the President meet with the Board's approval.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 22nd October 1873.

1st. That compensation of Rs. 10 and 25 respectively be paid to two individuals for portions of their premises to be taken up for the purpose of widening the road leading from the Subba Rao Katte to Nawáb Mír Mahomed's street in the Kristnaráj Mohalla. The spot has been inspected by the President and two members and fully measured.

Sanctioned. (Initialed) T. C.

2nd. That a plot of land in front of the Sáyer Cutcherry be taken up, and fair compensation be paid for the same to the owner for the purpose of widening the space in front of the Cutcherry, as it is found that the present available space is utterly inadequate to admit of bandies standing within the enclosure.

Approved. (Initialed) T. C.

3rd. According to the resolution of the Board in its Proceedings of the 18th January 1873, a notice giving 6 months' time to the owners of the Anjanéya temple on the bund of the Káranji Tank to appear and claim the same having been published, and as no owners have yet come forward, it is proposed to remove the temple, the cost for removing and re-building the same, together with cost for the performance of certain religious ceremonies, will be about 200 rupees.

This would be an advantage, but care must be taken that no rights are infringed. (Initialed) T. C.

4th. That a drain be constructed adjoining the drain leading from the corner of the Judicial Assistant's Court across the road between Messrs. Appávu Chetti & Co's. shop and the bund of the Doddakere, it having been found necessary to open the existing drain, it was found to have been wrongly constructed resulting in a complete stoppage to the outflow of sewage from the latter. The stench in the neighbourhood, owing to the stoppage, is most objectionable and injurious.

What is the estimated cost? Approved. (Initialed) T. C.

5th. Several new drains require to be constructed in the town, and it is proposed to take in hand the drains on either side in "Gúlúr Subbanna's street" in the Lashkar Mohalla. The drains are very old and out of repair. It is proposed to construct new drains of the V shape, one side of the road being first constructed, and subsequently, should funds admit of it, to submit for sanction an estimate for the construction of a corresponding drain on the other side.

(Initialed) T. C.

V. Proposed by Major Hill that the removal of all the sweepings in the town be offered on contract.

The Board is of opinion that the suggestion is a good one, and would tend to increase the income of the Municipality, and resolves therefore, that, should the proposal meet with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, a date should be fixed for receiving tenders, and a notification issued throughout the town and Talook of Mysore.

Approved. (Initialed) T. C.

The Board is adjourned.

No. 4078—Rev. 62, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner has perused the Proceedings of the Mysore Town Municipal Board, dated 17th September 1873, submitted by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with his docket No. 376—120, dated 29th ultimo.

2. Colonel Meade quite concurs in the proposal to give out the octroi collections and town sweepings on contract.

3. The question of adopting a new scale of municipal mohatarfa rates and revaluing the house property in the town for the levy of the same thereon will be dealt with by the Commissioner.

4. The Chief Commissioner concurs in Colonel Clerk's remark under sub-head 3rd, of para IV, of the Proceedings. Due care should be taken to cause no discontent by the removal of the temple referred to.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 24th October 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 11, dated Bangalore, 17th April 1873.

With reference to your office Circular No. 6131,—R. 54, received on the 6th of February last, I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information that no progress appears to have been made in the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts, in marking off and enclosing toddy groves in those Districts, in the former, owing to some apparent misconception of the then District Officer, and in the latter, to their very great extent, especially in the Kunigallu, Maddagiri, Koratagere, and Sírá Talooks, as also to the uneven character of the land.

2. In the Kolár District orders have been issued to fix boundary stones around such groves. No lands on which date or other trees stand have been given out for cultivation in any of the Districts, nor have the trees on kandáyam lands been allowed to be cut down without the usual restrictions, the contractors who are interested in their preservation keeping a watchful eye over them.

3. Stringent orders have been issued in pursuance of the instructions contained in paras 2 and 3 of the Circular under reference.

4. Copies of the Deputy Commissioners' letters on the subject are enclosed.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 1213, dated Camp Kengéri, 25th February 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 759, dated the 17th instant, calling for a report on the subject of the demarcation of date groves and the withholding from cultivation of arable land on which comparatively valuable trees (either toddy or timber) are growing, I have the honor to report as follows.

II. By some apparent misconception of the then District Officer, the Superintendent's Kanarese circular embodying the general instructions of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the Government rights reserved in date trees, was thought to also embody the instructions regarding the defining of date groves. This however is not the case, and I regret therefore not to be in a position at present to furnish you with the required report on the subject.

III. Measures however will be at once taken to give full effect to the Chief Commissioner's instructions on the subject.

IV. I may however state from personal knowledge that as the date groves in this District are comparatively few in number, they are carefully watched by interested parties, and no complaints have arisen in consequence. If such groves had not been duly respected, I should have at once received complaints on the subject owing to the curtailment of what even at present is a scant supply.

V. I beg further to add that most of the Amildars of this District, and certainly the more intelligent of them, are fully alive to the necessity of preserving toddy trees, and of not giving out land on cultivation on which valuable trees or seedlings are growing.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 40—21, dated Kolár, 5th April 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 3 of the 1st instant, on the subject of marking off and enclosing toddy groves, I have the honor to state that the number of date trees growing on Government batáyi and waste land is 392,919 covering an area of about 550 kandis of land, and the number on kandáyam lands is 10,120 covering an area of 290 kandis of land. The Amildars have been directed to fix boundary stones around the groves, and stringent orders have been issued to prevent the felling of the trees within these groves.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 1014, dated Toomkoor, 11th March 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 742 of the 5th instant, calling for a report as to the progress made in marking off and enclosing toddy groves, I have the honor to state that no such measures have been taken, as it has been found impracticable to do so owing to their very great extent, especially in the

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Kunigallu, Maddagiri, Koratagere, and Sirá Talooks, where many of the groves contain upwards of a 100,000 trees, and to the uneven character of the land on which in many instances they are situated, such as the bunds of tanks, the sides of nallas, &c. They are also very frequently to be found on cultivated lands. The toddy contractors, as they have an interest in the preservation of date trees, will naturally take measures to prevent their destruction, all such trees in the District being given over to them; and when cases are brought to notice of any of these trees being destroyed, the parties destroying them are punished. Such cases have now become very rare as the people are well aware of the consequences of attempting to destroy these trees. The necessary circular orders were also issued on the subject.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 972, dated Toomkoor, 20th February 1873.

Commissioner's Circular No. 759 of the 17th instant, forwarding for report copy of Secretary's No. 6131—54 on the subject of the preservation of toddy groves.

Has the honor to state that the toddy groves in all the talooks of this District have been carefully watched and that lands on which date or other trees stand are never given for cultivation.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 834—R. 147, dated 14th March 1873.

His Circular No. 6131—54, dated 3rd ultimo, enquiring what progress has been made in the demarcation of the toddy groves in this Division.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward herewith for information of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying * copies of correspondence between this office and the Deputy Commissioners', Mysore and Hassan, affording full particulars of the progress made in the demarcation of the toddy groves in both the Districts.

*No. 707, dated 7th October 1871, from Deputy Superintendent, Hassan.
No. 788, dated 5th December 1871, to Hassan
No. 942 dated 22nd December 1871, from do do
No. 1199, dated 17th do 1872 do do do.
No. 1144, dated 20th January 1873 to do
No. 1451, dated 24th February 1873, from do do.
No. 1211, dated 26th do from Mysore.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 707 dated 7th October 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the demarcation of toddy groves, and reminders, circular No. 456 of the 22nd February 1871, and No. 185 of the 31st July last, requesting a report on the progress made.

Memorandum of the Chief Commissioner.
From Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, to Secretary, No. 1556—58, dated 12th October 1870.
From Secretary, to the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 3857—52, dated 25th October 1870.
From the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division, to the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, Circular No. 3125, dated 11th November 1870.

2. As explained in my previous letter No. 816 of the 24th December 1870, the duty was one which required time as the groves are very numerous in some of the talooks of this District, and full enquiry regarding them had to be made, besides other particulars with respect to them furnished as required in Kanarese Rúbkári No. 131 of the 7th December 1870, (*vide* Rúbkári No. 64 of the 16th May 1871, from this office).

3. From the abstract statement which accompanies, it will be seen that the number of toddy groves in this District are found to be 855, the whole of which have been measured and demarcated by stones and natural boundaries as per orders received. In addition to them, 232 waste lands containing trees have been reserved and demarcated.

4. It is found also that 2,000 fields under cultivation, assessed at Rs. 8,962—5—8, contain 2,20,479 toddy trees. The tenor of the correspondence however shews that it is not the intention of Government to deprive the ryots of their right of cultivation in these lands, but in some the trees are so numerous as to make it a question whether their resumption would not be expedient, and this measure can be at once taken in those cases in which the lands are lying fallow. It has to be borne in mind that in

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course of time all such trees will have died out, as owing to the cultivation of the land the growth of young seedlings is impracticable. The loss is immaterial, except in the proximity of towns in the Háranahalli, Chennaráyapatna, Attikuppa, Narasípura and Nágamangala Talooks where groves are in abundance and the demand for toddy is limited; but it is different in the Arakalagúdu, Bélúru and Hassan Talooks where every tree is of value. In these talooks all cultivated lands bearing toddy trees may with advantage be resumed on behalf of Government, and in the remaining talooks only those which are thickly studded with trees are lying fallow. Orders to that effect are solicited.

5. A great deal of mischief is done chiefly by sub-lessees at the close of their contracts by overworking the trees, that is not giving them time to recover: and by extracting toddy from too young trees. As illicit distilling takes place chiefly in toddy groves, it might form a part of the Abkári Daróga's duties to watch that the Government interests are protected in this respect; and that the boundary stones are not shifted. At present any interference on his part is resented by the agents of the contractor.

Abstract Statement shewing the Number of Toddy Tópes demarcated in the Hassan District.

No.	Talook.	Description.							Remarks.
		Actual number of groves.	Waste lands containing toddy trees demarcated.	Land under cultivation containing toddy trees.					
				Number of such lands.	Number of standing trees.	Amount of Kandáyam.			
1	Hassan ...	18	6	33	919	916	1	5	
2	Manjarábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The date palm does not grow, and the sago palm (bagani), solitary trees of which are to be formed in coffee estates and back yards, is rented out to ryots on separate tenure.
3	Mahárájamadurga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Arakalagúdu ...	8	0	1	120	8	6	6	
5	Attikuppa ...	108	10	257	73,361	1,516	13	0	75 of these lands which contain a great number of date trees may be resumed.
6	Bélúru ...	26	119	14	2,632	51	9	6	Of these 6 are lying fallow, and in 7 cultivation may be allowed, but not in the remaining one.
7	Chennarayapatna	77	0	508	55,907	1,122	6	8	
8	Nágamangala ...	39	52	152	38,499	577	10	6	The resumption of these lands may be made on complaints being received.
9	Háranahalli ...	529	0	803	22,093	3,893	9	11	
10	Narasípura ...	50	45	232	26,948	1,475	12	5	2 fields are lying fallow, and in 183 fields cultivation may be allowed, but 40 fields containing trees should be resumed.
	Total...	855	232	2,000	2,20,479	8,962	5	8	The remaining 7 are rented out on hullugával for pasture.

From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 788, dated 5th December 1871.

Your letter No. 707 of the 7th ultimo, reporting on the progress made in the demarcation of toddy groves in your District.

With reference to the above requests to be informed whether a talookwar list of the groves has been prepared agreeably to the instructions issued in this office circular No. 366 of the 9th December 1870, and, if so, whether a duplicate thereof may be conveniently furnished to this office as requested in the above circular.

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2 The desirability or otherwise of resuming the lands on which 220,479 date trees are said to exist, will be discussed separately on receipt of a reply from the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore

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From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 942, dated 22nd December 1871.

Your docket No 788 of the 5th instant, requesting to be informed whether a duplicate of the talook-war statements of the toddy groves marked off can be conveniently furnished.

In reply to the above, has the honor to state that the lists above referred to have been received in this office from talooks As they are very voluminous and intricate, much time will be required for the preparation of copies, and no hands are available as all are busy with the jamábandi The originals can however, if ordered, be sent for copy and translation in your office.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District. To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No 1199, dated 17th December 1872.

I have the honor to report that in settling the jamábandi of the Háranahalli Talook, I found that the Amildar had rejected a number of applications from ryots to take up lands on the plea that they contained date trees, and that the agent of the abkári contractor on the strength of your Kanarese circular No 3 of the 7th December 1869, had, when consulted, objected to them being leased out.

2. The last correspondence which has taken place in this matter, is Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No 2315—34 of the 5th December 1871, received with the Superintendent's letter No 256 of the 13th idem, directing that the date groves should be demarcated and seed sown broadcast It will be seen that this correspondence which was continued by my letter No 707 of the 7th October 1871, and dockets Nos 787 and 789 of the 5th December 1871, and 4th January 1872, from your office, does not in any way justify the course pursued by the Amildar, and is wholly opposed to the spirit of Superintendent's Kanarese circular No 58 of the 30th November 1864. Kanarese circular No 27 of the 15th September 1871, which was issued on the receipt of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter above quoted, gives however some ground for such action being taken, as, in addition to the Chief Commissioner's instructions, it is laid down that date trees should be strictly conserved, and that wherever groups are found on waste lands they should be demarcated, and that such lands should not be allowed to be cultivated.

3 As pointed out in para 4 of my letter No. 707 of the 7th October 1871, the groves in the Háranahalli, Chennarayapatna, Attikuppa and Narasipura Talooks are so numerous that no such restriction is needed there, and if the Kanarese order last received be too strictly enforced there is a probability of the greater part of the Háranahalli Talook being overrun with toddy trees, as scarcely a waste field is to be found without containing several. Therefore in modification of the circular I would suggest that authority be granted for giving out on cultivation in these talooks waste lands containing on the average less than 20 date trees to the acre The orders should however not be held applicable to the Hassan, Arakalagúdu and Belúru Talooks, as date groves are few there and every tree is of value

4. Orders are also solicited on the other points referred to in this office letter above quoted. I would urge that lands found to be cultivated in the centre of date groves should be resumed and leased out only for pasturage, and that the Abkári Daróga should be directed to inspect such groves to see that the boundaries are maintained and the young trees not over worked

5 Date trees spring up spontaneously in gardens and wet fields when neglected; and when the owners of the lands wish to remove them they are prevented by the agent of the abkári contractor. The latter do not appear to be justified in this as their contract applies only to date groves and not to young plants springing up in fields It does not also appear requisite to consult them with respect to the removal of date trees when the same is required for the repair of tanks or construction of new roads. The felling of date trees in hedges of gardens and boundaries of fields may continue however to be prohibited as in the Arakalagúdu Talook date trees are only to be found in such places

The best means of disposing of dried date trees in accordance with your personal suggestion will be inquired into, and will form the subject of a separate report.

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From the Offg. Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, No. 1144, dated 20th January 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1199 of the 17th ultimo, and in reply to make the following observations.

2. The proposition for giving out on cultivation Government waste and unoccupied lands, which contain date trees not exceeding twenty in an acre in the Talooks of Háranahalli, Chennaráyapatna, Attikuppa, and Narasípura, in which date trees are numerous, has my concurrence on the understanding that this measure will not be held applicable in the Talooks of Hassan, Arakalagúdu, and Bélúru, in which the existing number of date trees is small and the growth of which should be encouraged.

3. The suggestion made in para 4 of the letter under reply regarding the resumption of kandáyam lands under cultivation in the centre of date groves is approved, provided such lands are not kadím. Lands in the position described should not have been given for cultivation.

Discretion should however be used in the case of lands which have been in the long enjoyment of ryots, and especially where there has been much expenditure in bringing them into order. It may probably not be advisable to resume any lands in the talooks named above in which date trees abound.

4. I concur with you in the view that the abkári contractor has nothing to do with the young plants which have sprung up and are springing up in the fields and gardens which pay kandáyam to Government. The contractor's right of date trees growing in kandáyam lands extends only to those which were in bearing when he entered upon his contract.

5. Although it does not appear necessary to consult with the contractor, or obtain his consent, in each case in which date trees have to be removed for the repairs of tanks or the construction of new roads, it is desirable that a statement of the number of mature trees cut down for the above purpose should be furnished to him.

The indiscriminate felling of date trees in hedges of gardens and boundaries of fields, should, as hitherto, be prohibited.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1451, dated Hassan, 21st February 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 484 of the 11th instant, forwarding copy of the Secretary's No. 6131—54 of the 3rd idem, for report, and in reply to refer to this office letter No. 707 of the 7th October 1871, in which a full report was submitted as to the steps taken in this District towards the demarcation of toddy groves.

2. The instructions now given by the Chief Commissioner, are in some degree opposed to the latest orders issued by Major Campbell in his letter No. 1144, of the 28th January 1873, but the special circumstances on which such orders were passed were fully given in my letter No. 1199 of the 17th December 1872, to which it was a reply. As therein stated the growth of too many trees render them of little value, and if some steps are not taken to check their increase, all the wet and low lying lands in the Háranahalli Talook will soon lapse into a great toddy grove.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No 1211, dated Mysore, 26th February 1873.

With reference to your Circular No. 484 of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that toddy groves have been marked off and enclosed ; and statements shewing the extent, number of trees in, and boundaries of, the said groves have been received from all the talooks and filed in this office.

Orders have been issued to the Amildars, directing them not to permit cultivation within these enclosures, as also in unoccupied lands which contain date or other trees of such value as may make it desirable for Government to reserve the same.

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From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 34 Rev. 13, dated Camp Santavéri, dated 26th April 1873.

With reference to your letters* marginally noted, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner copies of letters noted in the †margin from the Deputy Commissioners of the three Districts regarding toddy groves.

* Circular No. 6131—54, dated 3rd February 1873.
Reminder Circular No. 7469—67, dated 28th March 1873.

† From Shimoga No. 925, dated 8th March 1873.
From Kadoor No. 719, dated 15th March 1873.
From Chitaldroog No. 29, dated 14th April 1873.

On receipt of your letter No. 6086—R. 76, dated the 6th March 1871, instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadoor to carry out the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding the reservation of all date groves of more than 10 acres in extent, containing 500 or more trees, and his reply shews that the orders for reservation are duly acted up to, but no demarcation of the groves has been made pending the survey, and on account of the difficulty of the task without the aid of a special establishment for the purpose.

A list of the toddy groves in the Shimoga District was obtained, and it appearing that the groves were few and far between, and these situated in the Taloocks of Chennagiri and Homáli mostly, orders were issued that no reservation was necessary. It was considered that the rules of the Survey Department which were then at work in these two taloocks would be applicable to the numbers containing date trees after their settlement.

The Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's letter contains a detailed account of the manner in which caution is exercised for the preservation of toddy groves and trees which are the property of the State, but they are not demarcated, and it will be seen that Government interests are very carefully guarded.

Your ‡letter above alluded to has been circulated to the Deputy Commissioners with strict instructions that no land applied for simply for the sake of trees standing on it, is to be given for cultivation, &c

‡ No. 6131—54, dated 5th February 1873

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, General No. 925, dated 8th March 1873.

In reply to his letter No. 671 of the 14th February 1873 on the subject of demarcating all toddy groves and reserving them for Government purposes, has the honor to refer the Commissioner to his docket No. 95 of the 19th May 1871, in which the Superintendent ruled that the reservation of toddy groves in this District was unnecessary.

From the Offg Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District. To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 719, dated Chikkamagalúru, 15th March 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 671, of the 14th ultimo, and to state in reply to the 1st para thereof, that, in turning up old references on the subject of toddy groves, I find that on receipt of your office docket dated 17th March 1871. and its enclosures, a circular order was issued, and ever since under orders given by me no land containing more than 10 toddy and other trees when darkhásted for, is permitted to be made over to the applicant without my sanction being first obtained. Thus, I am of opinion the wishes and orders of the Chief Commissioner have been strictly carried out.

2. As regards the demarcation of groves and belts of trees, I cannot make an equally satisfactory report. The letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner above alluded to, directs that such portions of the waste land as are in contact with date groves should be included within the demarcated limits. This seems not to have been understood to be an order that all date groves, &c., should be demarcated.

3. I fear moreover that, without some special establishment to help, it would be extremely difficult to carry out the demarcation of all the date groves in the District. In the Banávára and Kadoor Taloocks, for instance, there are no less than 489,167 date trees, and in the whole District there are 589,326 such trees.

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4. As the Survey Department has nearly completed operations in the Tarikere and Kadoor Talooks, and is progressing with some of the other talooks, these groves will soon be all demarcated.

5. With reference to the mode of dealing with applications, I beg to forward a former Circular issued by me on the subject, which, I think, answers the purpose.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chituldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 29, dated 14th April 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 671, dated 14th February 1873, I have the honor to state that the date trees growing in the District are so scattered about in different parts, that it is not possible to demarcate the groups separately. The Survey Department too has not specially reserved any tract for the date trees growing on it.

When applications are received for plots of ground, they are not given out for cultivation if they contain any large number of date, jáli or other kind of trees, as stated in my letter No. 563 of the 1st November 1870, and in 3rd para of letter No. 669 of 19th December 1872 there were 11 instances in which this discretion was used last year. Even as regards lands in the occupancy of ryots some restriction is imposed as explained in the first of the above letters on the cutting of date trees. In one notable instance in which land overgrown with jáli trees was by an oversight given away during the survey settlement in Chituldroog, I have had the land separated from the cultivated portion in communication with the Survey Department, and in two others, one in Hiriyúru and the other in Doddéri, both similarly rented out, the lands were resumed in consequence of the large number of toddy trees in them. I have also during my late tour through the District been trying to impress upon cultivators in presence of the village and talook authorities the necessity of preserving in their own interest the date trees in their lands, and deriving an income by letting them out to contractors instead of destroying them.

In so far as the amount of toddy revenue is an index of the number of date trees in bearing in existence, it cannot be said to have fallen off to any appreciable extent as the revenue from that source has just risen by Rs. 25,595 over the revenue of the past year.

As regards unsurveyed talooks my humble impression is that, when application is received for lands, the number of date trees in it must be ascertained, and if it be found capable of yielding larger revenue than the land itself, then to disallow the application, and if otherwise to accept it. This need not occasion any great delay, as all applications for land have now to be reported on by the village authorities before acceptance, and the only addition that has to be made is the freedom or otherwise of the land from date trees, and an approximate estimate of their number wherever they exist. The talook authorities can easily ascertain from the abkári renter his revenue from the grove.

I beg to add that I have issued orders to the talooks that men applying for land, simply for the sake of the trees standing on it, are not to be allowed to take up the land.

No. 4108—Rev. 34, dated Bangalore, 24th October 1873.

Order thereon.—In all unsurveyed talooks the right of drawing toddy from date trees on kandáyam and waste lands belongs to Government and is delegated by it to the contractor for the time being; but the local Revenue Officers are empowered to authorize the removal by the occupants of such trees on cultivated land as interfere with cultivation, and also to allow waste land to be taken up for cultivation notwithstanding that there are date trees on such land, provided that they are not so numerous as to be worth specially reserving as a date grove.

2. In all surveyed talooks the date trees become the property of the occupants of the land in which they grow, who can remove them at pleasure. They cannot, however, draw toddy from them, and are obliged to make arrangements for this purpose with the Government contractor who alone enjoys the right to draw and sell toddy.

3. The District Officers have been directed to form at suitable places within their Districts, date groves on the waste or unoccupied lands, which will be demarcated, and,

as the survey progresses, will constitute "Date Reserves" of sufficient area for the supply of toddy to the country This measure appears to the Chief Commissioner to be necessary to guard against the possible inconvenience of a general destruction of date trees on their kandáyam lands by the ryots, and should be duly carried out in every District under the direction of the District Officer, the Survey Department demarcating for the purpose all suitable tracts of the sort in the course of its operations. No grant of land for purposes of cultivation should be made within the limits of such reserves.

4. If these orders are properly understood and acted up to. no change in the present system appears to be required.

ORDERED, that the attention of the Commissioners of the Divisions be drawn to this subject in continuation of the orders already issued in 1867 and 1870.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2156, F. dated Bangalore, 13th October 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3781—152 of the 11th instant, forwarding copy of Government of India No 1093 of the 19th ultimo, conveying orders on an explanation afforded by me in regard to the observations made by the Government of India upon the conduct of plantation operations in Mysore.

2. With reference to the Government of India letter, I beg to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that official note books for each plantation were, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Inspector General of Forests, opened in this Province in April last.

3. Endeavours are always made to get as large blocks as can be had in single plots for planting purposes. The timber operations in the Mysore District are being carried on within the limits of the State forest of Kákankóté, in a spot which will, when eventually planted up, measure about 2,000 acres. In my reports I have only given the areas yearly planted, and this has, I think, given rise to the idea that the majority of our plantations are in small patches.

4. The general principles indicated in the letter from the Government are those in which work has already been commenced. I shall, during my approaching tour, make this matter of the fuel and timber plantations, together with that of the sandal reserves (see my letter No 1832, F, of the 13th September last) my chief work. But I shall not have the advantage of the services of the trained Assistants except in Hassan and portion of Nagar.

5. The definite plans required by the Government will be duly submitted in full and careful detail.

6. I beg that I may be supplied with 12 copies of Mr. Ribbentrop's "Hints on Arboriculture in the Panjab" for the use of the Officers of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 4214—F. 93, dated 29th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 29th October 1873.

No. 4214.
93, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 29th *October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA

"Forests."

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1093, F, dated the 19th September 1873, directing that the whole scheme of plantations in Mysore may be revised, and that a sketch of the proposed future course of operations may be submitted, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a report, dated the 13th October 1873, No. 2156, on the subject, received from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, and to state that when submitting the definite plans promised by Captain vanSomeren in para 5 of his letter, Colonel Meade will review the subject generally for the information of His Excellency in Council.

2. With reference to para 6 of the Conservator's letter, I am to solicit that 12 copies of Mr. Ribbentrop's "Hints on Arboriculture in the Panjab" may be furnished.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,
To the Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department—Customs and Salt,
No. 88, dated Simla, 26th September 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 932, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, and to inform you that the Governor General in Council fully approves of the action taken by His Excellency the Governor in Council for the gradual suppression of the manufacture.

2. I am to add that the prohibition of the manufacture in the Province of Mysore will be duly considered by the Government of India, and a further communication addressed to you on this subject hereafter.

No. 89.—Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Foreign Department for disposal of the case with reference to the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore.

Foreign Department, Revenue, No. 196, R, dated Simla, 6th October 1873.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with a request that the subject may be early considered, and the Government of India furnished with a report.

Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4266—R. 127, dated 31st October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st October 1873.

No. 4266.
127, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 31st October 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Revenue."

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of memo No. 196, R, of the 6th October 1873, forwarding a report from the Madras Government, on the subject of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. From the papers forwarded, it appears that the Madras Government with a view of raising the revenue derived from sea-salt, have introduced measures for the gradual abolition of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts; and, in order that the sale of sea-salt may not be affected by the importation of earth-salt from Mysore, suggest that the manufacture of earth-salt should be restricted in this Province.

3. The process of manufacturing earth-salt in Mysore is similar to that in Madras, and a description of the process is therefore unnecessary.

4. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the quantity of earth-salt exported, imported, &c. since 1838—39. In 1872—73, the number of salt-pans was 3,118, which gave employment to 3,334 persons. The quantity of salt manufactured was 39,268 maunds of 80 lbs. each, being 29,076 less than the average of the preceding four years. Twenty thousand and two hundred maunds were exported, 12,720 maunds imported, leaving 31,788 maunds for home consumption. The total revenue realized from salt-pans during the year was Rs. 17,178, or Rs. 2,064 more than the average of the past ten years, and represents the proceeds of a tax which varies in rate according to the productiveness of the soil, the superiority of the article manufactured, or other local cause. In addition to this an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent was formerly levied on all earth-salt exported; but this duty was abolished on the 1st June 1864.

5. The average retail price of earth-salt was 16 seers per rupee, against 13 seers per rupee of sea-salt; but it is probable that in the immediate neighbourhood of the pans coarse earth-salt fit for the use of cattle can be procured at a much cheaper rate. The average quantity of sea-salt imported annually, taking the last five* years as the basis of calculation, is 803,200 maunds of 80 lbs., while the average quantity of earth-salt manufactured during the same time was only 62,532 maunds or something less than eight per cent.

* The total quantity imported during the five years was 4,016,000 maunds.

6. At the present monopoly price of salt in the Madras Presidency, *viz*, 2 rupees per maund, the sum annually paid into the Imperial Treasury by inhabitants of Mysore, in return for salt, is Rs. 16,06,400. Allowing one twentieth of this sum on account of the cost of manufacture and carriage, Rs. 15,26,080, equal to about a seventh of the gross revenue of the Province, would appear to represent the contribution of Mysore to the net imperial revenue under the head of salt. It can moreover be conclusively shown by the test of the average consumption of sea-salt per head of the population, that Mysore consumes as much imported sea-salt as can reasonably be expected: in other words that the revenue derived by the Madras Government from the consumption of sea-salt in Mysore, is not susceptible of expansion to any great extent. The population of the Province comprises 5,055,412 men, women and children, who, as has been shewn, consume annually 803,200 Indian maunds of sea-salt. This gives an average annual consumption of 12 lbs. 11 oz. per head of the population (including children,) or an average monthly con-

sumption of 1 lb. 14 drams. The regular jail allowance of salt, which is fixed on a liberal scale, is 12 drams per diem for an adult employed on hard labor, or only 1 lb. 6 oz. 8 drams per mensem. These figures, if even approximately correct, shew that the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore does not appreciably affect the importation of sea-salt, which is the staple commodity, and which even at its present high price is consumed by the bulk of the population.

7. It is clear therefore that, if the figures at the disposal of this Administration may be accepted as a fair test, the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore does not very materially affect the proceeds of the imperial salt monopoly. Earth-salt, as is well known, is only consumed by the class which is compelled by poverty to use it, and by cattle. Among all, except the very lowest classes, there has always existed an almost unconquerable aversion to its use. Tippu Sultán, it may be mentioned, with the object of encouraging home production forbade the importation of sea-salt into Mysore, but his efforts to this end are said to have entirely failed. The statements now furnished shew that an equally strong preference for sea over earth-salt still exists. It will moreover be observed from column 20 of the accompanying statement that sea-salt is gradually decreasing in price, that the increase in the monopoly price which took place in 1870 did not exercise any appreciable effect in Mysore, doubtless owing to the counterbalancing influence of improved communications, and that purified earth-salt is, basing the average on the returns of the whole Province, now but little cheaper than sea-salt.

8. With these facts before him, Colonel Meade cannot recommend and indeed would most earnestly protest against any measures for the suppression of earth-salt manufactured in this Province. The adoption of such a course simultaneously with the restrictions on the manufacture imposed by the Madras Government, would entail utter ruin on the semi-barbarous caste at present engaged in the manufacture, and great hardship on the population in remote parts of the Province which derives its supply of salt from their labors, without, in Colonel Meade's opinion, bringing any appreciable gain to the imperial Government. The cattle moreover throughout the Province would greatly suffer, for it is universally admitted that a full supply of salt is one of the best preservatives against cattle disease, and the great majority of ryots, who are much too poor to purchase sea-salt for the use of cattle will, if debarred from the use of earth-salt, be compelled to deprive their animals of salt altogether. Mr. Thornhill, in para 31 of his report, especially notices the question of the supply of salt to cattle, observing as follows:—

"But the chief argument (against suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt) is "that the cattle would be summarily deprived of the salt, which they have long been "accustomed to, for the ryot would not be able to purchase Government salt for the "use of his cattle even if obliged to do so for his own consumption."

9. Looking then to the insignificant proportion of the quantity of Mysore-manufactured earth-salt to that of the imported sea-salt, and the obvious hardship of interfering with an industry which supplies this much required aliment for cattle at a price which to a large number of the ryots is still considerably below that of imported sea-salt, Colonel Meade cannot advocate the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore, and considers that it will be sufficient (1) to interdict altogether the exportation of the article; (2) to forbid the manufacture being carried on any where within five miles of the frontier; and (3) to adopt measures to ensure an effective supervision over all salt pans within 25 miles of the British frontier. If His Excellency in Council concurs in these views the Chief Commissioner will at once carry them into effect.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Number.	Year.	Number of Salt-pans.	Number of Ryots who manufacture salt.	Quantity produced.	Revenue or Amount of Kandáyam.		Duty.																	
							Import.			Export.			Consumption.			Total.			Earth-salt—Quantity per Rupee.	Sea-salt—Quantity per Rupee.
					Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20
							Kándis of Mea.		Rs. As P.	Kándis of Mea.		Rs. As P.	Kándis in Measure.		Rs. As P.	Kándis in Measure.	Rs. As P.		Seers	Seers
1	1838—39	...	...	...	...	10,718 3 5	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		24	
2	1839—40	...	...	...	...	12,116 1 7	2736½	...	831 10 0	14128½	...	2920 11 4	5,340½	...	1,052 7 10	22,205½	4,804 15 2		23	
3	1840—41	...	...	...	...	12,041 0 10	868¼	...	261 15 3	7749	...	1934 12 6	2,524	...	1,111 11 5	11,141¼	3,308 7 2		21½	
4	1841—42	...	...	...	...	13,705 2 10	640¾	...	257 10 10	5603	...	1304 6 2	2,352¼	...	1,055 5 10	8,596	2,597 6 10		21½	
5	1842—43	...	...	...	...	13,623 0 5	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		29¾	
6	1843—44	...	...	...	...	14,060 2 6	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		31	
7	1844—45	...	...	...	...	12,756 2 5	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	83,139¾	17,471 6 0		38¾	
8	1845—46	...	...	...	...	9,901 14 3	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		32¾	
9	1846—47	...	...	...	...	12,465 10 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	97,317¼	20,003 7 10		19½	
10	1847—48	...	...	...	...	14,022 6 4	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	48,761½	10,647 6 7		19	
11	1848—49	...	...	1 Kandi = 4 bushels and 12 pints. = 4 Indian maunds in weight.	...	14,595 0 10	5759½	At 5 per cent.	1447 12 9	162½	At 5 per cent.	55 10 8	17,744½	At 5 per cent.	4,368 13 0	23,666½	5,872 4 5		23	
12	1849—50	...	...		...	13,588 10 0	6334½		1522 9 4	304		101 13 10	21,101		5,461 6 10	27,739½	7,088 14 0		24	
13	1850—51	...	...		...	15,815 4 1	4783½		1125 7 10	2729¼		669 4 6	24,935		6,538 1 3	32,445¾	8,332 13 7		28½	
14	1851—52	...	...		...	13,763 6 2	7860½		1848 6 2	83¼		33 12 4	23,304½		5,897 7 0	31,248¼	7,779 9 6		32	
15	1852—53	3477	...		...	13,868 5 8	9093½		2096 8 2	191¼		62 12 7	25,891¾		6,789 4 2	35,176½	8,948 8 11		38	
16	1853—54	3168	...		...	12,562 13 6	10050¼		2279 5 11	182¼		65 12 1	27,523		7,234 7 7	37,755¾	9,579 9 7		35	
17	1854—55	2999	...		...	10,892 12 0	3647½		773 5 4	4320½		1031 3 3	26,107½		7,182 10 10	31,375½	8,990 3 6		33	
18	1855—56	2681	...		...	11,521 9 8	6745½		1474 7 2	2343¾		86 1 1	22,888		5,805 4 1	29,868¼	7,365 12 4		24	
19	1856—57	2812	...		...	10,165 7 9	4103¼		923 8 1	168½		38 2 11	16,746½		4,371 9 10	20,958¼	5,338 4 10		24	
20	1857—58	2435	...		...	10,822 10 7	8210		1845 10 5	119		42 11 10	25,051½		6,258 11 1	33,380½	8,147 1 4		24	
21	1858—59	2662	...		...	12,017 6 4	7191½		1622 4 7	277¾		94 1 11	20,708½		5,227 1 8	28,177¾	6,943 8 2		16½	
22	1859—60	2391	..		...	12,653 11 8	3481		747 14 3	151		59 6 8	17,821¾		4,087 5 0	21,456¾	4,894 9 11		19	
23	1860—61	2317	...	...	...	10,216 15 8	1845¼		529 6 5	75¼		16 12 4	13,767¾		3,685 1 8	15,688½	4,231 4 5		17¾	16¾
24	1861—62	2620	...	...	...	14,486 10 4	1784¼		747 6 0	119¾		53 5 9	11,662		3,667 5 2	13,596	4,468 0 11		15½	14½
25	1862—63	2630	...	...	From to Rs.	17,370 4 1	1650		717 8 5	141¼		51 4 11	15,446¼		5,201 11 0	17,237½	5,973 8 4		14¼	13¾
26	1863—64	3420	3322	...	0-1-1 75	15,468 5 8	1707½		737 15 2	226¼		94 11 9	16,113½		6,159 11 11	18,047½	6,992 6 10		14	12½
27	1864—65	3521	3332		0-0-0 105	18,841 1 4	113		54 5 9	17		7 7 11	1,118¾		463 14 8	1,248¾	525 12 4		11	12½
28	1865—66	3572	3278	Kandis	„ 160	17,176 5 6	...	As per Trade Returns.	... ...	...	Duty abolished.								14½	13½
29	1866—67	3332	3120	of Mea-	„ 105	16,184 1 6	...		Ditto.	..		Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		12	11
30	1867—68	2713	2714	sure.	„ 46	13,107 12 6	...		... ...	...									13	12
31	1868—69	2742	2757	18011	„ 111	12,353 8 3	3060		... ...	4550									14	13¼
32	1869—70	2703	2798	25017	„ 70	13,200 1 2	7598		... ...	5015									13¾	13
33	1870—71	3054	2611	14203	„ 150	13,388 0 5	358		... ...	3050									14	11¼
34	1871—72	3032	3462	11084	„ 90	14,244 5 7	50		... ...	4 650									16	13
35	1872—73	3118	3334	9817	„ 120	17,178 0 7	3180		... ...	5050									16	13

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *the 31st October* 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 5	*Palace Budget for* 1874—175. Passing orders on it.	No. 113, dated 4th Oct. 1873.	...	...	1 to 4
7	*Municipal house-tax in the town of Mysore.* Submitting in reply a report to the Government of India on the circumstances and incidence of the tax, complained of by certain petitioners.	No. 3870—117, dated 15th Oct. 1873.	...	...	4
8 to 10	*Estimates for the construction of Police lines in the Cantonment.* Informing Judicial Commissioner that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the same.	No. 4032—339, dated 21st Oct. 1873.	...	*Vide* Progs. for June, Part I, "Judicial" Nos. 7 to 13.	5 to 6
11 to 12	*Payment of Rs.* 36,600 *proposed to be made to the Grandsons of the late Mahárájá.* Forwarding copy of letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject to the Guardian to His Highness for the preparation of a Supplemental Budget for the grant of the amount.	No. 127, dated 22nd Oct. 1873.	...	...	6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th October 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2163, dated Bangalore, 17th September 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's orders the Palace Budget for 1874—75, together with a letter from the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá, No. 12, dated 12th September 1873. The grants proposed in excess of those for 1873—74 are as noted in the margin, and regarding them explanations are given in that letter. The net increase proposed is Rupees 11,260.

No.	Grant. 1873—74	Grant. 1874—75
2. Stipends of Musáhibs ...	6,840	8,100
7. Gifts of Money and cloths	23,000	29,000
9. Purchases ...	20,000	30,000
	49,840	67,100
More in 1874—75		17,260
Deduct decrease in supplies ...		6,000
		11,260

2. With reference to the 2nd para of the Guardian's letter relative to grant No. 2, I beg to state that the present authorized stipends for the Rájbindés amount to Rs. 1,43,835 per annum exceeding the original grant of Rs. 1,37,556, which has been repeated in every year's Budget, by Rs. 6,282. I would suggest that the grant should fully provide for the existing scale, unless indeed lapses are anticipated before the commencement of the year to the full amount of the difference. If the grant should prove to be insufficient, the excess charges will have to be met by appropriations from other grants of the Palace Budget.

3. The Guardian's remarks on items 7 and 9 require the Chief Commissioner's special consideration. The present appears to be a fitting occasion, if the Chief Commissioner considers it necessary, to assign limits to the expenditure against each of these grants, by sub-heads.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 12, dated 12th September 1873.

I have the honor to forward the Budget estimate for Palace expenditure for the year 1874—75, and also an estimate for the allowances of the Muzaráyi Institutions under Palace management.

2. The present charges on account of the stipends of the Rájbindés and Musáhibs are somewhat higher than the amounts entered in the estimate, but as the excess will be soon made good by lapses I prefer to keep to the amounts originally sanctioned.

3. The provisions under the two items marginally noted have been raised to the sums proposed in previous Budgets for the reasons fully entered into in the correspondence which then took place; and the necessity of these alterations will be further seen from the actuals of 1872—73. Without going into a repetition of what was then urged, I shall only remark that item No. 7 provides for fixed ceremonial charges in which the Palace ladies are interested, and in which no alteration is feasible; the only reduction found practicable in the expenses of the annual sráddham having been already made. I have however made up the increase which has thus become necessary over last year's reduced grant by a corresponding reduction in the daily supplies of provisions.

1. Gifts of money, cloths, &c., on special and festival occasions.
2. Purchases.

4. The necessity of restoring the grant for purchases to what was proposed in previous years need not again be entered into at any length. This item provides for purchases of every description in every department of the Palace, excepting the daily provisions and the ceremonial expenses. It comprises purchases of horses, carriages, and other requisites of the stables, the arms, ammunition and accoutrements of the Military, clothing to other establishments, furniture and utensils to the Palace and its several bungalows; all purchases on account of the Mahárájá and Girls' Schools; cloths and other articles required for the use of the Mahárájá and the ladies; and numerous other similar items. The actual expenditure under this head for the last two years is as noted in the margin, and all the charges incurred have been of an ordinary description. It may not therefore be desirable to provide a lower sum than what is required, and to meet the surplus from an allotment intended only for unforeseen expenses. I trust therefore that this only addition in the aggregate over the reduced grant allowed for last year may be sanctioned. Should there be any difficulty in it I would prefer a corresponding reduction being made in the grant for unforeseen expenses, *viz.*, from Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 10,000, as it is desirable that

For 1871—72, Rs. 32,981.
For 1872—73, Rs. 27,003.

the grant for each ordinary head of expenditure should be sufficient to cover all the charges under it. I trust however that it may be found practicable having regard to the growing demands of the Palace to retain the latter grant also at its full amount of Rs. 20,000, subject to the restriction that it is not to be drawn upon in any case without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

5. I have retained the allowance for repairs and improvements to Palace at the full sum of Rs. 25,000, because though there is no occasion for a considerable expenditure on the Palace itself in future, there is a great deal to be done outside the Palace; amongst others there are the sanitary improvements of the Fort and the relaying of the pipes from the Káranji Tank.

6. I have only to add that the classification of the Budget heads does not seem to me to require any alteration at present, but I have altered the wording or the description of the items so as to indicate clearly the charges incurred under each of them. I have also arranged that the charges for the Bangalore Race Cup and all other contributions for public or charitable purposes of an ordinary kind should in future be borne by the grant for item No. 10.

7. The Budget estimate for the allowances of Muzaráyi Institutions under Palace management requires no explanation. It may be desirable to arrange that the allowances to Nos. 13 and 14, which are now disbursed by the District authorities, should in future be made by the Palace as was originally the case, to prevent confusion or omissions in future Budgets.

Budget Estimate of Palace Charges for the year 1874—75.

Heads of Charges.	Actuals of 1872—73.	Budget for 1873—74.	Proposed Budget for 1874—75.	REMARKS.
1 Palace Establishment	2,34,537	2,40,000	2,40,000	
2 Stipends of the Rájbindés	1,43,837	1,37,556	1,37,556	
3 Do of the Musáhibs ...	6,840	6,840	8,100	Provides for the full amount originally sanctioned. Some additions having been sanctioned in the place of lapses which occurred before 1873-74, *vide* letter No. 131, F, from the Government of India dated the 14th February 1873.
4 Do of the Illegitimate descendants of the late Maháráją	38,400	38,400	38,400	
5 Supplies of provisions to Palace and its establishments daily	91,261	1,00,000	94,000	
6 Do on special and festival occasions	16,412	15,000	15,000	
7 Gifts of money, cloth, &c. on doe ...	33,706	23,000	29,000	
8 Allowances to the Ránis for charitis ..	9,848	12,000	12,000	
9 Purchases	27,003	20,000	30,000	
10 Contributions to Relations and Dependants and for public and charitable purposes ...	3,958	10,000	10,000	
11 Fixed religious and charitable grants ...	15,160	15,160	15,160	
12 Maintenance allowance to Maháráją's Chatram	"	12,000	12,000	
13 Contingent charges of the Palace establishments	15,692	6,000	6,000	
14 Grass-cutters and other temporary establishments	5,263	6,000	6,000	
15 Repairs and improvements to Palace and Buildings belonging to the Palace ...	27,761	25,000	25,000	
16 Construction of the Maháráją's Chatram ...	13,336	"	"	
17 Do late Maháráją's Tomb ...	6,422	25,000	25,000	
18 Do New Palace stables ...	12,703	"	"	
19 Other items not provided for in the Budget	13,058	20,000	20,000	
Total.....	7,15,197	7,11,956	7,23,216	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th October 1873.

Budget Estimate of the Charges of the Muzaráyi Institutions under Palace management for 1874—75.

Names of Muzaráyi Institutions.	Actuals of 1872—73.	Budget for 1873—74.	Proposed Budget for 1874—75.	Remarks.
1 Prasanna Krishnaswámi Temple ...	14,196	14,470	14,470	
2 Trinéswaraswámi Temple	1,919	2,011	2,011	
3 Varáhaswámi Temple	4,221	4,329	4,329	
4 Lakshmíramanaswámi Temple ...	1,965	2,019	2,019	
5 Chámundéswari, Utténhalli Nárayanaswámi and Mahábaléswara Temples ...	10,316	11,748	11,748	
6 Mysore Kasabá Chatram, Honnájammanni Chatram and Dévasthánam and Lingimbadi Chatram	87	6,604	6,604	The expenditure incurred on account of these and the following institutions was borne by the Palace Budget up to 1872—73.
7 Kebbókatte Chatram	...	960	960	
8 Siddalingapura Chatram and Dévasthánam...	...	1,560	1,560	
9 Manóvilás Chatram and Dévasthánam ...	..	1,687	1,687	
10 Samugada Totti Chatram and Dévasthánam...	...	1,067	1,020	*Vide* letter from this office No. 18, dated the 6th November 1873, para 4.
11 Hosúr Subhamma's Chatram & Dévasthánam	...	960	1,020	
12 Krishnavilás Chatram	...	1,200	1,200	
13 Panchagavi and Japadakatte Mathas ...	...	976	976	
14 Kási Viswéswara Temple	...	101	104	
Total...	32,701	49,695	49,708	

No. 113,—Finl., dated Bangalore, 4th October 1873.

Order.—The Palace estimate for 1874—75 is Rs. 11,260 in excess of that for 1873—74, the increased charges occurring under heads 2, 7 and 9.

2. That under head 2 calls for no remark.

3. Under head 7, there is an increase of Rs. 6,000, which the Guardian has strongly urged to be absolutely necessary, and for which he has provided by a corresponding reduction under head 1.

4. Under head 9, there is an increase of Rs. 10,000, as contrasted with the grant for the current year, and the Guardian urges that it should be allowed to stand at Rs. 30,000, which was the amount fixed previous to 1872—73. The Chief Commissioner observes that the outlay in 1871—72 was Rs. 33,786, and that it was Rs. 28,477 in 1872—73. The reduction of the grant under this head was made by the Government of India in a lump sum, and without reference to the details of the outlay.

5. On a full consideration of the circumstances of the charges that have to be provided from heads 7 and 9, as explained by both Mr. Gordon and Colonel Malleson, Colonel Meade is not disposed to propose a reduction in the grants under them, and they will be allowed to stand. The grounds being reported to Government of India when sending the estimates up for sanction.

6. Under the explanation given in para 5 of the Guardian's letter, the allotment for repairs to the Palace (head 15) may stand, but it is hoped that it will suffice for the work that still remains to be executed, and that the amount required, in future, on this account, will be but trifling.

7. The allotment under head 19 will however be reduced to Rs. 11,784 so as to bring the total grant down to Rs. 7,15,000.

8. The arrangement described in reference to head 10 in the close of para 6 of the Guardian's letter appears suitable.

9. The point noticed in para 7 regarding the disposal of items 13 and 14 of the Muzaráyi Institutions will be duly enquired into and dealt with.

10. With respect to Deputy Accountant General's report on the Palace Budget, the subject of para 2 will be referred to the Guardian for his consideration, and as regards para 3 the Chief Commissioner thinks it will be better to make no alteration of the nature suggested for the present at all events.

11. The original * enclosures of the above letter are herewith returned.

* Guardian's No. 12, dated 12th September 1873.
1 Palace Budget for 1874—75.
1 „ „ of Muzaráyi for „

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3870.
117, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 15*th October* 1873.

FROM
THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

TO
THE OFFICIATING UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Finance."

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 240, F. of the 10th April 1873, I am directed to submit the following report on the circumstances and incidence of the municipal house-tax complained of by the petitioners.

2. Prior to 1870—71, a mohatarfa tax ranging from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 15 was levied in the town of Mysore, and credited to Government. In that year the proceeds of the mohatarfa tax were made over to the municipality on condition of its thenceforth providing for the cost of the town police which had hitherto formed a State charge.

3. On a revision of the tax the municipality found that certain *classes of the residents were under the old mohatarfa rules exempted. Looking at the growing expenditure it was no longer considered expedient to exempt any particular classes, but all with the exception of the poor were called upon to bear a share of the local taxation.

*Musalmáns.
Brahmans.
Christians, &c.

4. This change in the principle of the tax affected among others the petitioners, who naturally wish to pay as few taxes as possible—hence their complaint.

5. The rates entered in the accompanying statement as at present levied appear moderate, and shew a considerable reduction from those previously in force. In these circumstances Colonel Meade sees no reason whatever to believe that the tax is either oppressive or unequal in its incidence, and considers the petitioners' complaint groundless.

6. The further petition received with No. 264 on the 12th September 1873, complaining of double taxation for the same period, is under enquiry, and will be reported on as soon as the actual facts of the case are ascertained.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 21st October 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1694—187, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1873.

With reference to your No. 1561—51 of the 25th June last, I have the honor to forward, in original (to be obligingly returned), a* report with its enclosure from Major Gompertz, in regard to the construtcion of huts for the men of the Police.

*No. 805—345, dated 23rd September 1873.

2. I concur in the proposals made by Major Gompertz in his report, and request that early sanction may be obtained to the appropriation of Rupees 2,200 provided in this year's Police Budget for the construction of Police lines, to enable the work, which has been unavoidably long delayed, to be carried out as early as practicable.

From the Offg. Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 805—345, dated Bangalore, 23rd September 1873.

In forwarding herewith the long promised estimates for the construction of Police lines in the Cantonment, I beg to apologize for the delay, and to submit that it is due to the following cause.

2. On receipt last July of the order by the Chief Commissioner, No. 1561—51 of 25th June, sanctioning the repairs to the old lines, I called for tenders for the work. Several contractors came forward, but from my enquiries into the price of stone work, their charges were so exorbitant, and I felt so little confidence in the work being well executed, that I determined to carry it out under departmental supervision, daily payment of workmen, and such assistance as the men off duty could give. I was aided in keeping the accounts by the Sar-Amín who has seen a great deal of building work, and I also secured the services of a native pensioner of the old Police, who is not only an excellent Plan Draughtsman, but also has a great deal of practical knowledge of stone masonry; the accounts are kept daily by the Sar-Amín, and the work now going on is not only very economical, but much more thorough than I could ever expect from a contractor.

3. I had meanwhile got plans drawn of lines similar to those lately built for the 36th Regiment, Native Infantry, but with less spread of roof; these I shewed to several contractors, but found that none would undertake to construct them (though smaller than the sepoy huts) for less than 100 Rs., a sum that appeared to me excessive; a heavy fall of rain occurring just then gave me an insight into the defects of those constructions, and I felt satisfied that to adopt that plan and entrust the work to contractors (which I found would be unavoidable) would not only be very expensive, but that the huts would be far from secure and in constant need of repair. I therefore thought it advisable, before sending in definite estimates and plans of that pattern, to watch the repairs and constructions that were being carried out (in stone) to the old lines, in view to arriving at a well considered conclusion as to which plan of construction and materials would be the safest, *viz.*, stone or tile roofed, or timber and tiles.

4. The old lines which are of stone were so faultily constructed as to be thoroughly unsafe, the roof stones being very roughly jointed, and the stone beams laid on with very insufficient bearing. These defects, which then appeared irremediable, have been so successfully overcome and at small cost, that after more experience than I possessed when writing my letter No. 302—120 of 7th June last, I have no hesitation in affirming that, under proper *supervision* of an experienced and trustworthy man, such I have now got, and with the knowledge now gained of the application of light concrete water-proof coating to the roof, the construction of lines in stone will be by far the safest and the most inexpensive.

5. It is the opinion of many experienced persons I have consulted, that once built carefully and well, the stone huts will be indestructible, and need little or no repairs, while those of pent-tiled roof will speedily become insecure, and must in comparatively few years perish as the timber becomes (as it inevitably must ere long be) attacked by the white ants, while also it would be next to impossible to guard against a contractor using unseasoned and faulty wood.

6. I beg therefore now to submit plans for constructing the huts in stone. The lowest tender I can get from a contractor is at 11 Rs. per "Ankanam," which rate with the walls, doors, &c., would bring the cost of each hut up to 100 Rs.; but I am satisfied that, under the system now pursued, I can complete them (in better style than any contractor would do) for 90 Rs. This will be nearly 6 Rs. per hut cheaper than the far less durable huts lately built for the sepoys. I subjoin the estimate at this rate, but hope to do it *even cheaper.*

7. The budget provision for huts and sites for the current year amounts to 2,200 Rs., which will suffice for 24 huts, and I have a site now available on the unoccupied portion of the present lines, which will, I believe, contain about 24 more huts.

8. I have sent a copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders of 25th June to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting sites for the remaining five huts and for others to be constructed in future years as funds become available.

9. Soliciting early sanction for appropriation to enable me to put the work in hand in time to finish it by the close of the official year.

No. 4032—FINL. 339, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST OCTOBER 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned.

The original* enclosures of the Judicial Commissioner's letter are herewith returned.

* Major Gompertz's report No. 805—345, dated 23rd September 1873, with plan.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 2486, dated Bangalore, 18th October 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 122, dated 13th instant, in para 3 of which I am requested to report regarding the payment of Rs. 36,000 proposed to be made in the current year to the grandsons of the late Mahárája, as the equivalent of the annual value of land which is in course of being assigned to them as a Jahagír, I have the honor to state that the Palace Budget of 1874—75 is not likely, I apprehend, to yield savings to that amount, and looking to the heavy demands for gratuities which will have to be met in this year on the reduction of the Silédar Force, it is very doubtful if the requisite funds will be supplied from savings in the General Budget.

Qy Rs. 36,600.

If therefore the full sum of Rs. 36,600 is to be disbursed in this year, it will be advisable to obtain a supplemental grant for the Palace Budget, from the Government of India. This course seems the more necessary, as no cash payment appears to have been anticipated by the Government of India in 1869, beyond the purchase money of suitable estates, nor did the alienation of Government lands for the purpose form part of the original proposals.

Vide para 3 of the Commissioner's letter to Foreign Secretary, No. 159 of 29th November 1868.
And Foreign Secretary's reply No. 2 of 4th January 1869, pages 148—149 of printed correspondence.

No. 127, FINL. DATED BANGALORE, 22ND OCTOBER 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that in continuation of this office Proceedings No. 122, F, dated 13th October 1873, a copy of the above letter may be forwarded to the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, with the request that a Supplemental Budget for the grant of Rs. 36,600 may be prepared as suggested.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	*Reduction of certain members of the minor establishment of the Inám Superintendent's Office to provide for increases to the salary of the Head Clerk and the entertainment of additional clerks.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 3620—669, dated 4th Oct. 1873.	...	...	1 to 2
4 to 5	*Capture of Wild Elephants.* Submitting a report on the project experimentally sanctioned for six months by the Chief Commissioner.	No. 3632—167, dated 6th Oct. 1873.	..	...	2 to 7
6 to 9	*Petition of one Jauli Lakshmaiya of the Wastára Talook complaining of Mr. Groves, Assistant Engineer, having exacted an agreement from him to pay a sum of money to compensate for expenses to alter the course of line traced out for the proposed road from Béláru to Kelagúru.* Directing Nagar Commissioner to have a further enquiry in the matter held and the result reported.	No. 3844—116, dated 14th Oct. 1873.	...	...	8
10 to 11	*Experimental destruction of venomous snakes.* Passing orders on a report submitted by Dr Nicholson on the subject.	No 3845—714, dated 14th Oct. 1873.	...	...	9 to 11
12 to 16	*Municipal taxation in the town of Mysore.* Passing orders on a letter from Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject.	No. 3871—163, dated 15th Oct. 1873.	...	*Vide* Progs., in the Finl. Dept.	11 to 12
17 to 22	*Construction of a Railway from Bangalore to Mysore.* Reporting to Government of India the possibility of undertaking the work.	No. 4109—119, dated 24th Oct. 1873.	...	...	13 to 13
23 to 33	*Building known as the Dariyá Daulat at Seringapatam.* Submitting for the sanction of the Government of India proposals for its repair and the perpetuation of the memories connected with it.	No. 4154—121, dated 25th Oct. 1873.	...	...	32 to 40

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th October 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maháráj á of Mysore, No. 1432, dated Poona, 19th September 1873.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent of Inám Settlements requesting sanction to certain increases of pay to existing establishment and to the employment of additional hands on the strength of the Inám Department establishment, the additional expense being entirely covered by reductions to a corresponding amount.

2. The proposals of the Superintendent, Inám Settlements, I beg to recommend for sanction on the understanding that the increase and reductions take effect simultaneously.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Inám Settlements, Mysore, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 89, dated Bangalore, 9th September 1873.

My No. 83 of the 1st September 1873.

With reference to my application for an increase of the establishment to the amount of Rs. 100 per mensem, and to your reply thereto, para 1 of your No. 1347 of the 4th instant, intimating that no increase is possible unless by a corresponding reduction, and suggesting that this might take place in the minor establishment of the Department, I have the honor now to report, after careful consideration, that a reduction can be made of the posts as per margin, to the amount of Rs. 86 per month only, and to request you will be so good as to apply for sanction to a corresponding increase in the Account and Record Departments as hereunder.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

1	Jamédar ...	... Rs.	15
1	Assistant Mutchl..	. „	10
4	Peons at 6 Rs. ...	... „	24
1	Lascar .	. . „	7
1	Sweeper... ...	. „	6
			— 62 Rs.

ASSISTANT'S OFFICES.

2	Peons at 6 Rs. ..	..	12
2	Mashálchis at 6 Rs. ...	..	12 24 Rs.

Per mensem Rs. 86.

	Rs
Increase to pay to Deputy Clerk with the style of Head Accountant	10
Three extra hands on Rs. 25, 20 and 15.	60
One do do Record Department.	16
Total.	86

By which reorganization I consider the office will be able to get through their work in a more satisfactory manner.

2. The parties to be reduced from 1st November 1873 have been reported to me as not being up to their work, in which after personal experience and enquiry I concur; and, anticipating sanction, I have already warned them of the proposed reduction.

No. 3620—GENL. 669, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH OCTOBER 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals made by the Inám Superintendent in his letter No. 89, dated the 9th September 1873, received with Colonel Anderson's letter recorded above, provide for the reduction of certain members of the minor establishment in the Inám Superintendent's Office to the extent of Rs. 86 per mensem, and for an increase of (1) Rs. 10 per mensem to the salary of the Head Clerk of the Account Department, (2) for the entertainment of three additional Accountants for that Department, and (3) for the employment of an additional Clerk for the Record Department, the whole aggregating Rs. 86, the same amount as that of the proposed reductions.

2. The Chief Commissioner approves of the reductions proposed, and directs that they may be carried out with effect from the 1st November 1873, as proposed. Colonel Meade also considers that some further reductions in the minor establishment may probably be effected with advantage.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
6th October 1873.

3. With regard to the proposed increases to the establishment, Colonel Meade observes that sufficient reason has not been given in support of the measure. In the Account Department there are already nine office hands costing Rs. 430 per mensem, and there is nothing to shew that the addition of three more men, and the proposed increase of Rs. 10 to the Head Clerk's pay are really necessary. The same remark applies to the proposed increase of one Clerk to the Record Department, in which there are now five Clerks costing Rs. 165 per mensem. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, regrets that he is unable to sanction or recommend to the Government of India these additions to the establishment.

4. The practice of increasing the number of office hands by entertaining men on small salaries is, on every account, objectionable, and can only be recommended on the necessity therefor being clearly shewn.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3632—107, G, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3632.
107, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *6th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

"General"

Sir,

I am directed to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the following report on a project for the capture of wild elephants in Mysore, which has been experimentally sanctioned for six months by the Chief Commissioner, under the circumstances set forth herein.

2. For some time past, the necessity for adopting some measures for checking the devastation of cultivated lands by these animals in certain tracts of the Mysore District had been pressed on Colonel Meade's notice, and though averse to sanctioning any measures for their destruction or extirpation, he came to the conclusion that the organization of a scheme for the capture of a limited number was very desirable, and was likely to yield useful and profitable results.

3. Many years have elapsed since an attempt of this nature has been made in Mysore, and it is believed that no measures for the capture of wild elephants have for a long time past been set on foot in Southern India; but several of the old trained Palace catchers are still forthcoming, and, such being the case, Colonel Meade thinks it would be matter for regret if an art were allowed to die out in these territories, which, if successfully practiced, should remove all necessity for the indiscriminate slaughter of wild elephants, which for a time at least may be made the source of revenue to the State, and which should provide a supply of these much prized animals for the Government service, and also for the Native Courts by some of whom such is understood to be much needed at the present time.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
6th October 1873.

3. With regard to the proposed increases to the establishment, Colonel Meade observes that sufficient reason has not been given in support of the measure. In the Account Department there are already nine office hands costing Rs. 430 per mensem, and there is nothing to shew that the addition of three more men, and the proposed increase of Rs. 10 to the Head Clerk's pay are really necessary. The same remark applies to the proposed increase of one Clerk to the Record Department, in which there are now five Clerks costing Rs. 165 per mensem. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, regrets that he is unable to sanction or recommend to the Government of India these additions to the establishment.

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H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

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H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3632.
107, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *6th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

"General"

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th October 1873.

4. The project for the measure under report has been drawn up by Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of Irrigation Channels under the Department Public Works, a young man possessing to an extraordinary degree a taste for the pursuit of wild animals and forest occupations, and singularly conversant with the habits of the jungle tribes. Mr. Sanderson brought this subject, in which he took a great interest, to the notice of the Chief Commissioner some time ago, and his detailed proposals for forming "kraals" will be found in the letters noted in the margin, of which copies are appended. The peculiar feature of Mr. Sanderson's scheme, and on which he chiefly depends for success, is the proposed formation of the "kraals" on *cultivated* land, holding, as he does, that elephants when committing raids on cultivation are much more reckless and incautious than when in the forests. He further proposes to take full advantage of the well known habit elephants have of drinking at particular pools which they are accustomed to visit.

Dated 1st February 1873, and 2nd June 1873.

5. Before taking any steps to give effect to Mr. Sanderson's proposals in this matter, the Chief Commissioner deemed it necessary to ascertain what the present local demand for elephants really was, and he has been informed by the Madras Government that it is prepared to take over, within the next two years, seventy-one approved animals for the public service, at a cost of about Rupees 33,000, and that, to this extent, it will relieve the Mysore Administration of any captures it may succeed in making during that period.

6. The total estimated cost of the scheme for six months, including Mr. Sanderson's pay and travelling allowance at Rupees 350 per mensem, is Rupees 4000. As Channel Superintendent Mr. Sanderson's pay was Rupees 250 per mensem with Rupees 4 per diem as travelling allowance, and the above amount appeared to Colonel Meade to be the lowest sum that could be assigned to him while employed on the duty in question, considering the risk to which he will be exposed and the necessity of his residing in unhealthy jungles. As the Chief Engineer is of opinion that Mr. Sanderson's services can be spared for a time from the Channel Department without detriment to the public service, there will be a saving of a portion of his pay in that Department; and the actual cost of the experiment will be *pro tanto* reduced: while, if only a very moderate amount of success be achieved, the price realized on the captured elephants will, it may be confidently expected, more than repay the expenses that will be incurred in carrying out the project.

7. The Officers consulted by the Chief Commissioner, as being the best qualified from local knowledge and experience of the subject to give a trustworthy opinion thereon, having reported in its favor, and Mr. Sanderson having urged the necessity for an immediate commencement of the work connected with the construction of the kraals and the other preparations needed to admit of an effort being made to effect some captures during next month, which is considered the most favorable for the purpose, Colonel Meade has authorized his making the arrangements required with this object, as an experimental measure to be in force for six months, at an aggregate maximum cost of Rs. 4,000, and trusts that his proceedings in the matter will meet with the approval of His Excellency in Council.

8. It may be found advisable to extend the term to one year, to admit of the experiment having a fair trial at the close of the hot season, when herds of elephants are in the habit of visiting the localities in which it is proposed to construct the kraals, and the Chief Commissioner therefore solicits the sanction of His Excellency in Council to such extension, at an aggregate outlay for the whole period of Rs. 7,321, as shown in the accompanying proposition statement, in the event of its being deemed desirable to continue the experiment beyond the original term of six months.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

YEARS.	Revenue.		Charges.		Total.		Net.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Revenue.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
18 .								
18 .								
18 .								

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.								Proposition.												Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India.		
			Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.				Permanent.						Temporary.								Foreign Department.	Financial Department.	
											Increase.			Decrease.			Increase.			Decrease.							
No.	Date.		No.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
			Nil.				Cost of constructing 4 "Kraals" at Rs. 600 each...	2,400	0	0													Explained in covering letter to Foreign Department, No. 3632—107, G, dated the 6th October 1873. The charge for the rest of the current year will be met from General Savings or from any special head from which it can be provided. For the year 1874—75, the provision will be made for it in the Budget if sanctioned.	Recommended for sanction, vide letter No. 3632—107, G, dated the 6th October 1873.			
							Cost of cultivating the interior of the above *for one year*	50	0	0																	
							Salary of Superintendent for one year at Rs. 350 per mensem including allowances	4,200	0	0																	
							Salary of 1 Overseer at Rs. 15 per mensem for 12 months	180	0	0																	
							Salary of 2 peons at 6 Rs. each for 12 months ...	144	0	0																	
							1 Kanarese writer at Rs. 7 for 12 months ...	84	0	0																	
							Presents, &c., &c. ...	180	0	0																	
							Tools and contingencies	83	0	0																	
							Total.....	7,321	0	0																	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th October 1873.

MEMO ON ELEPHANT TRAPPING.

I. The chief elephant haunts in the Mysore District are :—

1. *The Kákankóte jungles*, Heggadadévanakóte Talook.
2. *The Biligirirangam Hills.*
3. *Gundlupéte.*

I am not personally acquainted with the localities frequented by them in Manjarábád and Nagar.

II. Of the number of elephants in the country no very accurate estimate has been formed, but that there are several hundreds there can be no doubt. They leave the country upon all sides about December, with the exception of a few solitary rogues which remain the whole year round. In the Kákankóte jungles the herds return in May for the water supply afforded by thr Kabbini river ; in the Biligirirangam Hills and Gundlupéte they return about June. About August, September, and October, they descend on the open country in all directions, visiting cultivation night after night and retreating to the adjacent jungles during the day. They return to the same localities year after year at the season the crop is in ear with unerring instinct. I have seen upwards of 60 elephants in one herd on such occasions. Before entering upon the method by which I propose to entrap elephants, I shall venture to give a short account of the kraal in the Kákankóte jungles undertaken in 1866—67. Having no official records to refer to I am not aware of the cost incurred.

III. The plan adopted in this kraal was the enclosing of a piece of jungle (A) by a trench impassible except at one point (B) by which the elephants were to be driven in; barricades (C. C.) were run out on both sides for upwards of a mile to guide them into the enclosure; the space (A) was about 80 yards in diameter, and the whole in dense jungle. Not a single elephant was caught; the chief causes of failure may be said to have been the following.

1stly The trench and barricade works were carried out during the months when the jungles were frequented by elephants, and this must have tended to alarm them, whilst the drive was undertaken about Christmas when no elephants were to be found nearer than the borders of Coorg, 20 miles from the kraal.

2ndly. A herd being found near this place, an attempt was made to drive them with firearms and a large body of men through the jungle towards the kraal : this of course failed.

3rdly. Even had there been elephants at hand, the attempt must have proved futile: men were employed who had probably never entered a jungle before, and the drive was attempted whilst the jungle was tainted with the presence of thousands of work people and the night fires of a large encampment.

IV. The driving of elephants into a kraal necessitates extensive and expensive arrangements ; by the method I propose the judicious efforts of one Officer with a few *trained jungle men* would effect more by *stratagem* than could be done by driving, and at a very small cost.

V. The following are my propositions on the subject :—

1stly. Outlying cultivation annually visited by elephants should be surrounded by a trench 3 yards wide and 4 deep : this at two annas per cubic yard would cost Rs. 150 per 100 lineal yards : a circle of 300 yards in diameter could be enclosed for Rs. 1400, but this large area would be seldom required, except to allow room where large herds were expected. One or two points of entry 20 feet wide should be left, and these would be secured by drop-doors; two growing trees could usually be found naturally adapted to the purpose of gate posts. I have appended a design for the drop-door, which would not cost more than 50 Rs. It would be held in position at 15 or 16 feet from the ground by a single rope carried to a watch-house in some tree near; the rope would be freed by one blow of an axe when the elephants were in the enclosure by a couple of jungle men on the watch. I am confident from what I have seen of wild elephants that they would have no hesitation in entering such an enclosure; it *would not appear as a trap to them.* Though shy in the jungles, when they enter inhabited country they are bold enough, breaking down fences, crossing ditches, and hesitating at nothing in their ravages upon cultivation. I believe it would be advantageous to leave the enclosures for one year, and trapping operations could be commenced the next season ; the elephants could be encouraged for the first year by being allowed free access to the cultivation and a greater catch would probably result in the second year than if attempted at first ; they might be entirely excluded from all cultivation in the vicinity and they would thus collect where not molested.

2ndly. Even greater results might be obtained by surrounding small jungle tanks upon which the elephants are dependent for their supply of water. There are one or two tanks in each section of jungle to which elephants must resort when in the vicinity. The herds do not, like bison and other animals, remain more or less in one neighbourhood. When elephants take up their quarters in a section of jungle where water and grazing are to be had, they seldom stray more than a few miles from their water supply. In 15 days or a month they usually move on several miles to another neighbourhood. Their movements are well known to the jungle people, and it would thus only be necessary to watch the enclosures, whether round cultivation or tanks, when elephants were in the neighbourhood. News of the arrival of a herd could be at once communicated to the Officer in charge, who would beable to be on the spot during the trapping operations. One or two chief water supplies being fixed upon, all other jungle tanks in the vicinity (these are seldom more than one or two acres in extent and only used by wild animals) could be run dry, and the elephants would thus have no choice as to drinking places. The trench should be completed round these tanks and left for one season with two or three points of ingress: coarse sugar-cane might be substituted for the reeds which grow round the water spread. The next year all entrances but one should be closed, and the first sufficiently large herd entering might then be trapped.

VI. In venturing to offer my services for this enterprize, if approved by Government, I beg to state that the ease with which elephants may be captured by these simple methods can hardly, in my humble opinion, be overrated. Driving elephants must always be attended with uncertainty, but by taking advantage of them upon ground which they naturally enter, stratagem may be made to effect more than any force opposed to their natural inclinations. In my wanderings as a sportsman I have had constant experience of the localities referred to for some years, and of the habits of elephants. No opinion on such a subject can be of greater weight than that of the wild *Kurubás and sholagas* of the *Kákankóte jungles* and *Biligirirangam Hills.* I have mentioned the measures above referred to to them, and their *uniform opinion* is that there *would be no difficulty in* almost clearing *the country* of elephants in a few years by these means.

VII. If entrusted with the duty of capturing elephants, I would propose that 5 kraals should be prepared at different sites which should be chosen in the Kákankóte jungles, the Biligirirangam Hills, and in Gundlupéte. These could be supervised by myself with a small establishment. They might then be left for one year, and the establishment would find employment in noting the movements of the elephants with reference to the enclosures, in having a little rough cultivation carried on as a further inducement, &c. A good idea of the probable success of each kraal could thus be obtained, and previous to the commencement of operations the assistance of professional elephant catchers and trained elephants could be obtained from other parts of India, if not available in sufficient numbers in Mysore, to deal with the elephants when caught. I am of opinion that a large number of elephants might be captured at one sweep, and further operations might then be suspended for one or two seasons.

VIII. I beg to append an estimate of the probable cost of 5 kraals. I have made *ample allowance for all expenditure*; the kraals once constructed could be used for years. Supposing that only 50 elephants were caught during two years, the cost would be probably less than half the price usually given for elephants, though these would have to bear the whole first cost of the construction of kraals.

IX. The kraal of 1866-67 at Kákankóte may be turned to immediate account at an expenditure of about 400 Rupees; the elephants constantly enter it in their wanderings, and have broken down the sides of the trench in some places in crossing it; this would have to be rectified, a gate fitted, and a little cultivation commenced inside; but this kraal is not suited to large operations, being too confined within, and the trench is unnecessarily wide and deep, and in constructing new kraals double the amount of ground should be enclosed with the same amount of earth-work.

ESTIMATE FOR TWO YEARS.

		Rs.
5	Kraals at Rs. 1,200 each including gates, &c.	6,000
	Cultivation in connection with do. Rs. 25 each per annum for 2 years ..	250
	Salary and travelling allowances of one Officer at Rs. per mensem for 2 years	..
2	Peons at Rs. 6 each per mensem for 2 years..	288
1	Kanarese writer at Rs. 10 per mensem for 2 years	240
	Presents during the period to Kurubás and Sholigás, &c.	200
		6,978

1st February 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th October 1873.

From Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Channel Superintendent, Hémávati Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 4, dated Narasípura, 2nd June 1873.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of elephant catching in Mysore, I have the honor to forward in original a communication received from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, shewing the number and value of elephants exported from Ceylon during the past ten years.

II. The following statement shews the value of each elephant for the ten years.

Year.	Average value of each Elephant.	REMARKS.
1863	165	
1864	241	
1865	267	
1866	311	
1867	157	
1868	283	
1869	233	
1870	268	Add export duty Rs. 200 each, giving value when shipped.
1871	244	
1872	413	
Total...	2,582	Average price per elephant at coast for the ten years 258.

II. Captain Forsyth in his "Highlands of Central India," published in 1871, says—

"In 1864 I visited the great Annual fair at Soupur, on the Ganges, to purchase elephants for our Forest work in Central India. About 500 elephants offered a considerable choice in my particular Department. After some trouble I bought the ten I wanted, eight of them mucknas and two females. Their average price was £ 150 the dearest being £ 200 and the cheapest £ 100. The highest price I heard of being obtained at the fair was £ 800 for a noble tusker bought for a Rájá in the Punjab. From £ 200 to £ 400 is now the value of a first rate shooting elephant."

IV. I trust the foregoing will sufficiently illustrate the demand for, and value of, elephants in India, and that sanction may be accorded to my proposals.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
14th October 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 278—G, 128, dated 23rd September 1873.

Your memorandum No. 1484—36, dated 19th June last, forwarding for report arzi No. 114 from Jauli Lakshmaiya of Wastára Talook, complaining against the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Groves, of having exacted from him an agreement to pay Rs. 1250 to compensate for the expenses to alter the course of line traced out for the proposed road from Bálúru to Kelagúru.

Has the honor to forward copy of docket No. 270, dated 13th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kadoor with its enclosures, from which it will be seen, that the agreement alluded to was cancelled and returned by the Assistant Engineer to the petitioner, who has withdrawn his complaint.

The enclosure of the above is herewith returned.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadoor, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 270, dated 13th September 1873.

Your docket No. 179 of the 9th July last.

In reply, has the honor to forward copy of a docket received from Mr. Groves, together with a petition and statement of Lakshmaiya, from which it will be seen that the latter has no complaint to make, his agreement alleged to have been exacted from him having been returned by Mr. Groves. An original correspondence between this office and the Amildar of Wastára regarding the verification of the petition of Lakshmaiya is herewith forwarded for information, together with the enclosures of the docket under reply, and of the Commissioner's Kanarese docket No. 276—91 of the 17th July last.

From the Assistant Engineer, Kadoor Division, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District, No. 265, dated 18th August 1873.

Your No. 272 of 2nd July forwarding a petition from Jauli Lakshmaiya to the Chief Commissioner for report, &c.

With reference to the above, has the honor to return the petition, and to state that on the agreement therein mentioned being cancelled and returned to the man, he has withdrawn all complaints, and is now perfectly satisfied.

No. 3844—Genl. 116, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The explanation given in the Commissioner's letter is very unsatisfactory, and the case itself appears to demand thorough investigation. Colonel Meade directs that the matter be thoroughly sifted by the Deputy Commissioner in person, under the Commissioner's instructions; the petitioner's statement being taken in presence of the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Groves, who will be required to offer any explanation that it may be in his power to give. The proceedings should then be forwarded with the agreement alleged to have been compulsorily taken from petitioner for the Chief Commissioner's information and orders.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th October 1873.

From Mr. Edward Nicholson, Surgeon, B. M. S., on Special Duty, Public Works Department, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 54, dated Bangalore, 1st October 1873.

1. I have the honor to report the results of the experimental destruction of venomous snakes in the period from May 22nd to the present date. The following tabulated summary shews the numbers of each kind destroyed.

Period.	No. of days.	Cobras.			Bungarus Arcuatus.	Daboia Elegans.	Echis Carinata.	Total.
		Well grown.	Young.	In egg.				
Reward for each.		8 As.	2 As.	½ A.	4 As.	8 As.	4 As.	
May 22nd—31st	10	13	...	50	...	...	...	63
June	30	100	77	...	1	...	...	178
July	31	201	79	...	...	...	...	280
August 1st, and 2nd, 7th—19th ...	15	404	74	...	1	...	...	479 (Total 1000)
		Rewards reduced to— (3 As.)	(1 A.)					
August 20th—31st	12	67	25	...	...	...	1	93
September	30	116	14	...	...	2	...	132
Total.....		901	269	50	2	2	1	1225

2. From May 1st—21st, the rewards had been issued by the Sub-Magistrate (to whom I understand 135 cobras were brought) at the rate of 8 annas for each cobra.

Between May 22nd and August 19th a total of 1,000 venomous snakes were destroyed at a cost, including expenses of burial, &c., of Rs. 400, received in three advances. Since August 20th the destruction has been carried on with the last advance (of Rs. 250) and on the reduced scale of rewards ordered in your letter No. 2630, dated 18th August 1873.

3. The following account of the experimental destruction may be of interest.

When I began the disbursements the numbers of venomous snakes brought were small, but soon increased, as I took care not to keep the people waiting, each snake being also paid for at once by myself. The length and sex were ascertained and registered, and a mark made on it (by a cut along the subcaudal shields) so that it could not be again presented without immediate detection of the fraud. The dead snakes were buried in pits, lime being liberally used.

4. A number of Kuruvens living about the villages of Bédarahalli, Shivanahalli, Doddakunte and Duganpéte, soon took to snake hunting and with great success, when the long withheld monsoon at last set in. They would bring in, or send in by their women, heavy bags of cobras, as many as 20 at a time; on two days in August, they brought in 59 and 60 cobras, and there was no sign of diminution in the average on the last days of the reward remaining at eight annas for well grown venomous snakes, and two annas for young ones of the present season.

5. On the 20th August, I reduced the reward (having previously warned the people) to the rate now ordered, three annas and one anna; and immediate diminution in the number took place, and for a long time none were brought except by people unaware of the change in the rates.

6. Latterly a few snakes have been brought by the Kuruvens, but these are evidently come across accidentally and kept until a sufficient number have accumulated for the bag to be worth while bringing in. During the last week however the number brought in has somewhat revived, owing probably to my having urged the catchers to hunt for the *Daboia* viper.

7. I cannot of course speak with any approach to certainty as to how long the high average attained in August would have lasted, but it is my impression that the venomous snake population round Bangalore far from being any thing like exhausted by the destruction of individuals has not been diminished by more than one-twentieth, if even by so much.

8. The following are my reasons for thinking so. As far as I could ascertain from the snake catchers their operations were confined to the north-eastern outskirts of Bangalore, between the Bellary road on the north and Damlúr on the east. The aloe hedge of the Railway furnished a goodly contingent of snakes. A good many cobras were brought from other parts of the station; the High ground, Shúle, Agaram, but these were casual captures, not brought by the regular catchers. I have no reason to believe that even this north-east district is sensibly exhausted of cobras; I even believe that it could furnish several times as many as it has already yielded.

9. Of the 718 well grown cobras included in the 1,000 venomous snakes first caught, there were 310 males and 410 females. It may reasonably be assumed that of these latter at least half produced a brood in the first season. It is probable that seven out of ten did so, but 200 will be a number well within the mark, after deduction for immature females. Now the number of young in a brood I find to be on the average 14 (it is often as high as 19). These 200 females had then produced 2,800 young in the months of April and May. Where are all these? Only 280 young ones, free or still in the egg, have been brought to me, so that it may be assumed that the destruction has only affected one-tenth of the young produced this year by the destroyed cobras. I have no reason to suppose that a greater proportion of adult cobras has been destroyed. The 718 well grown cobras brought in have left behind them upwards of 2,500 young of this season to continue the race, and we know that killing off old stock is decidedly beneficial to the chances of the survivers. Taking into consideration that only about a quarter of Bangalore and its outskirts has been regularly hunted and the probability that the number destroyed in it amounts to something between a quarter and a tenth of the whole cobra population, I think it reasonable to suppose that the destruction has affected something between a fortieth and a sixteenth of the number of venomous snakes; probably 5 per cent would be a fair approximation.

10. At first a large number of harmless snakes were brought; I gave small rewards for these, on the chance of thus securing occasionally a valuable specimen, and I shewed the snake catchers preserved specimens of the various venomous snakes other than the cobra. Nevertheless, out of the total number of venomous snakes, there were only 5 other than the cobra. One of these, *Echis carinata*, is rare and probably not dangerous to human life; the two specimens of *Bungarus arcuatus* were small, the *Daboia elegans* were full grown; the last two kinds are generally rather common, and in many parts, especially on the coasts, are perhaps nearly as numerous as the cobra; but it would certainly appear that round Bangalore they are so rare that rewards may with great advantage be always limited to the cobra only. The snake catchers considered these other venomous snakes to be too scarce for systematic hunting. The last *Daboia* was hunted for and brought two days ago at my special request.

11. It was very remarkable to observe the different behaviour of the town and of the country people who brought in snakes. In the case of a town man, one Indian bringing a perfectly harmless snake securely noosed to the end of a long stick, would come followed by a crowd of idlers admiring his courage; whilst I have never seen the country people shew the least fear of venomous snakes. I have seen a Kuruva woman with an infant at her breast bring a bag of live (and perfect) cobras, let them go and catch them one by one, with the aid of a small boy or an old woman and give them to me for despatch. These people appear to be averse to killing the cobras, and prefer bringing them alive to me. Two or three Kuruvens would come together, and emptying their bags, my compound would have a dozen live cobras about it; these were caught one by one as required. A man would put his stick across the snake's neck, I would then grasp it behind the jaws, examine its mouth, squeeze out the poison and then pass a few drops of carbolic acid down its throat by means of a glass tube: the snake was dropped, it rapidly became insensible and in a couple of minutes was dead. In this way I have disposed of a score of cobras in half an hour. I do not think there was any religious objection to killing the snakes, for a good many of them were brought dead through injuries received in capture; the objection was simply to unnecessarily killing an animal which did them no harm and was not good for food; having none of the love for killing so common with white people, they preferred delegating the killing part of the business to me. This duty was still more unwelcome to me than to them, but as it afforded the opportunity of making useful scientifi observations I overcame my repugnance to it.

12. In conclusion, I would observe that the number of snakes brought in having diminished so considerably from the smallness of the reward, it would probably be judicious to raise it to 4 annas for well grown venomous snakes, this being also a more convenient sum for disbursement. I would like to continue the rewards as long as the present advance lasts (which will be till near the end of the current year) as this will enable me to settle a few points of practical interest regarding the rate of growth of the young cobra.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th October 1873.

No. 3845—General 714, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner desires to convey his thanks to Doctor Nicholson, for his interesting report and for his useful exertions.

2. The report seems to indicate the hopeless character of any attempts to extirpate snakes by the offer of a reward for their destruction. Unless the rewards are fixed so high that they may become a source of serious financial pressure (in which case it may be feared that attempts would be made to breed the snakes) the proportion of snakes destroyed is almost inappreciable.

3. As recommended in the last para of the report, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the increase of the reward for a full grown venomous snake from 3 to 4 annas. The experiment may be continued as long as the funds now in Doctor Nicholson's hands last.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 359—G. 111, dated Yelwál, 26th September 1873.

In reply to your No. 2473--95, dated 14th ultimo. I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a report on the house-tax in the town of Mysore.

2. In 1860—61, under the mohatarfa rules which were then introduced and are still in force throughout the Province, a tax of from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 15 was imposed on the houses in the town of Mysore. A large number of them however were exempted on the ground that they were occupied by privileged classes, namely, Brahmans, Rájapindés, Christians, Musalmáns, Jógi, Jangama, Bárábaloti servants, Government officials, paupers, &c.

3. The amounts collected from the above source were credited in the accounts under the head "Mohatarfa," and were incorporated in the general revenues of the Division until 1870—71, when they were transferred to the municipality for reasons below specified.

4. In 1865—66 the duty on almost all articles exported to, or imported from, Her Majesty's Territories was abolished throughout the Province under the orders of the Government of India. The municipality at Mysore however with the view of obtaining sufficient funds to meet its requirements, retained the duty on piece goods brought for sale into the town until 1870—71 when it was relinquished in consequence of the receipt of the Government of India No. 4116, dated 6th November 1868, ruling that municipal taxation should be restricted to articles of consumption and not to those of general commerce, such as piece goods, cloth, &c.

5. To provide for the loss thus incurred and enable the municipality to bear the cost of the police in addition to that of its own conservancy, sanction was accorded by the Chief Commissioner in your letters. Nos. 777—2 of 16th May 1870 and 5191 of 30th July 1870, for the appropriation for municipal purposes of the realizations from mohatarfa in the town of Mysore.

* From Secretary D. P. W.

6. One of the items of the general revenue having thus been surrendered to the municipality for the sole benefit of the community, it became necessary to revise that portion of the mohatarfa rule which referred to the exemption of certain classes, seeing that the advantages arising from the operations of the municipality are enjoyed by them equally with those who formerly paid the tax.

7. Accordingly, under the authority conveyed in Department Public Works Secretary's letter No 4052, dated 29th June 1869, and with the assistance of the Revenue authorities the houses in the town of Mysore were carefully examined and taxed by the Board at equitable rates, after due consideration of the means, condition, &c., of the owners thereof, and without making any distinction in favor of Brahmans, Rájapindés and other privileged classes. Only the buildings of the Palace and Government were exempted in addition to the houses occupied by paupers, and others who have no means to pay the tax.

8. By this arrangement not only has the unequality that existed before in the incidence of the tax been removed, but the proceeds have increased * to a sufficient extent to enable the municipality to maintain the police on of its own resources.

	Rs.
* House-tax realized under mohatarfa rules	4,080
Do do after revision ...	10,000
Net increase.....	5,920

9. While fully aware of this, certain residents in the town, who are averse from contributing any thing for the requirement of the municipality or the general good, present groundless complaints against its working, which do not as a rule deserve much, if any, consideration. In the case of petitioner Gulám Husén it must be stated that he has no reasonable grounds for complaint. The tax imposed on his house is only Rs. 1½ per annum, and he draws a pension of 12 Rs. per mensem from Government, and though possibly a poor man he is in a better position than hundreds who have no such addition to their income.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th October 1873.

10. Under these circumstances I respectfully beg leave to state that in my opinion the house-tax complained of is not heavy or unequal and oppressive in its incidence.

11. I would however with the permission of the Chief Commissioner draw the attention of the Board to the necessity of taking prompt notice from time to time of cases, if there be any, in which houses are overvalued, or the tax has been imposed without due consideration of the present condition of the owners.

12. A statement shewing the present rates of house-tax as compared with those under the mohatarfa rules is herewith submitted for information.

Statement shewing the Existing Rates of House-Tax in the Town of Mysore as compared with those levied under the Mohatarfa Rules of 1860, which have been superseded.

Classification.	Revised Rates at present levied. Rates. Rs.	A.	Number.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Rates levied under the Mohatarfa Rules of 1860, which have recently been superseded by those shewn in Column 2. Classification.	Rates.
Rs.							*Terraced Houses.* Rs.	
Houses valued below 20	0	4	8,593	4,296	8	0	Houses valued below 200	6
Do do do 50	0	8					Do between 200 and 500	9
Do do from 50 to 100	1	0	1,354	1,354	0	0	Do " 500 and 1,000	12
Do do do 100 to 200	2	0	770	1,540	0	0	Do above 1,000	15
Do do do 200 to 300	3	0	322	966	0	0		
Do do do 300 to 500	4	0	280	1,120	0	0	*Tiled Houses.*	
Do do do 500 to 700	5	0	69	345	0	0		
Do do do 700 to 1,000	6	0	118	708	0	0	Do below 80	4
Do do do 1,000 to 1,500	7	0	64	448	0	0	Do between 80 and 200	7
Do do do 1,500 to 3,000	9	0	102	918	0	0	Do " 200 and 500	9
Do do do 3,000 to 5,000	12	0	49	588	0	0	Do above 500	12
Do do do 5,000 to 6,000	15	0	4	60	0	0		
Do do do 6,000 to 10,000	30	0	14	420	0	0	*Thatched Houses.*	
Do do do 10,000 to 20,000	60	0	2	120	0	0		
Do do above 20,000	120	0	0	0	0	0	Do below 10	1½
							Do between 10 and 30	2
							Do " 30 and 50	3
							Do above 50	4
Total.....	...	...	11,741	12,883	8	0		

No. 3871—Genl. 163, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to para 11 of the above, the Commissioner of Ashtagram is informed that it was quite competent for him to have, of his own authority, addressed the Municipal Board of Mysore on the necessity of prompt investigation and settlement of all cases in which the municipal taxation was disproportionate to the intrinsic value of the houses or to the present condition of their tenants. Colonel Clerk will now communicate with the Municipality on the subject, as any error in these points would be a substantial wrong to the tax-payer.

2. The Commissioner is further requested to explain how it is that a house-tax of Rs. 1½ is reported to be levied from Gulám Husén, when this is not one of the authorized rates as given in the statement that accompanied his letter.

3. The early submission of the report promised in the Commissioner's docket No. 377—118 of the 3rd October 1873, is awaited.

Order.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3870—117, F, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

No. 4109.
119, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *24th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"General."

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1815, G, dated 28th August last, enquiring if in the Chief Commissioner's opinion there are not grounds for again considering whether the construction of a Railway from Mysore to Bangalore should not be undertaken, as it appears likely that the whole of the Mysore Invested Surplus Fund, in addition to the annual surplus to the end of British occupation, will not be spent on the Irrigation projects recently sanctioned for the Province, while the pecuniary resources of the State will be further augmented by the contemplated large reductions in the Silédar Horse—and, in reply, to report as follows for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. Before submitting his opinion on the above subject the Chief Commissioner has deemed it desirable to obtain reports (1) from the Deputy Accountant General, as to the present condition and future prospects of the finances of the State, and (2) from the Chief Engineer, as to the possibility of a reduction in the cost of the project of the line in question, as finally estimated by Major Lindsay, and copies of these documents will be forwarded herewith.

3. From the Deputy Accountant General's* report it will be seen—

*No. 2356, dated 8th August 1873.

(1.) That the Invested Surplus and the interest at credit thereon on 1st instant represented the nominal aggregate value of Rs. 40,36,944, the annual interest accruing on the same being Rs. 1,62,936. Of this sum, Rs. 15,00,100 have been invested since last January, and it may be proper to notice that the present market value of the securities is about 1¾ lacs in excess of their nominal or par value as above stated.

(2.) That the cash balances on 1st ultimo were only 5 lacs less than on the 1st September 1872, notwithstanding the withdrawal for investment of the large sum of 15 lacs in the interim, and that if the current year's surplus should prove as large as that of the past year, *viz.* 8 lacs, a surplus cash balance of about 10 lacs may, Mr. Hudson considers, be calculated on at its close.

4. The estimated surplus for the past year was nearly 2 lacs, but there was a net excess of receipts over the estimates of nearly 4¾ lacs, while the expenditure fell short of the estimate by rather more than 2 lacs. The statement of excess receipts over estimate, given in the margin of para 4 of the Deputy Accountant General's report, shews that the increase of revenue was general under most of the major heads of the Budget, and Mr. Hudson is of opinion that if the seasons are favorable, the amount of revenue, *viz.*, 110 lacs realized during the past year, may be looked for during the next five years.

5. Appended to the Deputy Accountant General's letter are statements shewing the receipts and expenditure under the several major heads of the Budget for the ten years from 1863-64 to 1872-73; but as it will be more convenient, in considering the question under report, to limit the retrospect on this head to the last three years, a separate statement to that effect will be found appended hereto, with revised estimates included in it of the current year's income and charges.

6. With reference to this latter statement and the remarks in para 5 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the revised estimate of receipts during the current year given in column 5 of the former, may be accepted with the exception of the items * noted in the margin, which appear to require amendment.

*II. Sáyer ... 8,80,000
XII. Education Local Cess. 92,000

(1.) As regards "Sáyer," the receipts under this head during the past year were of an abnormal amount, being swelled by realizations of duty on supári or betel-nut which would ordinarily have been collected in the previous year. A reduction of Rs. 50,000 from the amount of this item of receipt in the past year should, in Colonel Meade's opinion, be made, in estimating the sum that will probably be realized from it during the current year, and he would therefore fix it at Rs. 8,35,000.

(2.) As regards the receipts under "Education Local Cess," it has been proposed* to hand over all receipts from this source to a separate "Education Fund," from which all charges on account of primary education shall be met. This, if sanctioned, will necessitate the removal of this item from the estimated State income in future. The above reductions will bring the total of the estimated receipts down to Rs. 1,08,64,200 to which Colonel Meade has every reason to hope they will amount.

*In No. 6434—189, R, dated 13th February 1873, to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

7. The revised estimate of expenditure during the current year is entered at the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,04,58,000 or Rs. 3,27,000 in excess of the actuals of the past year. In para 6 of his letter, the Deputy Accountant General notices the several heads under which an increase of charge, as contrasted with that of the past year, has to be provided for, and the only one in which a modification appears to the Chief Commissioner to be necessary is "Education," the charge for Hóbli Schools under which, amounting to Rs. 69,000, will be debitable to the "Education Fund," if the measure described in the preceding para be sanctioned. The omission of this item from the total estimated expenditure will leave it at Rs. 1,03,89,000, against an amended estimated income of Rupees 1,08,64,200, which will place the estimated surplus for the year at 4¾ instead of 5 lacs, as noted by the Deputy Accountant General.

It may be proper to notice here that, though the Chief Commissioner has adopted the figures under this head entered in the statement, the aggregate annual expenditure has always fallen considerably below that provided for in the Budget estimates, and he has no doubt that this will be to some extent the case during the current year. At the same time, it would not be safe to make reductions in the amounts so entered under each head, as they are in accord with the sanctioned charges.

8. As regards the increase to the future annual surplus that may be anticipated from the reduction of the Silédar Force now in progress, it is not possible at present to predicate what it will amount to during the next five years. A large proportion of whatever saving under this head may be effected, will be absorbed during the first year by the payment of gratuities and pensions to those who take their discharge; and, as the measure is not a compulsory one as regards Officers and men who are efficient and desire

to remain in the service, it is probable that the immediate reduction will not be as complete as could be desired, and that a large number of supernumeraries will remain, whom it will take several years to absorb.

There can, however, be no question that, after the first year, the reduction in the charge under this head will amount to a very considerable and annually increasing sum, which will add materially to the surplus available for such special works, or other purposes, as it may be deemed proper to utilize the same for. As soon as the results of the measure are reported by the Military Assistant, a proximate estimate can be framed of the savings that will be effected by it, which shall be submitted in due course.

9. With respect to the financial requirements that may have to be provided for in connection with (1) the re-organization of the Police, (2) the extension of elementary schools, (3) the remuneration of village servants, and (4) the growing demands of the Palace, alluded to in para 8 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter. The re-organization of the Police should not, it is considered, involve any large increase to the outlay already incurred under that head. The extension of elementary schools will be wholly met from the "Education (Local Cess) Fund." The remuneration of village servants will undoubtedly cost the State a considerable sum, but a large portion, if not the whole, of such charge after deduction of the existing emoluments of the office should ultimately be made up by the increased revenue from the operations of the Survey. The demands of the Palace have an unavoidable tendency to increase, and it may be advisable by and bye to fix a maximum limit which they shall not exceed. The necessity for such a measure hardly, however, appears to have yet arisen, and the completion of the costly *public works connected with the Palace, which have been under construction during the past three years, will reduce the charge that has hitherto had to be provided on this account.

1. * Late Mahârâji's Tomb and Chatram.
2. New Stables.
3. Re-construction of Palace Buildings.

10. It is not possible at the present moment to specify the increased charge that may have to be provided for during the next five years in connection with the re-organization of the Police, the remuneration to village servants, and the Palace expenditure; but there can hardly be a doubt that it will be far more than covered by the saving resulting from the reduction of the Silédar Force, and that it will in no way affect the annual surplus of 4¾ lacs, estimated in para 7 of this letter.

11. The Chief Commissioner is, however, of opinion that advantage should be taken of the present prosperous condition of the finances to abolish two items of the sayer revenue, *viz.* the duty on Mysore-made piece goods and on betel-leaves, which realized during the past year Rs. 97,111, as noted* in the margin; but which he has for sometime past been most anxious to strike off the list of duty-paying articles, as he is satisfied that the inconvenience and hardship of their retention thereon to the weavers and the betel garden cultivators concerned, far outweigh the benefit to the state of the amount of revenue obtained from this source. As the Chief Commissioner proposes to address you separately on this subject, it will suffice here to add that this measure, if ultimately sanctioned, will reduce the available surplus in future years exclusive of any net savings that may result from the reduction of the Silédar Force, to about 4 lacs in round numbers, at which amount he considers it may be safely put for the purposes of this report.

* Piece Goods Rs. 50,710
Betel-Leaves „ 46,731
Total 97,111

12. Turning now to the Chief Engineer's report which it will be convenient to consider under the several heads it embraces, it will be seen—

(I.) As regards the possibility of a reduction in the cost of the Railway line, as originally estimated, *viz.*, Rs. 39,34,000, that Colonel Sankey considers that the late rise in the price of iron will necessitate *an addition* thereto of 5¼ lacs, making it up to Rs. 44,60,000,

but that savings to the amount of 2½ lacs may be effected under the heads noted* in the margin, and that, as the provision of the timber required for sleepers, &c., by the Mysore Forest Department from the State forests, will recoup the Treasury by about two lacs, charged to the Railway therefor, the total actual cost may be reduced by about 4½ lacs, and may be set down at 40 lacs in round numbers.

1. Purchase of land.
2. Earthwork.
3. Ballasting.
4. Electric Telegraph.

(II.) Colonel Sankey further advocates the adoption of a narrower guage than the metre guage, and with it a cheaper construction of Railway altogether. The first point to be considered and disposed of, as having an obligatory bearing on this proposal, is the view hitherto entertained and enjoined on the Local Administration by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, that the ultimate linking on of the Mysore system of internal Railways with the proposed Bellary and Carwar line should be carefully borne in mind, and that the construction of the former should have special reference to this object.

Colonel Sankey is of opinion that all idea of an extension of the Mysore Railway in the Carwar direction should be at once given up, as the latter place can never be utilized as a port of exportation for the only centres of production of exportable staples in Mysore, which are worth tapping, and would support a Railway. These chiefly lay within the limits of a tract some 30 miles in width, in the neighbourhood of the Western Ghâts, extending from Wynád in the south to the Bábábudan Hills in the north, and their natural outlet is the adjoining Western Coast, with its ports of Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore. The improvement that is now being made to the several Ghât descents leading down from this "Malnád" tract, as it is termed, to the coast, will facilitate the transport of produce by these routes, and will be of more importance to the tract in question than any line of Railway leading ultimately to Carwar. The transport of produce in and from this tract ceases during the south-west monsoon, and the above named ports are open at other seasons. Hence Carwar would under no circumstances be of use as an outlet to this tract, though it will doubtless be so to other Districts beyond the Mysore frontier, and will also prove of benefit to the northern talooks of the Province, the requirements of which would, however, be sufficiently met by good roads leading from them to the nearest points of the Carwar and Bellary Railway.

The produce of portions of the tract already referred to, might perhaps take advantage of a line leading from it eastwards to Bangalore and Madras, if the cost of transport by it were less than that of cartage to the coast.

If, on a consideration of these facts, the proposed connection between the Mysore Railway, and the Carwar line be given up, the question of the guage of the former may be regarded as still an open one, and important reductions may be made in the cost, by (1) adopting the metre guage with lighter rails than the standard: or (2) reducing the guage, and with it the cost of rails; or (3) adopting a steam or cattle tramway whichever appears most suited to the probable requirements of the Province, as regards both travellers and produce.

Colonel Sankey urges that, if a higher speed than 12 miles an hour is not required, a guage of 2′ 6″ with rails of 25 or 30 lbs would suffice, and that a considerable reduction would be feasible in the power and weight of the engines, as well as important savings in other respects, including the construction of the line, as the use of iron in the bridges, &c.

The saving by reducing the weight of the rails to 30 lbs without change of guage is estimated at over four lacs; that of giving up the use of iron girders in the bridges would be one lac; the cost of the project being thereby reduced to thirty-five lacs.

If a 2′-6″ guage with 25 lbs rails were adopted, a saving of an additional 5 lacs might be confidently looked for, thus reducing the cost to 30 lacs.

(III.) Next, with regard to the time within which the work should be completed, Colonel Sankey suggests that the circumstances of the labor market should be considered, and the effect that would be produced by any extraordinary demand on it, on the Irrigation, and other Department Public Works, and Local Funds works now in progress or being initiated, the calculations regarding which would probably be wholly thrown out thereby. He thinks that the additional cost that would result from an endeavour to complete the work speedily would far more than outweigh the advantage of hastening the opening of the line to the public by one or two years, and that the effect of such a course to the planting interests of Mysore, Coorg, the Wynád, and the Nílgiris, all of which are dependent on Mysore labor, would be calamitous.

Further, in such event, work people from beyond Mysore limits would throng to the line and carry off the money disbursed on it, which, it is desirable, should, as far as possible, be expended amongst the population of Mysore. On these grounds, the Chief Engineer proposes that 5 or 6 years should be allowed for the completion of the line, and suggests that care should be taken to prevent any thing like a bidding for labor by the agencies and departments concerned, to the detriment of Government and the public.

(IV.) The Chief Engineer next discusses the necessity for reducing the prime cost of the proposed line, with reference to certain other requirements of the Province, which are generally admitted to be of the highest utility and importance to the welfare of the community. These are enumerated as—

(1.) The restoration of the ancient Irrigation works, which is being carried out under the scheme lately sanctioned by Government.

(2.) The adoption of an extended system of communications in the Malnád, which has hitherto been greatly neglected in this respect. The completion of such a system in this tract is most urgently required, but cannot be effected without the bridging of the streams intersecting it, for which an addition of one lac annually to the ordinary Public Works grant for roads and bridges is needed.

(3.) The Bangalore Water-Supply scheme, which though approved and sanctioned by the Government of India, has been hitherto set aside for want of funds.

(4.) The requirements of the Town of Mysore in the matters of Water Supply and drainage, which are of a very pressing and urgent character.

(5.) The Topographical Survey of the Province, which is greatly needed.

(V.) Colonel Sankey finally urges that, while, with the present prosperous condition of the finances, all the works thus noticed can with due caution be safely carried out before the Province is handed over to the Native Government, it will be a subject for lasting regret if an unduly expensive Railway scheme should interfere therewith, and that all practicable reduction in the cost of such scheme thus becomes a matter of vital importance.

13. The Chief Commissioner has given his careful attention to the views set forth in the Chief Engineer's report, as thus summarized, and he has no hesitation in recording his general concurrence therein.

14. As regards the economical construction of the line already projected, or any other line of Railway that may hereafter be projected in Mysore, Colonel Meade considers that the requirements of the Province will be sufficiently met by the adoption of a guage narrower than the metre-guage, and by the simplest and cheapest construction

consistent with safety and durability. *What* the guage may be safely reduced to, and *what economy* may be effected without risk by the adoption of lighter rails, and less costly work on bridges and in other ways, than Major Lindsay's estimate provided for, are points on which the Chief Commissioner need not offer an opinion here; but he is satisfied that a well constructed and safe line, which can be economically worked,— a point which Colonel Meade considers to be of the highest importance to its ultimate financial success,— and will afford an average speed of 12 miles in the hour, will fully meet all the wants of any part of the Province through which it may be run, as regards both travellers and traffic it would have to convey.

15. With respect to Colonel Sankey's views regarding the obligatory connection of the Mysore internal Railway system with the Carwar line, the Chief Commissioner has never believed such a connection to be practicable, the cost of its adoption being altogether beyond the means of the State, within any period that could, for the present at least, be named or even contemplated. Further, he concurs with the Chief Engineer that such a line, if even constructed, would, for the reasons stated, be of little or no use to the most productive portion of the Province, as described by him, though it would undoubtedly furnish an outlet for the exportable produce of the talooks lying north of the Babábudan Hills and the line of the Hugari river. The traffic that would be supplied from these talooks would, however, be wholly insufficient to maintain a Railway, and the completion of a system of good roads to the several points on the northern frontier, by which their surplus produce can find a way to the local mails in the adjoining British Districts or to the Bellary and Carwar Railway itself, if necessary, will amply provide for all their wants in this respect for many years to come.

On these considerations, Colonel Meade is quite of opinion that the connection of the Mysore Railway or Railways with the Carwar line should be entirely and finally abandoned, and that all questions bearing on their guage or construction should be dealt with on their own merits, with reference solely to the requirements of the Province itself.

16. With regard to Colonel Sankey's remarks on the inadvisability of pushing on the construction of the *Railway too rapidly, Colonel Meade thinks that he has not overstated the complications and difficulties that would result from such a course, and that the completion of the line within 5 or 6 years from the date of its commencement would sufficiently meet all real requirements, while the adoption of such a term for the purpose would be attended with convenience in many ways.

*(From Bangalore to Mysore).

17. With regard to the Chief Engineer's opinion of the urgent necessity for adopting the most economical system of construction, with reference to the other pressing requirements of the Province named by him, there can be no question that all the latter are much needed, and that no avoidable delay should occur in carrying out those noticed under sub-heads 2, 3 and 4 of section IV of para 12 of this letter; the restoration of the ancient irrigation works of the Province being already in progress, while enquiries are being made as to the practicability of combining a topographical survey of the country with the revenue survey now being carried out in it.

18. The question, as regards the works referred to above, under sub-heads 2, 3 and 4, is wholly dependent on the amount of the portion of the annual public works grant assigned to "Roads and Bridges," *viz.*, 9 lacs, that may be available for allotment to them. Hitherto, it has not been possible to propose that these works shall be dealt with from the annual grant, and the Government of India has declined to sanction the addition of one lac annually to the latter for five years, to admit of the unavoidably costly bridging of the streams in the Malnád being carried out in connection with the system of communications now in course of execution in that tract.

19. The Chief Commissioner quite shares the Chief Engineer's opinion of the very urgent necessity that exists for pushing on and completing this system, including the bridging of the streams; and he is satisfied that the addition of one lac annually for five years to the "Roads and Bridges" grant for this purpose is really urgently required, and would ensure the completion of the work within a reasonable time. Colonel Meade further believes that, with such an increase to the grant, it would be quite possible, with the exercise of strict economy, to deal also with the Bangalore and Mysore water-supply questions, without further aid, within the next five years, as the completion of most of the civil buildings required, and the transfer to District Local Funds of the up-keep of many of the lines of road originally constructed and heretofore maintained from State Funds will probably relieve the annual public works grant of a considerable portion of its outgoings under these heads, after the close of 1874—75.

20. Should such an increase to the grant be sanctioned, it would reduce the annual surplus during the next five years to 3 lacs, which added to the 40 lacs now invested and the probable surplus of the current year, would certainly provide 60 lacs for outlay on the Railway and Irrigation works (in excess of the 6 lacs annually assigned to the latter from the public works grant) within the five years ending 31st March 1879. A further sum of at least 5 lacs may be added to the above amount, on account of the interest annually accruing on the invested surplus, as it would probably be unnecessary to sell out any portion of the latter before the middle or close of 1875—76.

21. It is only necessary to add that the Irrigation Department will not, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, be able to exceed an average annual expenditure of 8 lacs during the next five years, which will involve a total assignment to it of 10 lacs only from the surplus during that period, in addition to its allotment of 6 lacs from the ordinary annual public works grant. This will leave a clear minimum sum of 50 lacs available to meet the cost of the Railway, an amount which will be amply sufficient for it and any other needful purposes likely to require attention during that period.

22. The Chief Commissioner has been anxious, at the risk of appearing tedious, to enter fully in the above remarks into all the more important points bearing on the question under report, and he has no hesitation in stating, in conclusion, that he is satisfied that the finances of the Province are quite equal to meet the cost of the proposed line between Bangalore and Mysore, if constructed with due regard to economy both as regards original cost and future maintenance and working, charges, without interference with, or detriment to, the requirements of the country in other respects.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Mysore—Actual Receipts and Charges from 1870—71

Receipts.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Revised Estimates, 1873—74.	Explanation of principal causes of Increase or Decrease
I. Land Revenue	60,07,315	73,25,280	73,50,285	73,25,000	Was less in 1870—71, chiefly owing to alteration of the period of the revenue year.
II. Sáyer	7,50,502	7,23,154	8,85,824	8,35,000	
III. Forests	3,37,669	4,07,112	3,76,185	3,96,000	
IV. Abkári	10,14,102	10,63,754	10,80,826	10,80,000	
V. Assessed Taxes	2,75,687	3,42,771	3,88,008	3,88,000	
VI. Salt	10,720	14,844	13,437	14,000	
VII. Stamps	2,92,975	1,97,233	1,88,243	2,00,000	Stamps in 1870—71 include Court Fees' Stamps.
VIII. Mint	13,761	15,525	8,196	...	
IX. Post Office	41,720	44,368	44,876	46,000	
X. Law and Justice. Court Fees ...	1,41,572	2,28,238	2,95,141	3,33,000	
X. Law and Justice. Other Items.	1,03,989	1,06,328	1,17,989	1,15,000	
XI. Police	18,638	5,794	1,267	1,000	
XII. Education. Local Cess ..	12,369	10,350	1,13,472	...	Educational Cess in 1872—73 included assignments for collections of past year
XII. Education. Schooling Fees ...	9,674	10,161	12,931	13,000	
XII. Education. Other Items ...	16,248	14,220	15,201	15,000	
XIII. Interest	426	729	1,227	1,200	
XIV. Miscellaneous	82,005	88,742	92,168	90,000	
XV. Local Force	2,073	3,063	339	...	
XVI. Public Works Department ...	65,597	15,268	11,077	12,000	
Total	91,97,042	106,21,937	109,96,692	108,64,200	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *24th October* 1873.

Mysore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

to 1872—73, and Estimates for 1873—74.

	Charges.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Revised Estimates, 1873—74.	Explanation of principal causes of Increase or Decrease.
I.	Interest	336	1,198	1,440	1,500	
II.	Refunds	26,612	26,782	40,000	26,500	
III.	Land Revenue Proper ...	6,54,132	7,52,728	7,41,509	7,70,000	Casual savings in 1872—73, Rs. 40,000, added for Village servants.
IV.	Channels	50	...	...	...	
V.	Revenue Survey... ...	2,17,368	2,18,687	2,47,013	3,02,000	Extension of Survey.
VI.	Inám Commission ...	96,841	94,394	84,787	71,000	Reduction of Establishment.
VII.	Sáyer	38,590	38,253	39,210	39,000	
VIII.	Miscellaneous Revenue charges	17,293	15,394	18,983	19,000	
IX.	Forests	1,47,042	1,59,103	1,86,081	2,74,000	Estimate provides for District Forest Establishment on full scales.
X.	Abkári	20,144	20,060	19,695	20,000	
XI.	Mohatarfa	358	30	...	...	
XII.	Stamps	15,301	8,738	12,971	10,000	Reduced rates of commission.
XIII.	Mint	41,193	49,475	25,625	...	
XIV.	Post Office	1,50,950	1,55,754	1,51,346	1,50,000	New Receiving-houses and increased travelling allowance to Inspectors.
XV.	Administration and Public Departments	11,04,561	11,76,462	11,45,418	11,38,000	
XVI.	Minor Departments ...	19,480	15,478	17,716	18,000	
XVII.	Law and Justice... ...	11,04,574	9,88,645	9,86,993	10,00,000	Provision for Process Establishment in full.
XVIII.	Police	5,04,764	4,84,100	4,44,794	4,70,000	Casual savings in Talook Police in 1872—73.
XIX.	Education { Hóbli Schools ...	37,965	50,186	54,336	...	Additional Schools provided for.
	Education { Other Educational objects ..	1,90,902	2,02,403	1,91,396	2,14,000	
XX.	Religious and Charitable Institutions	2,64,986	2,81,341	2,82,510	2,82,000	
XXI.	Medical	1,29,204	1,35,058	1,30,265	1,47,000	Increased supplies of medical stores and promotion of subordinates.
XXII.	Stationery and Printing ...	65,888	67,569	33,374	61,000	Savings in Europe Stationery for 1872—73.
XXIII.	Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	25,70,032	25,69,341	25,66,666	25,68,000	
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	79,670	79,400	84,096	75,000	
XXV.	Superannuation and Compassionate Grants ...	1,13,738	1,26,358	1,14,583	1,52,000	Provision for new pensions and gratuities in 1873—74.
XXVI.	Local Force	10,96,546	10,96,641	10,86,529	11,01,000	Casual savings in 1872—73.
XXVII.	Public Works Department ...	15,05,573	13,77,482	14,23,782	15,00,000	
	Total..... ..	102,14,953	101,91,060	101,31,148	103,89,000	

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2356, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 3022, dated 4th ultimo, with reference to the project of a State Railway in Mysore, requesting me to report on the present state of the finances.

1st. As regards the invested surplus and accumulated interest.
2nd. As regards the sum that may be deemed available from the surplus cash balances.
3rd. As regards the future prospects of the revenue and the annual surplus that may be looked for, irrespective of, and allowing for, the reduction of the Silédars during the next 5 years.

Invested Surplus.

II. On the first point, I beg to state that, since the submission of my last report on this subject in June 1871, when the surplus invested in Government Securities amounted to the nominal value of rupees 25,23,300, similar Securities (at 4 per cent) have been purchased out of the general cash balances of the State, which include the interest accruing from the investments.

			Nominal value of 4 per cent Government Securities.
In January 1873	..	..	7,00,000
„ July 1873	..	..	8,00,100
Previous investment	..	..	25,23,300
		Total invested....	40,23,400
The interest remaining at credit of the surplus account on 1st October 1873 is..	..	..	13,544
Total credit of invested surplus account on 1st October 1873, Rupees.			40,36,944
The annual amount of interest accruing on the above securities is—			
On Rupees 38,23,300 at 4 per cent	..	..	1,52,936
On Rupees 2,00,000 at 5 do	..	..	10,000
		Total annual interest....	1,62,936

Surplus Cash Balance.

III. Notwithstanding the large investments made in January and July 1873, amounting in round numbers to 15 lacs, the cash balances on 1st September 1873 were only 5 lacs less than on 1st September preceding, and if the surplus of the current year should prove to be as large as that of the year 1872—73, namely, 8½ lacs, we may calculate on a surplus cash balance of about 10 lacs after the termination of the revenue year, in June next.

Surplus Income of 1872—73.

IV. The surplus of the year 1872—73, as the Chief Commissioner is aware, was the largest on record since the reorganization of the Commission in 1863. It was estimated in the Budget at 2 lacs nearly, but the receipts exceeded the estimates by rupees 4,72,382, and the expenditure fell short of the estimates by rupees 2,03,196. The figures of the major heads of receipt are given in the margin. It will be seen that while land revenue produced within the year only Rs. 31,046 more than the estimate, the receipts from the Sáyer Excise alone were Rs. 1,12,734 better, and from Forests, Abkári, Assessed Taxes (Mohatarfa), Court Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, and Education, they were considerably beyond the anticipations of the Budget. The saving of Rs. 2,03,196 in the budget grants of expenditure was due principally to the heads of Forests (Rs. 41,093), Police (Rs. 62,698), Education (Rs. 29,877), Medical (Rs. 10,866), and Public Works (Rs. 76,218).

Receipts more than Estimates.			
Land Revenue ...	..	...	31,046
Sáyer ...	...	...	1,12,734
Forests ...	...	...	63,524
Abkári ...	..	...	55,356
Mohatarfa ...	.	...	53,208
Mint ..	...	...	8,196
Post Office ..	..	..	376
Law and Justice	...	...	1,17,540
Education ...	...	...	67,234
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	12,548
			5,09,722
Less than Estimates.			
Salt ...	...	...	263
Stamps ...	...	...	11,907
Police ...	...	..	21,113
Interest ...	...	...	573
Local Force ...	...	...	1,661
Public Works ...	...	...	1,823
			37,340
Net excess of Receipts over Estimates.....			4,72,382

Estimate of Future Revenue.

V. In forecasting the financial results of the next 5 years as desired by the Chief Commissioner, I will premise that, if we have favorable seasons, the revenue ought to yield the aggregate of Rs. 110 lacs realized in 1872—73. The only heads regarding which there may be some uncertainty are the sáyer

excise on Betel-nut, which attained an abnormal amount in 1872—73, and Forests, the revenue from which shews a tendency to fluctuate. The receipts from Abkári, Mohatarfa and Stamps, both General and Court Fees, shew a progressive increase, and the recent accession to the income of the Educational Department, from a share of the local cesses, may be regarded as permanent.

Estimate of future Expenditure.

VI. In considering the probable expenditure, it should be observed that the Budget of the year 1873—74 provides for a total of Rs. 1,04,98,734, while the actual expenditure of 1872—73 was only Rs. 1,01,31,148. The following particulars will indicate the principal heads under which a larger civil expenditure may be expected in the current year than occurred in the year just passed.

	Actual, 1872—73.	Estimate, 1873—74	Increase.
Revenue Survey	2,47,000	3,02,000	55,000
Village Servants' remuneration ..	11,000	11,000	
Additional anticipated ..	..	50,000	50,000
Forests	1,86,000	2,74,000	88,000
Education	2,45,000	2,92,000	47,000
Medical	1,30,000	1,48,000	18,000
Superannuation and Gratuities ..	1,14,000	1,32,000	18,000
	9,33,000	12,09,000	2,76,000
Deduct decrease—			
Inám Commission	84,000	71,000	
Palace	8,54,000	8,41,000	26,000
Net probable increas in actual civil charges of 1872—73		..	2,50,000

Estimated Surplus, 1873—74.

As the above estimates were framed after full consideration, and limited to as low a figure as seemed consistent with probabilities, I submit that the civil expenditure of 1873—74 should be taken at 2½ lacs more than that of 1872—73. The Public Works expenditure in that year was rupees 14,23,000 only; but it will be well to assume that the full ordinary grant of 15 lacs will be utilized, thus adding Rs. 77,000 to the year's outlay. We will then have against an income of 110 lacs, a total expenditure of 104½ lacs and a surplus of 5½ lacs, thus :—

	Rs.
Total actual expenditure of 1872—73 ..	1,01,31,000
Add for civil items as above ..	2,50,000
For Public Works ordinary ..	77,000
Estimated total expenditure for 1873—74 ..	1,01,58,000

Estimated Surplus of future years.

VII. This total will not be capable of curtailment in the current year by the reduction of the mounted branch of the Local Force recently ordered by Government, as it is not likely to be completely carried out till towards the close of the year, and the liberal gratuities authorized for the discharged men under 20 years' service are likely to absorb any savings that may accrue by the cessation of pay. The Military Assistant will hereafter report the exact amount of savings after providing for the pensions in 1874—75, and the next 4 years, but for the present purpose it may be assumed that the reduction of the force by one half or 1,000 men will yield a saving in pay in a corresponding proportion, *i.e.*, half of rupees 7,63,328, the amount provided in the Budget of 1873—74, or rupees 3,81,000 minus pensions. I presume we may safely rely on a saving of 3 lacs per annum from this source, which, added to the surplus of 5½ lacs estimated above on the existing scale of income and expenditure, will produce a surplus of about 8½ lacs.

	Lacs.
Estimate of receipts . .	110
Estimate of expenditure .	104½
	5½
Savings in Local Force ...	3
Estimated surplus ... . on existing scale of income and expenditure	8½

VIII. I am not in a position to state what may be the financial requirements of the Administration during the next 5 years arising out of the re-organization of the Police, the extension of elementary schools, and the remuneration of village servants as the survey proceeds; but these as well as the growing demands of the Palace, are, I believe, regarded among the questions which press for an early solution. I trust however the sketch I have submitted will sufficiently indicate our present financial condition and prospects, which have doubtless materially improved since the subject was considered in 1871—72.

Enclosed are two statements shewing in abstract form, the actual receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State from 1863—64 to 1872—73.

Mysore.—Statement of Expend

Years.	Interest.	Refunds.	Land Revenue.	Channels.	Revenue Survey.	Inám Commission.	Sáyer.	Miscellaneous Revenue charges.	Forests.	Abkári.	Mohatarfa.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.	Administration a Public Debts	
															Public Offices.	Stipend of the Maha-rája's share of Net Revenue.
1863—64	...	4,200	6,48,739	9,431	38,072	...	95,172	21,959	32,058	2,529	460	43,402	19,281	95,665	2,98,481	14,03,238
1864—65	...	51,173	6,76,447	10,932	64,618	...	1,03,300	18,094	67,010	15,414	500	11,827	16,194	1,23,291	2,85,655	13,88,138
1865—66	...	24,961	6,78,886	28,881	1,05,732	..	82,313	11,391	97,747	29,050	860	18,084	1,143	1,25,656	2,79,260	13,46,125
1866—67 (11 months.)	...	26,316	6,24,458	24,924	94,643	15,295	41,751	4,465	85,988	17,846	827	14,677	.	1,12,537	2,71,760	10,66,040
1867—68	...	48,845	6,82,208	28,108	1,18,768	68,033	42,375	8,364	1,10,042	24,006	860	16,445	...	1,22,925	2,94,529	13,45,144
1868—69	...	15,142	6,72,230	28,699	1,54,183	74,280	40,721	20,605	1,19,950	20,165	844	13,153	320	1,28,316	2,94,076	
1869—70	...	40,925	6,87,069	30,567	1,99,794	81,414	47,829	18,963	1,04,250	20,495	359	23,174	38,295	1,42,670	2,95,747	
1870—71	336	26,612	6,54,132	50	2,17,368	96,841	33,590	17,293	1,47,042	20,144	358	15,301	41,963	1,50,950	3,12,325	
1871—72	1,198	26,782	7,52,728	...	2,18,687	94,394	38,253	15,394	1,59,103	20,060	30	8,738	49,475	1,55,734	3,03,325	
1872—73	1,440	40,000	7,41,509	...	2,47,043	84,787	39,210	18,983	1,86,081	19,695	...	12,971	25,625	1,51,346	2,91,589	
	2,974	3,04,956	68,18,556	1,67,592	14,58,908	5,15,044	5,69,514	1,55,511	11,09,301	1,89,404	5,098	1,33,672	1,92,296	13,03,090	29,26,747	65,48,745
onual average...	991	30,495	6,81,855	23,942	1,45,890	73,577	56,951	15,551	1,10,930	18,940	637	13,367	19,229	1,30,909	2,92,671	1,30,875

ore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

n 1863—64 to 1872—73.

	Law and Justice.															
	Courts.	Jails.	Registration.	Police.	Education.	Religious and Charitable institutions.	Medical.	Stationery and Printing	Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	Miscellaneous.	Superannuation and compassionate grants.	Local Fund.	Public Works Department	Total Administration.	His Highness the late Mahárájá's Debts.	Total.
59	8,58,249	1,05,948	...	4,97,353	73,739	2,61,358	86,735	57,523	25,55,566	1,02,324	86,494	10,80,322	13,58,592	98,31,768	...	98,31,768
61	9,03,952	1,34,801	.	5,18,982	83,940	2,66,795	87,055	57,679	25,65,787	1,03,854	78,965	10,88,282	14,15,120	1,01,36,891	22,29,713	1,23,66,604
01	9,13,810	1,19,069	3,756	5,07,246	1,12,022	2,73,900	87,613	57,[illegible]0	25,71,663	76,922	77,357	10,77,564	16,67,457	1,03,71,189	4,42,973	1,08,14,162
79	8,80,493	2,19,946	15,896	4,57,112	1,26,210	2,43,502	91,668	39,213	23,68,575	70,8[illegible]	65,880	9,72,513	18,79,976	97,91,709	19,22[illegible]	98,19,931
61	9,06,353	2,03,209	15,228	5,06,476	1,38,803	2,70,149	1,10,164	57,756	25,71,423	81,841	87,9[illegible]6	10,80,355	15,62,573	1,05,19,022	...	1,05,19,022
69	9,15,914	1,46,445	19,600	5,15,817	1,60,411	2,68,100	1,08,214	54,648	25,71,156	82,904	98,879	11,18,324	15,40,856	1,04,12,941	12,56,191	1,16,69,132
42	9,78,335	1,33,217	18,253	5,23,975	2,08,428	2,79,134	1,26,665	62,222	25,70,9[illegible]8	79,179	1,32,641	11,19,564	17,77,629	1,07,32,432	20,317	1,07,52,749
80	9,65,643	1,21,636	17,295	5,04,764	2,28,957	2,64,986	1,59,204	65,888	25,70,032	79,670	1,13,738	10,96,546	15,05,573	1,02,14,953	...	1,02,14,953
8	8,61,362	1,09,219	18,064	4,84,100	2,52,589	2,81,341	1,[illegible],058	67,561	25,69,341	79,4[illegible]0	1,26,358	10,96,641	13,77,482	1,01,91,060	. .	1,01,91,060
63	8,59,856	1,09,561	17,576	4,44,794	2,45,732	2,82,510	1,30,[illegible]65	33,374	25,66,636	84,0[illegible]6	1,14,7[illegible]3	10,86,529	14,23,782	1,01,31,148	...	1,01,31,148
9	89,33,997	14,03,654	1,25,768	49,60,919	16,24,791	26,91,784	10,92,604	4,92,262	1,54,87,117	8,33,977	9,85,891	1,08,16,640	1,55,17,810	10,23,33,113	39,68,41[illegible]	10,63,01,529
4	8,99,399	1,40,305	15,721	4,93,092	1,62,439	2,69,178	1,09,260	49,296	25,48,711	83,[illegible]97	98,380	10,81,664	15,51,784	1 2,33,311	...	1,06,30,153

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

Mysore.—Statement of Receipts from 1863—64 to 1872—73.

Years.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Forests.	Abkari.	Assessed Taxes.	Salt.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Education.	Interest.	Miscellaneous.	Local Force.	P. W. Department.	Total.
1863—64	71,14,715	11,13,859	3,21,051	8,19,562	3,87,398	13,453	1,57,446	...	30,861	73,255	7,881	5,511	...	85,810	3,499	44,489	1,01,78,820
1864—65	73,19,626	10,24,775	3,16,331	9,20,212	3,69,820	22,481	2,41,367	15,077	34,837	80,160	8,264	7,556	...	58,565	4,519	74,451	1,04,97,441
1865—66	77,25,767	8,88,699	3,42,959	10,01,944	3,78,304	15,850	2,61,583	15,750	37,021	85,374	6,313	13,375	...	69,966	3,123	70,663	1,09,16,691
1866—67	66,56,779	5,67,341	2,66,021	8,47,964	3,30,047	8,480	2,78,381	...	36,308	88,134	3,272	16,465	...	68,504	9,793	42,590	92,20,079
1867—68	80,92,251	7,07,125	4,10,012	9,60,189	3,89,397	18,025	3,15,157	...	39,091	1,12,806	2,266	22,320	...	75,580	8,652	36,450	1,11,98,321
1868—69	77,53,671	7,19,157	3,51,476	9,56,508	3,79,424	14,429	3,71,946	...	37,620	83,531	7,546	20,171	...	1,00,146	7,921	74,726	1,08,78,272
1869—70	61,31,402	7,56,069	2,95,218	9,79,838	2,82,673	10,611	4,22,250	13,600	39,997	96,580	18,639	25,966	...	95,380	6,957	82,514	92,57,694
1870—71	60,07,315	7,50,502	3,37,669	10,14,102	2,75,687	10,720	2,92,975	13,761	41,720	2,45,561	18,638	38,201	426	82,005	2,073	65,597	91,97,042
1871—72	73,25,280	7,23,154	4,07,112	10,68,754	3,42,771	14,344	1,97,233	15,525	44,368	3,34,566	5,794	34,734	729	88,742	3,063	15,268	1,06,21,937
1872—73	73,50,285	8,85,824	3,76,185	10,80,826	3,88,008	13,437	1,88,243	8,196	44,876	4,13,130	1,267	1,41,604	1,227	92,168	339	11,077	1,09,96,692
	7,14,76,491	81,36,505	34,24,034	96,58,899	35,23,529	1,42,330	27,26,581	81,909	3,86,699	16,13,097	79,880	3,26,023	2,382	8,16,866	49,939	5,17,825	10,29,62,989
Annual average of 10 years ..	71,47,650	8,13,650	3,42,403	9,65,890	3,52,353	14,233	2,72,650	...	38,670	1,61,310	7,988	32,602	...	81,686	4,994	51,782	1,02,96,299

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th October 1873.

From the Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2931, R, dated Bangalore, 24th September 1873.

Adverting to the instructions conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3022—G. 566 of the 4th instant, that I should report what reductions were in my opinion feasible in the cost of the proposed Railway to Mysore as finally estimated by Major J. A. Lindsay, R. E., I have the honor to observe that, if the works are as originally proposed to be executed in the shortest possible period, through the agency of a special staff; and if no change be made in the general character of the line, in the gauge, weight of rails, &c., we must look for a very sensible addition to the estimated outlay of Rs. 39,34,114 owing to the great rise which has taken place of late in the price of iron.

2. What this increase may amount to, it is impossible to state with precision, as the most important item of the estimate amounting to Rs. 13,92,388 for "permanent way" is merely given at Rs. 15,000 per mile for the total length 88¼ miles. Rails which at the time of framing the estimate were, I believe, quoted at from £ 6—10—0 to £ 7—10—0, now stand at from £ 10—15—0 to £ 13 per ton. A single 88¼ mile track, excluding sidings, has 5,588 tons of iron where the standard rail (40·3 lbs. to the yard) is used, say in all 6,000 tons; and, if we take £ 12 per ton as the English price, and add 50 per cent for all incidental charges to Bangalore, the amount of this single item alone, at 180 Rs. per ton, will be Rs. 10,80,000.

3. To this must be added cost of chairs, fish-plates, &c., also forwarding and fixing charges, all of which taken together would, I conclude, raise the cost of the permanent way to quite Rs. 20,000 per mile, or in all to 17,65,000, (or nearly 3¾ lacs) above the final estimate framed by Major Lindsay.

4. Again, under iron work, there is as nearly as I can calculate from the estimates 735½ tons of girders, which it would appear have been taken at Rs. 230 per ton as delivered at Bangalore. Mr. Barton Wright informs me that girders just arrived *viâ* Suez Canal for the Madras line are invoiced at * £ 20 per ton with 1 per cent insurance, freight 25 per cent and about 5 Rs. landing charges to be added. By the Cape route some considerable reduction would be feasible in the freightage, but to the best of my judgment it would be unwise to calculate the price of girders as delivered in Bangalore at less than Rs. 300 per ton, which would on this item therefore add Rs. 52,300 to Major Lindsay's estimate.

5. The additional price which must be allowed for turn tables and station machinery generally, for engines and iron work of all rolling stock (the two items taken together standing in the original estimate at Rs. 3,61,270) cannot fall short of 1 lac of Rs.

6. Taking then the three items which are affected by the late rise in price of iron, we must add as per margin * about 5¼ lacs to the original estimate, which thus brings the probable cost of the line, at current prices, up to Rs. 44,59,414, or in round numbers to 44½ lacs, *i. e.*, supposing no modifications were adopted.

	Rs.
1. Permanent way	3,73,000
2. Iron Girders or bridges	52,300
3. Station Machinery and Rolling Stock...	1,00,000
	5,25,300

7. In my Memo submitted with this office No. 377, R, of 22nd December 1871, to Secretary to Government of India, I was enabled to shew that savings to nearly 3 lacs might be effected under the following heads by making changes, the scope of which was generally indicated in the communication adverted to.

1st. Purchase of land.
2nd. Earth work.
3rd. Ballasting.
4th. Iron work.
5th. Station Machinery.
6th. Electric Telegraph.

As the proposed savings here under iron work and station machinery depended on our being enabled to use the services of an officer of this Department who was then in England, and who has since returned to duty, these cannot now be counted on. Those however under 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th heads may still be effected, if my proposals be approved, and would amount in the aggregate to 2½ lacs nearly.

8. To this may be added a deduction of 2 lacs of rupees due to the difference between the market value of timber used for sleepers, &c., and actual cost to the Forest Department who have engaged to supply the whole quantity required. The Railway would be debited with, or pay, the full market value and the Forest Department take credit for the whole; but in any case the money paid and received above actual cost to the Forest Department would only be an amount taken out of one Government pocket and placed in another.

*N. B.—The ultimate prices as landed at Madras vary, I am informed, from 225 Rs. per ton for 12 feet girders, to 279 ditto for girders 139'10" ong supplied for the Nilgiri Branch Railway.

9. The result of practicable savings as above, and of this transaction with reference to the timber obtained from the Forest Department, would be to reduce the actual cash out-going by 4½ lacs.

10. We thus come to 40 lacs as the probable cost of the line modified as proposed by me; and taking into account the effect of the enhanced price of iron, I cannot of course put this forward as more than an approximate estimate, but such as it is I offer it for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

11. My duty would, however, not be fulfilled if I concluded with this bare statement. The Chief Commissioner has requested me to offer my opinion as to the possible reduction in the cost of the Railway to Mysore; and as this has clearly a much wider bearing than merely accepting the data on which Major Lindsay's estimate has been framed, I venture to submit some observations on the general question, which I trust may not be considered irrelevant.

12. From a perusal of the correspondence which has taken place in reference to the Railway, I think it is clear that the metre-gauge was determined on in view to the probability of linking the system at some future date with the lines to the north-west, and especially with the proposed rail to Carwar, which port it was presumed would thus more or less become an outlet for Mysore produce.

13. As upon the validity of this presumption rests the entire question of gauge and class of Railway to be now adopted, I would earnestly press for further enquiry.

14. I have never heard any one practically acquainted with the physical features of the north-western portions of Mysore, or with a clear knowledge of the centres of production of various exportable staples in the Province, favor the idea of any extension of a line of rail in the direction of Carwar, or look upon it as in the remotest degree probable at any future time.

15. In my letter No. 3881—420 of the 6th July 1868, I shewed that the only centres of production which would ever be worth tapping lay along a zone extending some 30 miles in width from Sultán's Battery in Wynád to Chikkamagalúru, with possibly an outlier at Benkipura and Shimoga, but that the almost rainless and poor tract to the north and east would yield nothing to pay for a Railway; and now that the first member of the future Railway system for the Province has been decided as leading direct from Bangalore to Mysore, it must be obvious that the probability of ever extending the system towards Dharwar is more than ever rendered doubtful.

16. To this may be added that as all movement of both external and internal traffic comes to an absolute close along the Western Coast, and throughout the tract known as the Malnád (or rainy tract) eastward of the Ghát range from setting-in till close of the south-west monsoon, Carwar, if even connected by rail with the interior, must share in the inactivity thus enforced by the season, as also by the extreme danger to sea-going vessels, in making or leaving the port during the fury of the monsoon.

17. It cannot, I think, be contended even in case Carwar became the important port which its advocates assume, that under the circumstances above stated the produce of Wynád, Coorg or Manjarábád could by any possibility find its way there during the south-west monsoon, even were the best description of Railway communication available; and if this point be fairly established, it appears to me that it is quite useless to look to Carwar as a port of exportation for Mysore, for if it be of no use during the south-west monsoon, a very little consideration will conclusively shew that it must be of extremely slight importance to Mysore at other seasons.

18. From the moment the monsoon closes and internal traffic commences, the planter or other producer in the zone mentioned, has at once choice between several ports on the West Coast, and Madras on the east for exporting his staples. Calicut or Tellicherry lie close to, and serve all the purposes of Wynád; and Cannanore and Mangalore those of Coorg, Manjarábád, Wastára, and the Bábábudan, or, if the rail approached these Districts sufficiently from the eastward (as contemplated in the scheme originally sketched by me) the produce might go direct to Madras, if the cost of carriage by this means were less than that entailed by cartage to the West Coast; only in the case of Wastára and the Bábábudans, would the choice of sending produce to Carwar ever arise, did the rail exist. The actual distances over which produce would have to be carried from the various centres to the ports of exportation could be readily shewn and cost of carriage calculated, were the location of the supposed future extension to Carwar determined, and I shall be happy to give the figures if this information be supplied. A glance at Maps Nos. II and III, which accompanied my letter No. 3881—420 of the 6th July 1868, will at once shew the general bearings of this portion of the question.

19. From this, I think, it will be manifest that—1st, Carwar can be of no possible use to Mysore-producers during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon; and 2nd, that during the rest of the year it is only a few of the minor northern stations which might possibly resort to it. I am in fact allowing too

much in this latter admission, as with the perfecting of the Búnd (or Kodakal) Ghát and the approaches to it, there can be scarcely a doubt that planters would send their coffee for shipment to Mangalore in preference to Carwar. As directly affecting the question of possible future extension to Carwar it may also be worthy of consideration whether subsequent to the retransfer of the Province to native rule there would be any probability of a line in that direction being carried out. There certainly would be no funds for undertaking such an extension prior to the retransfer.

20. I lay the greatest stress on this point of the ultimate connection of the Mysore system with Carwar, as it will be manifest that, were no such connection insisted on, the choice of gauge, and class of line, most suitable for the requirements of the Province, might still be considered as entirely open, and we should be free to make all possible reductions in securing the immediate objects in view, unhampered by any question of uniformity of gauge, we might choose the metre-gauge, through with lighter rails than the standard. We might reduce both the gauge and amount of rails, or even go so far as to adopt either a steam or cattle tramway, the sole question being what particular class of work is most suited to existing and future probable requirements, both as regards travellers and produce.

21. In the battle of the gauges which has lately come off at the Civil Engineering Institute, most ample evidence was produced by experienced Engineers of the capabilities of Railways of extremely narrow gauges and light rails; and the new lines now being carried out in many parts of North and South America, Norway and other parts of the World, clearly shew that apart from the question of uniformity of gauge, the field of reduction is open to almost any extent.

22. One of the Engineers, Mr. Rendell, in the discussion in question, urged that 40 lbs. rails were not obligatory; and observed that "if the weight could be reduced on the 5′ 6″ gauge it could also be re-"duced on the narrower gauge. The 40 pounder was the maximum, and, in his view, quite unnecessarily "heavy. He hoped to carry Railways into such out-of-the way and now desolate Districts, that he could "use rails of something like half that weight. Indeed 30 lbs rails had already been supplied for one line; "and if iron remained at any thing like its present price, he for one should recommend the Government "to do so generally very soon, for he was satisfied that they were using too heavy a rail. There was a "narrow gauge line now at work in India about 150 miles from Calcutta, which had only a 32 lbs rail. "The traffic on this line was as heavy as that of many lines the Government would construct, and it had "been opened throughout for nearly ten years. He maintained therefore that even supposing the "40 lbs rails could be employed on the broad gauge, it would fall far short of the economy which might "be effected by means of the narrow gauge."

23. Having when at home on furlough had the opportunity of visiting the little Welsh Railway of not quite 2 feet gauge between Port Madoc and Festiniog, Mr. Spooner, the Engineer of that now well known line, gave me as his opinion that for Districts such as Mysore a 2′6″ gauge would be ample.

24. I cannot, of course, profess to offer an absolutely reliable professional opinion upon this question, but from the above evidence and much more that could be cited, I should conclude that, for speeds not exceeding 12 miles an hour, the Mysore State Railway might be constructed on the 2′6″ guage, and with a 25 or 30 lbs rail.

25. With such limitation of speed considerable reduction would be feasible in the power of the engines and their weight, and this would necessarily extend itself to effecting the most sensible economies in other ways in addition to the weight of rail employed. Curves might be made much sharper, and even more of a surface line, than that laid out by Major Lindsay, might be aimed at.

26. Extending the reductions to other matters, it might in the first place be feasible to do away wholly with iron in the bridges, even in that over the Kávéri at Seringapatam; and again much might be effected by the mode of carrying out the works.

27. This latter is a point of considerable importance. It has been accepted that, as a rule, all Railway works should be carried out with the utmost despatch to insure returns on the outlay being secured from the earliest possible opening of the line to the public, and, acting on this principle, the proposed arrangements with reference to the Executive Staff were such as to allow of the line to Mysore being completed in 2½ or 3 years from commencement.

28. Without desiring to call in question the general soundness of this principle, I would venture to submit that there are circumstances connected with the condition of the labor market of this Province, and the effect which would be produced by great pressure put upon it, which merit the serious consideration of Government in deciding on the manner in which the works shall be carried out, and particularly as affecting the ultimate cost.

29. It will be readily admitted that the effect of any extraordinary demand on the labor market must be, to send up prices all round, and as we have just now entered on a most comprehensive system of operations connected with the irrigation works of the Province, the effect of a rise in reference to these and other works carried out by Department Public Works, and on even those executed by the District Officers, might be very serious, and throw out all our calculations. The labor rate thus raised would not come down for years, during which time Government would probably suffer much greater loss in the enhanced rate it would pay for both the irrigation and ordinary works, as also on the Railway itself, than it could possibly regain by hastening by one or two years the opening of the line to the public.

30. The planters moreover of not only Mysore but the neighbouring Districts of Coorg, Wynád and even the Nílgiris, all of whom depend on Mysore labor, would be seriously affected by a rise in the labor rate, and profits which even now are narrow enough by all accounts, might vanish altogether.

31. Owing to the sparseness of population in many portions of the Province, which on an average has *only 150 to the square mile, and the extraneous demand adverted to, we are frequently put to the utmost straits for labor, and consequently among other results which would naturally follow on a sudden great demand, would be an influx of work people from the surrounding Districts, who would necessarily carry away with them a large proportion of the money spent on the works, thus defeating the desire of the Local Administration, that as much as possible of the money devoted to Public Works within the Province should find its way back into the pockets of those who have contributed by assessment and taxation to form the original fund from which they are executed.

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32. On every ground, therefore, I would submit that the exercise of caution as regards unduly pressing on the proposed Railway works appears to be desirable, and so far as I am enabled to judge, I should say that the period for their completion might with advantage be extended from the three years originally assigned, to five or even six ;—and further that every precaution should be taken as regards the different executive agencies in the several branches of this Department and District Funds bidding against each other, and also against private enterprize, and thus abnormally raising the labor rate to the disadvantage alike of Government and the public.

33. As many of the Railway estimates (some 74 in number) have been framed on averages, it is impossible at this moment to shew by an actual abstract of quantities and rates what would be the precise saving due to the different methods of dealing with the works under the modifications above adverted to, and which, if approved of, would require a detailed revision of the estimate as framed by Major Lindsay.

34. Were the modifications merely confined to altering the weight of the rails from 40·3 lbs to 30 lbs. per yard without change of gauge, over 4 lacs would be saved, and if to this were added the employment of masonry in lieu of iron girders for all bridges, I should consider that an additional lac might safely be calculated on towards reducing prime cost. If confined to these changes in the original scheme, the net cash outlay might, I consider, be reduced from 40 (*vide* para 10) to 35 lacs.

35. I have of course no means of shewing what would be the precise effect of such a radical change as the adoption of a 2½ feet gauge with 25 lbs. rails, maximum speed 12 miles per hour, departmental rates for the ordinary works, &c., but should very confidently look to an additional 5 lacs being thus saved, reducing the outlay to 30 lacs, were such a plan adopted in its entirety.

36. That there is a vital necessity for reducing, as far as possible, the prime cost of the line consistent with a proper consideration of the duty it will have to perform, has more and more become apparent with the formation of opinion since the scheme was placed in abeyance ; and, I think, I am borne out in the conviction very generally entertained by those practically acquainted with the Province and its requirements, that there are other works of communication and of general public utility, which though of much more modest pretensions when viewed from a distance, are nevertheless of equal, if not of greater, importance to the general welfare of the community.

37. The Government of India has been pleased to sanction a scheme for dealing effectually with the ancient irrigation works of the Province, but as well observed by the late Chief Commissioner Mr. Bowring, what irrigation works are to the Maidán talooks roads are to the Malnád. We are now engaged in working out a very extended system of communications in this long neglected portion of Mysore, which are not only of the first importance to this Province, but to the Government territory on either side. But as I have ventured to shew on a previous occasion, and as brought under the notice of the Government of India in this office No. 255, B, C, of the 14th November 1872, we must bridge the streams intersecting the Malnád before our system of roads will be of real use for administrative or

commercial purposes for 5 months out of 12 each year, and that to do this we should need the small addition of 1 lac per annum to our normal Roads and Buildings' Branch Budget for the next few years.

38. The water-supply scheme for Bangalore, a work of acknowledged pressing necessity, has, though long since sanctioned by the Government of India, been compulsorily set aside for want of funds.

39. The town of Mysore, ere long to be the capital of the Province, is under the greatest straights for a proper water supply, as also for drainage works, portions of the city being in the foulest condition and sewage poisoning the largest reservoir; but neither can be effectually dealt with, I fear, under the present Budget limit.

40. Lastly, there is the Topographical Survey of Mysore, of which at this moment no map in the least reliable exists, and for want of which we are now paying indirectly at every hands-turn. Not only have large sums to be constantly expended in our own and other Departments for want of such a map, but it may confidently be stated that owing to this defect the results of the last census must remain useless for satistical purposes.

41. These undertakings, though not as showy as a project like a State Railway, are, I venture to think, admitted by general consent to be of the very highest utility and merit the most earnest attention of Government.

42. My firm conviction is, that while owing to the prosperous condition of the finances, one and all of the works I have mentioned can with caution be safely entered on and carried out to successful completion before the country has to be handed over, it will subsequently prove a subject of the utmost regret to Government, if, in consequence of an unduly expensive Railway-scheme, progress should be suspended in other and, as many think, more urgently needed directions. Reduction in the cost of the line thus becomes a matter of vital importance.

P. S.—As regards the probable outlay on irrigation works during the next five years I may mention that all depends on our receiving an adequate supply of young officers. At the present moment we are three short of the scale which was sanctioned to meet the requirements of the Irrigation Branch at starting, and judging from the general short-handedness of the Department throughout India we can hardly expect that the supply of officers required for the gradual development of the new scheme will be sufficient for some years.

In the current official year I doubt if the outlay on irrigation works will exceed the normal 6 lacs, and for the reason above stated my impression is that the average over the next five years will not exceed 8 lacs per annum.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th October 1873.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 4154—G. 121, dated 25th October 1873, be forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 4154.
121, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 25TH OCTOBER 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"General"

SIR,

I am directed to forward the * documents marginally noted, relative to the condition of the building known as the "Dariyá Daulat," which was formerly the Summer Palace of Tippu Sultán, at Seringapatam, and to submit the following proposals for its repair and the perpetuation of the memories connected with it.

* Proceedings of a Committee reporting on the Dariyá Daulat Bágh at Seringapatam, dated 15th September 1873.

Memorandum by the Chief Engineer on do., dated 10th October 1873.

Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter No. 738, dated the 10th November 1855, transmitting copy of Lord Dalhousie's Minute regarding the preservation of the building.

2. The following passage taken from the Mysore District Gazetteer briefly describes the building. "Just outside the Fort on the island is the Dariyá Daulat Bágh or "the garden of the wealth of the sea," a summer palace which was Tippu's favorite re-"treat from business. Its graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colors "with which it is covered render it extremely beautiful. Part of the walls are adorned "with pictures representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Conjeeveram in 1780, Hyder and "Tippu as they appeared in public processions, and numerous figures of Rájá's and Pállé-"gars. These representations had been defaced by Tippu, prior to the siege, but after "the capture of Seringapatam were restored by Colonel Wellesley, who occupied the "palace for some time. They were again allowed to become partially obliterated, until "Lord Dalhousie during his tour in Mysore caused them to be re-painted by a native "artist who remembered them as they were. An illuminated copy of the Minute in "which he recorded his orders to this effect is hung up inside the palace. Although the "pictures have therefore twice undergone restoration, it is probable that they are faith-"ful prototypes of the original. The perspective is very bad, and the general effect is "grotesque, but the artist has succeeded well in caricaturing the expression and attitude "of the British Soldier, and the Frenchmen under Lally must have been taken from the "life. European gentlemen are allowed to halt for a few hours at the Dariyá Daulat on "application to the Superintendent of Ashtagram."

3. Since the order for the restoration of the building was issued by Lord Dalhousie Rs. 40,059 have been spent upon it as shewn in the margin. Recently in the prosecution of certain repairs to portions of the building, it being discovered that the condition of the wood work generally throughout the building was unsafe, the policy of maintaining the work became a question. The Chief Commissioner therefore ordered the formation of a committee for the purpose of reporting on the present condition of the house, and the work necessary to put it in order.

1857—58	Rs. 10,000
1858—59	Rs. 12,000
1859—60	Rs. 12,600
1860—61	Rs. 2,400
1862—63	Rs. 2,000
1863—64	Rs. 762
1873—74	Rs. 297
Total...	Rs. 40,059

The points laid before the committee for consideration were :—

I. The present condition of the palace.

II. The work and probable cost needed to restore it thoroughly.

III. The present condition and requirements of the garden in which it is placed, in regard to cost of establishment, and any returns that may now be realized.

The committee were further invited to give free expressions of their views, in regard to the general subject.

With reference to the 1st point, the committee, whose report accompanies, state that the report of Mr. McKennie, the Executive Engineer, is fully descriptive of the condition of the wood work of the roof, which is so decayed from dry rot, as to be unable even to bear the weight of a laborer. It also appears that the wood work was found to be in this state shortly after the restoration of the building was undertaken (15 years ago). In addition to this, the wooden pillars supporting the lofty verandah round the building, are more or less unsound, and require re-placing. From damp and other causes, the decorations within the building are now rapidly fading, the painting being eaten away in parts, and the cloth and other materials used in the decorations hanging in strips from the ceilings. The committee consider that although the building may be patched up, unless wholly reconstructed, its collapse will be a mere matter of time.

As regards the 2nd point, they state that it is impossible to form an estimate until the building has been dismantled, and the actual amount of damage ascertained. Seeing that the dismantling of the building would ruin the whole of the decorations, the cost would scarcely be less than has already been expended on it from time to time, *viz.* 40,000 Rs. and might be very much more.

With regard to the 3rd point, the committee state that the garden is kept in very good order, and is very ornamental. It is however capable of improvement if a trained gardener were appointed, but this would involve additional outlay. The present cost of the establishment is 133 Rs. a month, and the receipts from garden produce amounted during the past year to Rs. 589—5—1.

Each of the members of the committee has given an individual * opinion on the subject. Colonel Clerk, Major Johnson, and Major Hill, are for pulling down the building: the latter Officer recommends the construction of a small pavilion in its place, which would cost, he says, but little to maintain. Mr. Dobbs considers that though it is inadvisable to spend any large sum on the work, the roof should be kept water-proof, and the unsound pillars made as secure as possible.

* Enclosed in the Proceedings.

The committee further observe that the preservation of the building does not serve to meet the object entertained by the Marquis of Dalhousie, *viz*, to perpetuate locally the name of the Duke of Wellington.

4. The building, as originally constructed, appears, like all the Mahomedan buildings appertaining to Hyder's and Tippu's Courts that have come under the Chief Commissioner's observations, to have been constructed in a manner and with materials that would not be expected to last, and its restoration, subsequent to the date of Lord Dalhousie's Minute, was not carried out with any regard to durability. The style of decoration adopted could not survive beyond a limited time, and must speedily have become shabby even had the rest of the building been of a sound and permanent character.

5. It would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be useless to expend any further sum in attempting a further restoration of the building, and he believes it to be quite impossible to carry out such a work in a permanent manner, and at the same time to retain the original character of the whole house.

6. The question then for consideration is (1) whether the building shall be allowed to go to decay, such temporary repair being carried on from time to time as may be practicable, to arrest the process; or (2) a new building of a permanent description be erected, on the same plan as the existing building, but without the decorations which, while costly, are unavoidably of the most evanescent character.

7. It should perhaps be noticed that the Mysore State pays to the British Government, and has for years past paid, for the Island of Seringapatam more than double the amount it realizes from it as revenue; and although a fitting sentiment of reverence and respect for the memory of the illustrious soldier and statesman, to whose talents and labors, the Province was so much indebted in the early part of the century, should make its Government cheerfully accede to *any* measure that the Governor General in Council may deem it proper to propose or order, with the object of establishing on the site of his official residence on the Island, a memorial of his name and deeds, it appears hardly reasonable to demand from the provincial revenues, a further sum of Rs. 40,000 for a work that can never be made a permanent and lasting memento of the Duke of Wellington.

8. From his own personal knowledge, the Chief Commissioner is not able to express an opinion on the committee's belief regarding the estimation in which the Dariyá Daulat is regarded as a memorial by the people of the locality, but from his acquaintance with ordinary native feeling on such subjects, he considers that it is certain to be looked on as a relic of Tippu and his dynasty, and that the fact of its subsequent occupation by the British Military Commissioner and Governor of the Island and City of Seringapatam must have long since been forgotten by the people of the neighbourhood.

9. On a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Chief Commissioner would recommend that the first alternative course mentioned in para 6 should be adopted, and that, if the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that something further should be done by the Mysore State to perpetuate locally the memory of the Duke of Wellington, in the spirit recorded in Lord Dalhousie's Minute, a suitable equestrian statue of the great soldier should be procured, and set up in the garden that surrounds the house, which would then be maintained as a pleasure ground as at present, the name being changed to "the Wellesley Bágh."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th October 1873.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled by order of the Chief Commissioner to report on the present condition, and work necessary to put in order the Dariyá Daulat Bungalow at Seringapatam, dated Seringapatam, 15th September 1873.

President.

Colonel T. Clerk—Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

Members.

Major W. R. Johnson, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation.
Major W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division.

The points for the consideration of the Committee are as follows :—

1st. The present condition of the Palace.

2nd. The work and probable cost needed to restore it thoroughly.

3rd. The present condition and requirements of the garden in which it is placed, with such information as may be procurable in regard to the cost of Establishment, and any returns that may now be realizable.

The Chief Commissioner also desires to be favored with a free expression of the views of the Committee in regard to the general subject under reference, and desires that the file of correspondence on the subject may be forwarded which may be of use to the Committee.

With reference to the first point, the present condition of the Palace appears to be sufficiently described in Mr. McKennie's letter No. 466, dated 28th June 1873, in which he describes the wood work of the roof to be so completely decayed from dry rot as to be unable even to bear the weight of a laborer. This the Committee can corroborate, and the wood work was found to be in this state shortly after the restoration of the building was undertaken. In addition to this, the wooden pillars supporting the lofty verandah round the building with its heavy eaves are known to be in an unsatisfactory condition, one of them having already completely failed, another being in nearly as bad a state, and the whole of them more or less cracked and fissured from top to bottom. To ensure the safety of the building it would be necessary to replace nearly the whole of these pillars.

From damp and other causes the decorations are now rapidly fading, the painting being eaten away in parts, and the cloth and other materials used in the decorations hanging in strips from the ceilings. When we consider that similar structures in the forts of Bangalore and Seringapatam have long since been condemned as dangerous, and already partially or wholly pulled down, the condition of this building as above noted need not be a matter for surprise, and although it may be patched up, unless nearly wholly reconstructed, its collapse will be a mere matter of time. As regards the 2nd point, the work and probable cost needed to restore it thoroughly, it would be impossible to form an estimate until the building had been dismantled and the actual amount of damage ascertained. Seeing that the dismantling of the building would ruin the whole of the decorations, the cost would scarcely be less than has already been expended on it, *viz.* 40,000 Rs., and might be very much more.

The garden is kept in good order, and is very ornamental. It is of course capable of improvement should the outlay be considered advisable and a trained gardener appointed. This would of course involve considerable additional outlay. The present cost of the establishment is Rs. 133 per mensem, and receipts from the growth of sugar-cane, rice, fruit, flowers, vegetables amounted during the past year to Rs. 589—5—1.

Opinion of Colonel T. Clerk, the President.

My own opinion is that we have sacrificed a sufficient sum at the shrine of sentiment. The restoration of the building was ordered by the Marquis of Dalhousie to perpetuate the name of the Duke of Wellington ; the effect has been to glorify the memory of the original builder Tippu Sultán, and I do not think we should be justified in spending 40 or 50,000 Rs. more for that purpose. I would let the present building stand as long as it will. I would keep up the garden, which is partially self-supporting, and if it

is considered necessary to associate the Duke of Wellington's name with the place I would erect a plain stone obelisk in some conspicuous part of the garden, and, lest the Mahomedans should fancy that too was in honor of their martyr, I woud put a cross on the top of it.

Opinion of Major W. R. Johnson.

I am of opinion that the object of the restoration of this building, namely, as a memorial of the Duke of Wellington, has entirely failed, and that it has been universally looked upon by the natives as a memorial of Tippu Sultán and his glorious achievements. I do not think that any good is gained by the keeping up such a memorial; added to this I do not consider the building in itself worthy of it, either architecturally or otherwise. Many of the architectural features about it are due to the restoration, and the ornamentation is mere tinsel, little better than might be of use for a puppet show. Added to this I consider that whatever may be the object, it would be equally as well gained by leaving the building in ruins as by its restoration and re-decoration.

Opinion of Major W. Hill.

There can be no question that the restoration of the building has had a different effect than that intended, and from a political point of view, its retention appears no longer desirable. If not repaired the building being made of wood will fast become a ruin. Probably, therefore, it would be advisable to pull it down at once and construct a small pavilion in its place which would cost little to maintain, the garden being maintained as a place of recreation, and as an orchard for the distribution of fruit plants.

I do not think the memory of the Duke of Wellington requires specially to be kept alive, as Diwán Púrnaiya has commemorated his connection with Seringapatam by building a bridge over the Kávéri river, and calling it by his name "the Wellesley Bridge."

Opinion of Mr. R. C. Dobbs.

If it is intended to preserve the Dariyá Daulat Bungalow as a work of art, or a specimen of oriental architecture, it may be advisable to restore it; but I do not think the advantages to be derived would be commensurate with the heavy outlay that must be incurred. On the other hand, it is a well known fact that this building is looked on as a monument to the so-called "Martyr" Tippu Sultán, and that instead of recalling the great deeds and exploits which appertain to the name of Wellesley, it has had the effect of keeping up a lively remembrance of the defeat of the British troops under Colonel Baillie. On these grounds I cannot recommend the expenditure of any large amount, but am of opinion the roof should be kept watertight and the unsound pillars made as secure as possible.

Memorandum by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E, Chief Engineer of Mysore, on the Dariyá Daulat, or Summer Palace of Tippu Sultán at Seringapatam, dated 10th October 1873.

The Chief Commissioner having called on me to report on what was done for the restoration of the building in accordance with Lord Dalhousie's Minute, and to state my own views with reference to the proceedings of the committee lately convened for considering the whole subject of its future up-keep, I beg to submit the following observations.

2. The repairs of this building were undertaken in compliance with the express orders of Lord Dalhousie, as embodied in his *Minute of the 2nd November 1855, and communicated to Sir Mark Cubbon by Mr. Secretary Edmonstone in letter No. 738 of the 10th idem.

* Copies appended.

3. By the accounts of this Department Rs. 40,059 were spent on the work, *vide* margin, in repairs to the building, and in restoring as far as possible the paintings, with which the entire surface of the walls, inside and out, were covered.

	Rs.
1857—58	10,000
1858—59	12,000
1859—60	12,600
1860—61	2,400
1862—63	2,000
1863—64	762
1873—74	297
	40,059

4. Lord Dalhousie's order directed that the work should be put into proper repair, and be maintained in that condition for the future, adding that "it should be upheld as nearly as possible in the condition in which "it was left by Colonel Wellesley, and in which it still is."

5. The words of the order taken literally, and especially the concluding ones which I have quoted, convey a very vague impression as to the precise intensions of Lord Dalhousie, the building being at the time in a dilapidated and in reality very decayed condition. To have restored it, even then, to soundness, would have entailed expenditure of a very large sum under a properly framed estimate; while to uphold it in the condition in which it was at the time of Lord Dalhousie's visit, merely putting it in ordinary repair, would only have involved a small expenditure.

6. There was, evidently, an ambiguity felt as to the precise nature and scope of the work to be done, as I find by the records that, at starting, only a comparatively trifling sum was named by the then Chief Engineer, Colonel Green.

7. This will explain how the work apparently grew as it advanced under the hands of Executive Officer, Lieutenant (now Major) W. Johnson, who, at my request, has furnished me with the following statement.

8. "To the best of my recollection, I first received orders to re-decorate the central room in the "upper story, and to restore the picture (Baillie's defeat) on the front face of the Bungalow. The face "of the wall was cleared of whitewash and dirt, and as much of the picture as could then be traced "was carefully copied. A méstri named Rámánjaiya who was experienced in such work, was employed; "and he submitted designs for the decoration for my approval, and superintended their being "carried out."

"As the central room approached completion, I received orders to re-decorate the whole of the top "story, and eventually the whole building, which was accordingly done. The corner rooms in the top "story did not correspond with the rest of the building, the beams and joists of the terraced roofs above "being bare and whitewashed. Ceilings were put up in these rooms and decorated. Other parts of "the building, such as the doors of the lower story which were square headed, were out of all keeping "with the rest of the work. Moorish arches to correspond with the upper story were put above the "doors, and the details of the building were otherwise altered, to be as much in keeping with the rest "as possible. It was not until the central room had been finished, and a portion of the building dis-"mantled in order to carry out the alterations above noted, that it was discovered that the whole of the "roof timbers were in a decayed state. Such as could be reached were got out and replaced; but the "remainder could only have been dealt with by destroying the work already done. Had the complete "restoration of the building been ordered in the first instance, the removal and re-construction of the "roof would, probably, have been the first thing done."

"The whole of the building was patched up and completed in the same style. The decorations "consisted of paint and tinsel varnished over; and when completed, I do not think any one expected "them to last so long as these have, namely, upwards of 15 years. They are still in good preservation "in places protected from damp, leakage and the weather."

9. There are no plans or elevations in office shewing the condition of the building before undertaking the work above described: but the accompanying photographs of the exterior and interior convey a sufficiently clear idea of its subsequent appearance, and the rough plan and section shew the main dimensions.

10. While the walls are thick and solid, there is still a great deal of wood work both in the columns of the outer verandah and the subsidiary inner ones. The terraced roof moreover of the enormous thickness of 4 feet, has necessarily entailed the employment of very heavy timbering.

11. Notwithstanding the great thickness of the roof and the trouble which had been taken, so far as means allowed, to keep it watertight, leakage was frequently reported, and the ceiling of the centre room (which, like all the surfaces throughout the building, had been painted up) especially suffered. Portion of the heavy cornice surrounding the outer verandah also fell, and other parts shewed such weakness that repairs had to be lately undertaken.

12. In prosecuting these, the unsafe condition of the wood work generally throughout the building was so clearly brought to light, that it at once became a serious question as to the policy of maintaining the work, and the Chief Commissioner therefore called for a report by a Committee of Officers, who, from their position and previous connection with the Ashtagram Division, were fully qualified to furnish an opinion that would carry with it the desired weight and be thoroughly reliable.

13. From the copy of the Proceedings herewith attached, dated 15th September 1873, it will be observed that the Committee are unanimous in deprecating any further outlay on a work which they shew to be so thoroughly unsound as to call for almost complete re-construction at great expense which

does not apparently serve to meet the object entertained by the Marquis of Dalhousie, *viz.*, to perpetuate locally the name of the Duke of Wellington, and which, finally, is no true work of art.

14. As the Chief Commissioner desires me to record my own opinion on the subject, I can only state my entire concurrence with the conclusions of the Committee, that under all the circumstances of the case it is undesirable to proceed any further with the maintenance of this building.

15. Had the surfaces been decorated with encaustic tiles, or wrought in any durable material, or even if they served to hand down in more perishable material any forms or modes of decoration which might be considered fairly representative of native art, I should be the last to propose that such should be allowed, Vandal-like, to be destroyed, or permitted to perish; but, as matters stand, I think it would now be sheer waste of money to undertake repairs that would not cost much short of ¾ths of a lac.

P. S.—The instructions conveyed in para 11 of Lord Dalhousie's Minute, that the Dariyá Daulat should form a separate head in each Annual Report of the Chief Engineer, though acted up to in some measure at first, have not been given effect to of late years.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, To the Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 738, dated Madras, the 10th November 1855.

I have the honor by direction of the Most Noble the Governor General to forward to you copy of a Minute recorded by His Lordship at Seringapatam on the 2nd instant, relative to the preservation of the tomb in which rest the remains of Hyder Ali Khán and Tippu Sultán; and of the house in the Daulat Bágh, which was long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, after the fall of Seringapatam, and when he held charge of the Mysore Territories.

2. You are requested to conform to the instructions contained in the Minute, placing it upon your records, and upon those in the office of the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, who should, moreover, be enjoined to consider the building in the Daulat Bágh as, at all times, an object of his special attention.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 2nd November 1855.

Seringapatam.

1. My journey through the Mysore Territories has afforded me an opportunity of visiting this memorable fortress, the scene of events most glorious to the British name, and of happy augury for the people of Mysore.

2. There are two objects within the Island which are well worthy of the protection of the Supreme Government, and which call for its respectful care.

3. The first of these objects is the tomb in which rest the remains of Hyder Ali Khán and of Tippu Sultán.

The structure is well preserved, so far as the means of its guardians will permit; its interior and the gardens by which it is surrounded are well kept, and it is under the immediate charge of one of Tippu Sultán's family. But it already feels the pressure of the hand of time. The endowments are insufficient for maintaining it in complete repairs; and some portions of it, more especially the inlaid doors, have already become dilapidated.

4. The tomb is itself an imposing structure, and an interesting specimen of the style of art, which marked the days and dynasties that are past. The Court of Directors have most cheerfully and liberally given their sanction to the general expenditure which I proposed to make, for the purpose of preserving such works of art, for the instruction and gratification of the generations that shall come after. In this particular instance, I feel certain that I correctly interpret the sentiments of the Honorable Court when recording my belief that it would be their special desire to manifest an enduring respect for the last resting place of brave and fallen enemies.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
25th October 1873.

5. I shall, therefore, request the Commissioner to take measures for replacing the worn-out inlaid doors of the tomb, and for expending such sums upon it from time to time as may be required for its proper repair, whenever the funds of the endowment may be inadequate to meet such expense.

6. The second object on the Island to which I have alluded is the house in the Daulat Bágh, which was long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, after the fall of Seringapatam, and when he held charge of the Mysore Territories.

7. This mansion, formerly a garden-house of Tippu Sultán, is traditionally known upon the spot as the residence of "Wesley Sáhib," and I have just now seen and talked with an aged man, who remembers and describes his residing in it.

This building, which has been unoccupied for some time past, and in which I now write these words, is visibly falling into decay. It is a purely eastern residence, and some of its walls are covered with paintings, executed by the orders of Tippu and still traceable, though greatly faded, which represent the defeat of the British Force under the command of Colonel Baillie. The paintings were partially obliterated by Tippu during the last siege of Seringapatam, and were in the first instance restored by Colonel Wellesley himself.

8. In all respects the structure is one full of interest; but it is most especially worthy of our reverential care as the material object which, more than any other now remaining in India, most immediately and most vividly brings before us of this day the memory of that great man, with the early period of whose glorious career the East India Company must ever be proud to connect the history of its rule.

Letter from Colonel Wellesley to Colonel Close, dated Trincomalee, December 30th, 1800, preserved in original in "the Records of the Commissioner's Office at Bangalore."

I have received a letter from Lord Wellesley in which he talks of going through Mysore in the next season. He proposes to inhabit the Daulat Bágh at Seringapatam.....and although I think it very probable that the plan will never be put in execution, I shall be obliged to you if you will now and then take a look at my house and urge forward the painting of it.

9. I request, therefore, that the Commissioner will cause this house to be put into proper repair, and to be maintained in that condition for the future. It should be upheld as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was left by Colonel Wellesley and in which it still is.

The paintings on the walls, to which I have alluded above, should be restored; if, as I am assured, their correct restoration can be effected by the aid of persons still living who remember them in their completeness.

In further aid of the main object now held in view, the enclosure of the Daulat Bágh should not be suffered to fall into decay.

10. The Commissioner will be so good as to place this Minute upon his records, and upon those in the office of the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, who will consider this building as, at all times, an object of his special attention.

11. When the separate Department of Public Works shall have been organized in Mysore, "Colonel Wellesley's house in the Daulat Bágh at Seringapatam" will form a separate head in each annual report of the Chief Engineer.

12. By these means I trust that the building, with all its memories and associations, may long be preserved, for the contemplation and the reverence of generations to come.

From the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, To the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore,
No. 466, dated Mysore, 28th June 1873.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Engineer, that it is now manifest, that it will be necessary to put a completely new roof upon the Dariyá Daulat including beams, rafters, &c.

2. In dismantling the eaves, it was found that the greater portion of the bards in it were completely decayed and in removing these, it was ascertained that the verandah summers were in no better condition, but it was hoped that this state of things did not extend further. During however the process

of lightening the roof a workman fell through in consequence of the wood work underneath giving way, and I found by breaking through from above in three different places to the wood work underneath that there was not a single beam or rafter sound wherever they could be seen. The wood pulverizes on pressure.

3. There is a considerable space between the timbers which carry the terrace and the ceiling beneath it which carries the ornamental work, but this space is quite unventilated, and he damp heat has doubtless hastened the decay now observed.

4. All that can now be done for the building is to reduce the thickness of terracing to the minimum and to plaster it over for this year. The roof is in too unsafe a state I think to permit of such a thing as dancing in the building. It is most providential indeed that that we have discovered the true state of things before some calamitous accident revealed it.

5. The building will, I believe, by these means hold out till fine weather sets in, without any fear of damage to the interior by leakage.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	*Examination of Educational Officers in the Vernaculars.* Soliciting Government of India to apply the rules on the subject sanctioned for Coorg to Mysore.	No. 3917—23, dated 16th Oct. 1873.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department,
16th October 1873.

From the Offg. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 3162—1277, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1873.

Referring to Notification No. 1, by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated 25th April 1872, (published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 4th May), in which certain rules are laid down and rewards offered with the view of encouraging superior attainments in the vernacular languages on the part of Educational Officers, I have the honor to propose for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration that the rules, which are limited by the Notification to Coorg, should be made applicable to Mysore. Taking them as they now stand, in relation to the Coorg Educational Department as at present constituted, they produce no effect whatever. The Resolution of the Government of India, No. 368, Home Department, Education, dated the 19th September 1871, which first directed attention to the subject, appears to have had in view Educational Officers, under all Local Governments and Administrations. Rewards moreover are actually given in other Educational Departments. I would therefore urge the extreme desirability of extending the operation of the rules to Mysore, where the Educational Officers concerned are now placed at a disadvantage in this matter.

Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3917—23, E, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 3917.
23, E.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 16*th October* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

SIR,

Under the circumstances set forth in the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to solicit that the rules for the examination of Educational Officers in the vernaculars, which were sanctioned for Coorg in your office letter No. 168, dated the 8th April 1872, may be made applicable also to Mysore, the principles on which the rules are based being equally applicable to both Provinces.

*No. 3162—1277, dated the 6th October 1873

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The appointment of a Deputy Inspector General of Police having been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, a statement as prescribed in para 3 of Government of India letter No. 1927, G, of the 5th September 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	6th Oct. 1873.	
2	Notification vesting Raghunátha Rao, 2nd Class Magistrate of the Ashtagram Talook with the powers described in Clause B Section 25 of Act X of 1872, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	9th do	
3	Copy of Home Department Secretary's No. 4—513, requesting opinion upon the expediency of passing an enactment for consolidating the law relating to Christian Marriages in India, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for report.	10th do	
4	Copy of Home Department Resolution No 49—3062 on the action taken by the several Local Governments and Administrations under the Vagrancy Act during the 2nd half of 1872, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	8th do	
5	In continuation of this office No. 3065—80, three copies of a Manual of the laws applicable to this Province, compiled in the form of Mr. Lyall's Manual, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	10th do	
6	Notification appointing Major A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bangalore, was gazetted, and copies sent to Officers concerned	13th do	
7	In reply the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner regretted his inability to alter the orders already passed with reference to the Killédar of Mágadi who was lately suspended for inefficiency in the performance of his duties in connection with the Mágadi riot case.	14th do	
8	Notification appointing Mr. Assistant Commissioner Woodcock, a Magistrate of the 2nd Class with powers of a Magistrate of a division of a District within the meaning of Section 40 of Act X of 1872, and vesting him with the additional powers given in Sections 24 and 28 with the powers described in Section 25 of the Act, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
9	In reply, a warrant issued for the arrest of one Allikhán was returned duly countersigned, to the Acting Joint Magistrate of the Salem District.	18th do	
10	A warrant for the apprehension of one Hanumanta and two others was returned to Nandidroog Commissioner duly countersigned.	20th do	
11	A warrant for the apprehension of one Venkatigádu was returned duly countersigned to Nandidroog Commissioner.	Do do	
12	Notification appointing Mr. Assistant Commissioner Kitto, a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872,	28th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and vesting him with the powers described in Sections 26 and 27 of the Act, was gazetted, and copies sent to the Judicial Commissioner, Nandidroog Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.		
13	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification, appointing Major Gompertz to be Deputy Inspector General of Police in this Province, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, with a request that he would report how the measure would affect the existing Cantonment Police Administration and whether any special orders appeared necessary in this respect.	29th Oct. 1873.	
14	Copy of a memo, drawn up by the Chief Commissioner, regarding additional duties to be performed by Judicial Assistants, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for the issue of the necessary instructions.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE.
Bangalore, *November* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Referring to this office No. 7247—66, dated 17th March last, regarding the experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy, copies of a note on the subject by Mr. R. Knight, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal and of a Resolution thereon by that Government, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, and Colonel Boddam.—Republished in Local Gazette.	2nd Oct. 1873.	
2	Copies of communication from Agricultural Department Secretary, communicating instructions on this office No. 2344—34, dated 5th ultimo, soliciting sanction to the allotment of funds to provide wood to ryots at half depôt rates for building village schools, were forwarded to Director of Public Instruction, Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	The usual season report for week ending 2nd October 1873, was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
4	Three printed copies of returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 15th September 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary to replace manuscripts.	3rd do	
5	Copy of Notification promoting Captain Rutherfurd and Mr. Dobbie of the Mysore Revenue Survey, received from Agricultural Department Secretary, was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.—Republished in Local Gazette.	Do do	
6	Copy of communication from Agricultural Department Secretary, sanctioning the assessment of Rs. 18—1—3 at present levied on two Government fields converted into a Mahomedan burial ground in the Kolár District being struck off the accounts, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division.	4th do	*Vide* part 1 of Proceedings for September. Agriculture Revenue and Commerce. No.
7	"General," "Classified" and "Disposition" lists of Officers of the Mysore and Coorg Forest Department for the half year ending 30th September 1873, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General to be checked.	6th do	
8	The sanction of the Government of India, Agricultural Department, was solicited to the remission of Rs. 5—10—10 on certain land in the Chámarájanagara Talook, which it was proposed to grant to the ryots of Arlikatte for building purposes.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Survey Settlement Commissioner on the progress of the operations of the Inám Department during the quarter ending 30th June last.	7th do	
10	A manuscript copy of return showing the average wages in this Province, for half year ending 30th June, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	8th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The sanction of the Government of India, Agricultural Department, was requested to the remission of assessment on a piece of land in the Srínivásapura Talook of the Kolár District, proposed to be alienated for building purposes.	9th Oct. 1873.	
12	The usual season report for week ending 9th October 1873 was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the grant for the purposes explained of two pieces of unassessed waste in the Kolár District.	Do do	
14	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th September 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	11th do	
15	Copies of Agricultural Department Under-Secretary's No. 283, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State relating to immigrants in British Guiana for 1872, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	13th do	
16	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 1–5–10 on account of certain inámdars in the Kolár District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	Copy of a communication from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary, with a request that the services of Captain G. Mackenzie and Mr. G. Betham, Assistant Superintendents attached to the Berar Revenue Survey, might be transferred to this Province.	Do do	
18	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, the remission of Rs. 25—1—0 on account of Municipal house cess in the Bangalore District for 1873—74 was sanctioned.	14th do	
19	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to Rs. 3—4—0 being struck off the accounts under heading "Contributions towards repairs of tanks."	Do do	
20	Copies of the Classified and General Lists of Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey as they stood on the 1st October 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject of the levy of a cart tax.—Communicated to Commissioners, Nandidroog and Nagar.	Do do	
22	The Collector of Sea Customs at Madras was requested to furnish a return of the quantity and value of sandalwood exported from Madras during the last five years, with names of places to which the same was consigned.	15th do	
23	As solicited by President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, sanction was conveyed to a modification of budget grants for the official year 1873—74.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was informed that certain land resigned by the Madras Railway Company near the Bangalore Railway Station would in the first instance be placed in charge of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner pending orders on the question of its transfer to the Municipality.	Do do	
25	As represented by Nandidroog Commissioner, the remission of annas 9 and pies 4 on certain land taken up for Military slaughter houses was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
26	Copy of a communication from the Madras Government on the subject of a boundary dispute between Mysore and North Arcot was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner for a full report as to how the case stands.	15th Oct. 1873.	
27	Season report for the week ending 16th October 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	16th do	
28	In reply, the Inám Commissioner was instructed regarding the enfranchisement of Shanbhógs' lands alienated.	17th do	
29	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was instructed on the subject of fines to be recovered in cases where revenue survey numbers are proposed to be appropriated to purposes unconnected with agriculture.	Do do	
30	Copy of Notification confirming Lieutenant A. Mc Cally, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, in the grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from 11th August 1873, received from Agricultural Department Secretary, was forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.—Gazetted.	18th do	
31	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent of Coorg were directed to submit their season reports fortnightly instead of weekly as at present.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Nandidroog Commissioner on the petition of certain ryots of the Sírá Talook who complained of the assessment imposed on their wet lands.	Do do	
33	The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that the suspicions of the local officers of this State had been aroused by the action of Sholigars who are alleged to have been lately cutting new marks on rocks near the line of boundary which was in dispute between the Yelandúru Jahagír and the Collectorate of Coimbatore, and the desirability of early action with a view to the settlement of the dispute was therefore urged.	Do do	
34	Three printed copies of returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th September, were forwarded to Agricultural Department Secretary to replace manuscripts.	20th do	
35	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 10—5—0, being seigniorage paid by one Timmappa on three bandy loads of timber, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	As solicited by the Secretary in the Public Works Department, the appropriation of Rs. 418—0—0 from Local Funds General for improving an old line of road was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chituldroog District was informed that a report submitted by him on the season and agricultural prospects of the Molakálmúru Talook was encouraging and shewed that there was no ground for serious apprehension at present.	Do do	*Vide* Proceedings for September, Part II, "General", No. 37.
38	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to see that no Officer was recommended for investment with powers under Act X of 1870, unless they were satisfied that such Officers were acquainted with the provisions of that law and the rules promulgated thereunder.	Do do	
39	Copy of Agricultural Department Secretary's communication acknowledging the sample of sugar maize seed forwarded from this office, and stating that it would be distributed to several gardens, and the variety if possible introduced and acclimatized in the Himalayas, was forwarded to Colonel Boddam.	21st do	*Vide* Pros. Sept. Part II. Dept. of Ag. Rev. & Com. Entry No. 43.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	Copy of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 205, R., communicating sanction to the proposal of the Chief Commissioner in the matter of the formation of three new villages in the Kolár District and the extension of the village of Hosahalli, was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner.	21st Oct. 1873.	
41	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 7—4—6 in favor of one Venkata Rao, being assessment paid by him on certain land resumed by Government, was sanctioned.	Do do	
42	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 4—1—3 to the inámdar of Mashtarahalli in the Bétmangala Talook, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Inám Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the remission of revenue in the Bangalore Talook, for 1872—73, amounting to Rs. 128—6—9, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner regarding the appointment of an official to fill the office of Shánbhóg of the Hirénallúru Mágani.	23rd do	
45	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner accepted on certain conditions the relinquishment of certain land by the managers of the Javanagundanahalli Chatram in the Hiriyúru Talook.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was instructed as to the levy of increased rates of still head duty in the Mysore District.	Do do	
47	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains, for fortnight ending 15th October 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	25th do	
48	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Superintendent of Coorg were requested to give the price of firewood as so much per standard seer in their price current returns.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that a supply of each of the varieties of cotton seed required by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District would be indented for and forwarded on receipt.	Do do	
50	In reply, printed copies of the Proceedings in connection with the project of forming a model farm, were forwarded to Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

PART II.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

FOREST.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Orders.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to forward certain revised stock returns and accounts to this office.	7th Oct. 1873.	
2	A copy of the "*Revue des Eaux et Forêts Annales Forestières*" was forwarded to Conservator of Forests for circulation to the Officers of his Department conversant with French and for ultimate record.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, an outlay of Rs. 4—2—3, incurred in the payment of five years' cess paid as compensation for land taken up for the Bélúru Timber Depôt, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
4	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the monthly report on Mr. Hick's work, called for in para 37 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Forest Administration Report for 1872—73, need not be submitted under circumstances represented, but that at the end of every six months he should report how Mr. Hicks was working.	Do do	
5	As requested by the Conservator of Forests, the sale of a small sandal kóti at Konanúru in the Arakalagúdu Talook, for Rs. 50, to the Revenue Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
6	Copy of Government of India, Agricultural Department, No. 1093, conveying instructions upon the planting operations in this Province, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with a request that the several instructions contained therein might be duly acted on, and that his next report might clearly shew how this has been done.	11th do	
7	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests he was granted four days' casual leave of absence from duty from the 15th instant.	Do do	
8	Copies of Government of India, Agricultural Department, Resolution No. 20—1100, on the allotment of Assistant Conservators of Forests in the different grades in the Provinces under the Government of India, were forwarded to Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to submit a proposition statement for transmission to the Government of India providing for the employment of a copying clerk in his office till 31st March 1874, on Rs. 20 per mensem.	14th do	
10	Copy of a communication from the Conservator of Forests on the subject, was submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, with a request that under the circumstances therein set forth Mr. King may be permitted to draw the salary of senior Sub-Assistant Conservator, *viz*, Rs. 200, which is now vacant.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	Copy of a communication from the Conservator of Forests suggesting the advisability of obtaining a small quantity of clove seed for experimental cultivation was forwarded to Agricultural Department Secretary, with a request that he would inform this Administration whether any of the seed was available.	14th do	
12	Copy of Government of India, Agricultural Department, Secretary's No. 1141, dated 1st October, pointing out a discrepancy in the Annual Report of the Forest Department for 1872—73, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for explanation.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to convene a meeting to report on certain tents stated to be unserviceable.	15th do	
14	Copy of Resolution from Under-Secretary, Agricultural Department, regarding the distribution of Forest Assistants expected from England, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
15	Copy of communication No. 1129, dated 29th ultimo, from Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, on the working of the saw mill at Madhopore, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	17th do	
16	The 'General' 'Classified' and 'Disposition' Lists of Officers of the Mysore and Coorg Forest Department for half year ending 30th September 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was authorized to write off the accounts an item of Rs. 113—10—4, as irrecoverable balance in the Ashtagram Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
18	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of a tent pole and three chicks at a cost of Rs. 18—3—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
19	Two copies of the proceedings of the Inspector General of Forests for August 1873, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
20	A list of unanswered references for quarter ending 30th September 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	22nd do	
21	Copy of Agricultural Secretary's No. 23—1189, dated 11th October, requesting that an endeavour might be made to ensure the punctual submission of the Budget estimate of the Forest Department for 1874—75, so that it might reach the Government of India by the 20th of this month, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for information.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to use his own discretion with regard to an offer made for the purchase of 30 kandis of sandalwood roots, but that the private sale of billets appeared unadvisable.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was instructed regarding the payment of a reward to one Kristnaswámaiengar for bringing to notice a theft of sandalwood at Hunasúru in 1869.	Do do	
24	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of certain tents from the Central Jail at Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
25	In reply, the Forest Budget estimate for 1874—75 was returned to the Conservator of Forests for correction as pointed out.	Do do	
26	Correspondence relating to the subject of a difference between the figures shewn as outstandings in statements Nos. 23 and 28 of the Mysore Forest Report for 1872—73 was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	General for examination and for report whether the Conservator's explanation of the discrepancy meets the case.	28th do	
27	The Conservator of Forests was informed that the supply of 100 cubic feet of teak timber, from the woodyard at Hunasúru, at cost price, to the Rev. Gasnier, for the purpose of building a chapel, was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner as a special case.—Communicated to the Rev. E. Gasnier.		
28	A memo drawn up by the Officiating Secretary, discussing the proposals for the encouragement of the growth of sandalwood, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for consideration of the views recorded thereon by the Chief Commissioner.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

Nos.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 328, on behalf of two Policemen, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st Oct. 1873.	
2	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 1026, on behalf of 8 Policemen, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, an expenditure of Rs. 40 for the purpose of obtaining photographs of two ancient stone inscriptions found near Srínivásapura was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Superintendent of Inám Settlements, the payment of a bill for Rs. 5—3—11 for medicines supplied from the medical stores of the Commission to Mr. Assistant Commissioner Subba Rao, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
5	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase, at a cost of Rs. 35, of a table for the use of his office was sanctioned.	Do do	
6	Colonel Boddam's contingent bill of expenses incurred in the Agricultural Department for September 1873, amounting to Rs. 93—4—0, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned, for payment.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	6th do	
7	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities aggregating Rs. 254 on behalf of two peons, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	As submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 5—5—4, being amount of deputation allowance due to Venkata Rao, Sheristadar of the Perivápatna Talook, who conducted the duties of the Amildar of that taluk from 10th to 25th June 1873, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 280—0—0 were sanctioned on behalf of certain Revenue peons.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with rolls.	7th do	
10	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the retention of the temporary establishment employed for the work of sorting old records of the late Division Office for a further period of six months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	The Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury was requested to make an advance of Rs. 600 to Colonel Boddam to be adjusted on receipt of the cheque from the Military Pay Master for his pay for September 1873.—Communicated in reply to Colonel Boddam.	Do do	
12	A sum of Rs. 9—9—7, received from the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District and Cantonment, in adjustment of charges incurred on three bales of serge for the Town Police, was acknowledged.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	As submitted by Nandidroog Commissioner, two estimates amounting to Rs. 143—14—10, for making certain articles for the Assistant's Office at Closepéte, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th Oct. 873.	
14	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 50 to one Venkataramana for land rented by Colonel Boddam for carrying on agricultural experiments was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
15	A schedule of the establishment attached to the Tripati Chatram as revised by the Chief Commissioner was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
16	As solicited by the Officiating Inám Superintendent, the further employment of a sweeper on Rs. 3 per mensem for 6 months from 1st October 1873, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
17	A batta bill and contingent bill for cart-hire aggregating Rs. 70—15—0, received from Colonel Boddam, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for adjustment.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	Do do	
18	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the renting of the building at present occupied by the Census Department, at Rs. 50 per mensem, for the joint occupation of the Munsiff's and Judicial Assistant's Courts, was sanctioned as a temporary measure.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 301—2—8 for clothing for the peons of the Shimoga Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
20	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the payment of gratuities aggregating Rs. 648 on behalf of certain servants was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with gratuity rolls.	Do do	
21	As requested, a bill was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for Rs. 9—8—0, in adjustment of freight paid in India on Europe stores supplied.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements was authorized to purchase certain articles for office use at a cost of rupees 166—14—0.—Communicated to Inám Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned certain arrangements made by him in his Office Establishment, in order to provide for one Pápaiya Náidu remanded from the appointment of Probationary Amildar, to his substantive appointment.	Do do	*Vide* Part II of Progs. for Sept. "General," No.
24	As recommended by the Judicial Commissioner, a permanent advance of Rs. 10 each being made to the Judicial Assistants of Mysore and Hassan, to defray charges connected with the service of processes of their Courts, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	Copy of communication from Financial Department Secretary, forwarding correspondence with the Bombay Government on the subject of annual reports on the working of the rules for carrying out the Indian Coinage Act not being required, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was authorized to appropriate for other purposes Rs. 400 provided in the Budget on account of stationery for the Revenue Survey Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Annas eight were remitted to the Military Assistant in adjustment of a bill for repairing two flags.	17th Oct. 1873.	
28	An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,600, submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner for constructing elephant kaddas, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 307—11—0, in adjustment of charges incurred on six Syke's Hydrometers, was forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.	18th do	
30	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 20—4—0, on account of subscription due for 3 copies of the "Medical Journal" from January to June 1873, was forwarded to Messrs. Foster & Co., Madras.	Do do	
31	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the payment of gratuities on behalf of 25 men of the Police, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with gratuity rolls.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed of the circumstances under which a gratuity bill for certain men of the Silédar Force, was submitted by the Military Assistant, and he was requested to pass the same.—Communicated to Military Assistant.	Do do	
33	On the representation of the Surgeon to the Commission, a gratuity of Rs. 88—0—0, to ward-cooly Kariyanna was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	21st do	
34	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain articles of furniture at a cost of Rs. 602—8—0, was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	In reply, a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 1,410, on account of two single-pole tents, was forwarded to Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpur.	Do do	
36	As requested, a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 250, being subscription to five copies of the Bengal Law Reports from August 1873 to July 1874, was forwarded to Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.	Do do	
37	The Commissioner of the Nagar Division was advised of the despatch of two single-pole tents, and was requested to adjust a balance of Rs. 26, being cart hire, on safe delivery of the same.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion was submitted to Financial Department Secretary on the draft of a Resolution which it is proposed to issue regarding the grant to Police Officers of mileage and daily rates of travelling allowance for parts of the same journey.	Do do	
39	Under further explanation submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, a revised bill for Rs. 282—12—0, for the purchase of gunny and canvas bags for use in the District Treasury at Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
40	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was instructed regarding an exceptional batta bill submitted by the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, amounting to Rs. 9, which the Deputy Accountant General was requested to pass.	Do do	
41	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with an intimation that Mr. Pope's acting allowance as Principal of the Government High School would be computed on the maximum of Rs. 500 from the date on which he passed his examination in Kanarese.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	Copy of a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, requesting that the reasons for the introduction of a special one anna stamp for the general purposes of Section 5 of Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, may be furnished, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and Superintendent of Stamps for report.	23rd Oct. 1873.	
43	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to arrange for the payment of Rs. 4000 to the Collector of North Arcot on account of repairs to the Mahárájá's Chatram at Tripati.	Do do	
44	The Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General were informed that the special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem drawn by the Judicial Assistant of Bangalore would cease on and from the 31st instant.	Do do	
45	As submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 770 for improving a road was sanctioned.	Do do	
46	Two statements, one of pensions, and the other of gratuities, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, during quarter ending 30th September 1873, were submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	24th do	
47	The Deputy Accountant General was authorized to pass a disallowed item of Rs. 21—0—0 in the contingent bill of the Lál Bágh for September 1873.	25th do	
48	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of pensions to three employés in his Division was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with pension rolls.	Do do	
49	The Mysore Educational Budget for 1874—75, received from the Director of Public Instruction, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for examination.	27th do	
50	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, a bill amounting to Rs. 100, being difference of salary between 3rd and 2nd Class of Assistant Commissioners, claimed by Major Logan, Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, was sanctioned as a charge against Mysore revenues.	Do do	
51	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 625—10—0 on behalf of three peons, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	28th do	
52	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that a batta bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, incurred in the settlement of the boundary forming the Mysore and British frontier, was one properly debitable to this State.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to arrange for the payment of the pension payable to Venkatarangaiya, late Amildar of the Háranahalli Talook, by the rule settling the pensions of persons who are entitled thereto for service rendered partly under the British Government and partly under that of Mysore.	Do do	
54	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain instruments at a cost of Rs. 49—13—4, for supply to engineering classes, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	Copies of communications to and from the Supreme Government on the subject of opening out an experimental farm in the vicinity of Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report as to what portion of the sum of Rs. 20,000, which is to be provided from State funds for the purchase of the ground, could be made available during the current year.	29th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 80—4—0, for reparing a single poled tent, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th Oct. 1873.	
57	As submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 947, for the construction of tiled sheds for the accommodation of butchers in the Town of Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	As solicited by Anché Bakshi, the payment of one rupee monthly on account of rent for a house engaged for the accommodation of the runners stationed at Mudagere until such time as a receiving-house was built, was sanctioned.	Do do	
59	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, explaining his reasons for advocating the introduction of a special one anna stamp for the general purposes of Section 5 of Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, was submitted in reply to the Under-Secretary, Financial Department.	31ts do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As requested, the Nagar Commissioner was supplied with 3 copies of the Sydapet Farm report, and he was informed that the cost per copy was Rs. 4—7—4.	1st October 1873.	
2	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to have notices freely circulated throughout the Mysore Talooks, regarding the outbreak of a virulent type of cattle disease along the high road between Siddapoor and the Gairsappa falls.	Do do	
3	An application from Captain T. M. Ward of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, for furlough to Europe for one year, from 5th November 1873, or from date of departure under Furlough Rules of 1868, was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.	Do do	
4	A Bi-monthly Return of Stores under provision by the Director General of Stores for India up to 31st August 1873, was circulated to the Officers concerned.	2nd do	
5	Copy of the observations of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the subject of Surgeons in the service of Government being bound to undertake any duties or additional duties to which it may be convenient to nominate them, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that the reference quoted in his endorsement No. 2065, G, dated 20th September 1873, relative to the grant of public quarters, or compensation in lieu thereof, to a Non-Commissioned Officer in staff employ, during absence on short leave in India, provided he keeps up his quarters or residence while on such leave, was not received in this office.	Do do	
7	On a reference from the Government of India, Home Department, the Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent, Coorg, were called upon to report the loss of human life, and of cattle from wild beasts and snakes in a form prescribed, for the years 1869—70, 70—71 and 71—72.	3rd do	
8	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was gratified to receive so favorable a report of the condition of the people at Javanagondanahalli, and of the prices of grain in the District generally, and that with regard to the employment of the poorer classes in collecting gravel for the roads, it should be arranged in communication with the Executive Engineer.	Do do	Vide Progs. for Sept., "General" No.
9	In reply, a notification directing that all official covers addressed to places within the limits of this Province, and despatched by the Anché Department, should bear the superscription "On the public service only" under the full signature and designation of the Government official who	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	issues the cover, or of the Manager, Head Clerk, or other responsible official to whom the duty of despatching is confided, was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner.		
10	Three petitions received from the inhabitants of Kadoor, Tarikere, and other neighbouring talooks complaining of certain persons appointed as members of the committee for the management of a certain temple, was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner for report.	4th Oct. 1873.	
11	The Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was requested to make up a single pole bechoba, and necessary tent, for the Educational Department, their cost Rs. 771 being debited against budget provision for the purchase of tents.—Communicated to Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
12	As recommended by the Superintendent, the appointment of A. Varadaráju Modaliar to act as Curator of the Mysore Museum, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
13	A statement of civil servants attached to this Province absent on furlough, special, and subsidiary leave, for quarter ending 30th Sept. 1873, was submitted to Home Department Secretary.	Do do	
14	Copy of Proceedings of the Executive Committee, Mayo Memorial Fund, received from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, was forwarded to the President of the Local Central Committee.	Do do	
15	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for September 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
16	Two copies of the quarterly gradation and distribution lists of officers in this Province and Coorg, up to 30th September 1873, were submitted to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	8th do	
17	One copy of the above list was also forwarded to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
18	Copy of a communication from Chief Engineer on the subject of Mr. White, Assistant Engineer, being directed to place himself in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor, with a view to tracing the line of road in the northern part of the Sirá Talook, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's approval was conveyed to an amended copy of the Municipal Bye-laws for the Cantonment of Bangalore, submitted by the President, Municipal Commission.	9th do	
20	Copy of a Notification changing the designation of Mr. Dunning to Principal of the Rájá's School at Mysore, was forwarded to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, with an intimation that that Officer would be entitled to the official position accorded to Principals of similar institutions in the Province.—Communicated to Guardian, and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for information.	10th do	
21	Copy of Public Works Department Resolution No. 422—39 on the mode of ascertaining demands for Imperial Public Works, and date of submission of schedule of funds required for such works, received from Foreign Department Under-Secretary, was forwarded to Public Works Department Secretary.	11th do	
22	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the printing of a new edition of the "Padya Sára" and the "Pampa Rámáyana" in Kanarese was sanctioned.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
23	The Publishers of the "Indian Medical Gazette" were requested to register this Government for three copies of the Gazette.	14th Oct. 1873.	
24	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, the admission of four candidates into the local subordinate service, to complete existing vacancies, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for September, were submitted to Secretaries to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Home, and Financial Departments.	Do do	
26	A petition received from the Government of India was transferred to the Madras Government for disposal, as the petitioner was an inhabitant of Bellary.—Communicated to Government of India, Agricultural Department Secretary, in reply.	Do do	
27	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, was requested to favor this Government with a further supply of 40 lbs. of fresh Katang bamboo seed, all charges on account being defrayed by this Government.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Superintendent of the Lál Bágh was requested to distribute a number of bamboo seedlings reported by him to be ready for removal.	Do do	
29	Copy of a communication from the Officiating Superintendent of the Lál Bágh stating that no potatoes for seed were available for distribution, was forwarded to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	15th do	
30	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that Rs. 6 would be fixed as the rate of license fee for the retail sale of native-made beer as an experimental measure for the current year.	Do do	
31	Copy of a communication from the Madras Government on the subject of the removal of a Hospital Assistant placed at the disposal of this Administration was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
32	Copies of a communication from Agricultural Department Secretary, forwarding copies of the reports of the Agent General of Immigrants, and of the Sub-Intendant of Crown lands in Trinidad for 1872, with Annual Report on immigration to Jamaica for 1871—72, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
33	The Government of Madras was solicited to furnish this Administration with 50 copies of the Telugu translation of the programme connected with the Agricultural Exhibition, proposed to be held in Madras early next year, for circulation in the Kolár District.	Do do	
34	Messrs. Hay & Co, Calcutta, were requested to register this Government for two copies of the Index to the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, Bombay, Madras and Bengal.	Do do	
35	Copy of communication from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, on the subject, was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner, with a request that he would ascertain whether Mr. Favelle who had applied for a mining right in the Kolár District was willing to enter into an agreement as particularized.	Do do	
36	Copy of communication from Home Department Under-Secretary, forwarding an extract from a report regarding the alleged discovery of a new remedy for curing leprosy, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General for information.	Do do	
37	Copy of Home Department Under-Secretary's No. 2—27, forwarding for opinion certain papers by Captain F. Warren, R. N. on the subject of the manufacture of ice in India, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for report.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
38	Copies of Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution, prescribing a form in which indents for stores required from Europe are to be submitted, were forwarded to Officers concerned.	15th Oct. 1873.	
39	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to point out to the Jahagírdar of Yellandúru that he was not justified in corresponding directly with the Collector of Coimbatore on the subject of a road between Collegal and Hásanúru.	16th do	
40	As submitted by the Anché Bakshi, estimates aggregating rupees 4,999—7—2, on account of the construction and repair of Anché receiving-houses in the Province, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent of Coorg with estimates for attention.	17th do	
41	The Superintendent of the Central Jail was requested to furnish the Nagar Commissioner with two baggage tents, and to forward a bill for them to this office for adjustment.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
42	A copy of the Report on the Cholera Epidemic for 1872 in Northern India was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General for perusal and return.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was informed that 1200 copies of the Mysore Census Statements for 1871 were required.	Do do	
44	Copies of the Quarterly Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers in this Province and Coorg for quarter ending 30th September 1873, were circulated to Heads, of Departments.	Do do	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that it would suffice in future if his telegraphic communications regarding weather and state of the crops were made once, instead of twice a week.	18th do	
46	In reply, one Mr. Hayes was informed of the conditions under which this Administration would aid him in his endeavours to start a Kanarese paper in this Province, calculated to be of use to the masses.	Do do	
47	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to publish in English and Kanarese, Act XXIII of 1871, "the Pensions Act."	20th do	
48	Notification posting Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Assistant Commissioner, to the Chituldoorg District, was gazetted, and copies sent to Officers concerned.	22nd do	
49	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that a form of medical certificate submitted by him, and which he proposed to issue to the several Medical Officers of the Province for use when reporting on applicants for invalid pension or gratuity, was approved and its adoption sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
50	In continuation of this office No. 3968—737, Mr. Hayes was further informed of the aid the Chief Commissioner was disposed to extend to him in his efforts to establish a Kanarese newspaper.	23rd do	
51	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the Surgeon to the Commission was authorized to lend the Madras Government 15 lbs of acetic acid.	24th do	
52	Colonel Beddam, and the Officiating Superintendent of the Lál Bágh were requested to report for the information of the Supreme Government, any further results which may have attended the experiment in naturalizing the Cochineal insect.	Do do	

Nos.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
53	The Officiating Director of Public Instruction was requested to forward to this office for distribution 2,000 copies of the Manual of the more deadly forms of cattle disease.	24th Oct. 1873	
54	Copy of Government of India Resolution, on the subject of the orthography of Indian proper names, was circulated to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	25th do	
55	In reply, the Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press was informed that this Government would subscribe to 3 copies of the Quarterly Army List for 1874.	27th do	
56	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion was submitted to Home Department Secretary on the subject of the manufacture of ice in India.	Do do	
57	A draft Notification making appointments to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of Major Clarke on furlough, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for sanction.	28th do	
58	In reply, explanation was submitted to Home Department Secretary on certain items to which exception was taken in the Mysore Educational Budget for 1873—74.	Do do	
59	Notification making certain appointments consequent on the departure of the Chief Commissioner on duty to Bombay, and the grant of subsidiary leave to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
60	A letter from Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Accountant General, to the address of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, representing circumstances under which his son was excluded from competing at an examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, was submitted to Military Department Secretary for transmission.	Do do	
61	The Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that Colonel Meade, C. S. I. had made over, and Mr. Gordon, C. S. I. had received, charge of the office of Chief Commissioner on the afternoon of the 28th instant.	Do do	
62	An indent in quadruplicate for stationery required for the use of this Administration for 1874—75 was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	30th do	
63	This Office Notification dated 27th instant, making certain temporary appointments, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, for publication in the *Gazette of India*.	Do do	
64	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of certain orders issued by him to Mr. Sanderson, Officer in charge of Elephant Kaddas, regarding the punctual submission of his weekly diaries.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* [illegible]

"By Order,"
H. W. [illegible]
[illegible]

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the grant of gratuities to 22 men of the 4th Regiment, Mysore Horse, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd Oct. 1873.	
2	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of 750 cap bags for the use of the Battalion lately armed with the percussion musket was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	Copy of a letter addressed to the Madras Government intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor General had decided that Volunteer Officers who proceed on leave should, if specially recommended, be permitted to retain their appointments for two years, but without any allowances, was forwarded to the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and Deputy Accountant General, for information.	3rd do	
4	As solicited by the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, a supplementary capitation allowance of Rs. 840 for No. 4 and 5 (or Mysore) Companies, enrolled since 1st April last, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
5	Copies of Military Department Circular Memo regarding the mode of submitting indents for arms, &c., the periodical issue of which has not been sanctioned, received from Foreign Department Under-Secretary, were forwarded to Guardian, Military Assistant, and Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	17th do	
6	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Military Assistant regarding the restoration to the service of Risáldar Tukkéji Rao Máná.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Military Assistant in the case of certain Risáldars of the 3rd Regt. Mysore Horse, charged with disobedience of orders.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Military Assistant was authorized to purchase an Australian horse for Rs. 1,200, for stud purposes.	18th do	
9	An application from Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott for two years furlough on private affairs, under Rules of 1868, was submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, with the required statements.	28th do	
10	The grant of one month's subsidiary leave to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott preparatory to furlough was intimated to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

9. Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

- November 1873

MYSORE PROVINCE,

NOVEMBER, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

(J. D. GORDON, Esq., C. S. I., B. C. S., *Officiating.*)

FOR THE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1873.

PART I.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	*Survey and valuation of whole Inam villages.* Conveying Chief Commissioner's instructions on the above subject.	No. 4343—187, dated 3rd Nov. 1873.	...	...	1 to 2
2	*Prices current of food grains.* Directing their punctual submission in future.	No. 5, dated 3rd Nov. 1873.	...	..	3
3 to 4	*Levy of "Varkanike" Tax in Nundydroog Division.* Passing orders on the above subject.	No. 4386—123, dated 5th Nov. 1873.	...	...	3 to 4
5	*Demand, collection and balance statements for June, July and August* 1873. Conveying Chief Commissioner's instructions on above.	No. 4685—41, dated 18th Nov. 1873.	...	...	4

No. 4343—Rev. 187, dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1873.

Order.—The statement which has been prepared from the Survey Department "Gól Mózni" area of the 49 whole inám villages in Shimoga, shews that their aggregate area is 50,104 acres against 39,780 acres as estimated by the Inám Department.

2. The Survey Department's estimated valuation of the 49 villages is Rs. 34,425, as against Rs. 16,982 recorded by the Inám Department, and Rs. 15,987 according to (Púrnaiya's) jári account.

3. The estimated quit-rent and local fund cess leviable on these 49 villages is estimated by the Survey Department at Rs. 7,540 and Rs. 2,156 respectively, as against Rs. 6,942 quit-rent, and Rs. 1,063 local fund cess that would be leviable according to the recorded valuation of the villages by the Inám Department.

4. The proceedings of the Inám Department in the settlement of these villages were in accordance with the rules and orders then in force, and the difference of area, though large in the aggregate, *viz.* 10,324 acres or 20 per cent below the real measurement, is not under the circumstances so excessive as to form matter for surprise.

5. The valuation of the villages by the Inám Department is Rs. 17,444 or upwards of 50 per cent below that of the Survey Department, but it is Rs. 1,000 or about 6 per cent in excess of that of the jári account of Púrnaiya. The old valuation by the Inám Department was revised on only 19 enfranchised villages, and no revision of assessment was attempted in the case of service grants which were confirmed on the existing tenure without any quit-rent.

6. The valuation by the Inám Department, it is explained, was based on the most reliable data of the assets that were forthcoming from the jári inámati accounts, with a moderate addition for prospective increase of cultivation which accorded with the increased revenue from this source during the previous 10 or 20 years.

7. The valuation by the Survey Department on the other hand is alleged to represent the *full acreage* assessment on *all* cultivated and uncultivated land which would of course add greatly to the total amount.

8. There is no reason to suppose that in the settlement of these villages there was any intentional undervaluation of their assets by the Inám Department; but the figures if only reasonably approximate shew incontestibly that the valuation of the villages by that Department was as a matter of fact altogether too low.

9. In the first place there can be little doubt that the jári account itself was probably unduly (i. e. it did not give a realiable valuation of their village assets) favorable to the inámdars, and the increase of only 6 per cent on its aggregate amount to represent all future increase of cultivation was apparently insufficient, though it was unquestionably fixed with the approval of and confirmed by competent authority. Secondly, though the mode of valuation adopted by the Survey Department doubtless gives the full *maximum* assets under survey rates of assessment, and such amount would be considerably in excess of that on which quit-rent and local fund cess could be imposed, its valuation is made on the Inám Department's recorded area, or *on only* $\frac{1}{5}$ *of the actual area.* The corrected maximum valuation of *the whole area* would bring the amount up to Rs. 40,000 odd, or nearly 2½ times as much as that on which the Inám Department has based its settlement. It must be confessed that such a difference is much in excess of all reasonable limits, and that with these facts before him, the Survey Commissioner could not accept the area and assessment recorded by the Inám Department as the basis for fixing the local fund cess leviable from these villages.

10. On a full consideration of the circumstances, Colonel Meade thinks it will eventually be absolutely necessary for assessing the local cesses that arrangements be made for the survey of these villages as already authorized for whole inám villages generally, a rough measurement being made of the culturable lands distinguishing between wet and dry and the portion of the same actually under cultivation. If the Survey and Inám Commissioner is of opinion that the case of any particular village calls for a more careful investigation, he can direct the same to be carried out; but the Chief Commissioner doubts if such will be necessary. When the results of this measure are before Colonel Meade, he will be in a position to judge if there is sufficient ground for interfering, which would obviously be very undesirable with the title-deeds already issued.

11. Colonel Anderson's attention is invited to the large extent of land credited in the Survey Superintendent's "Gól measurement" to the village of Timmápura. The Inám Department appears to have restricted the area of the village to 698½ acres only after resuming two of its hamlets.

12. With regard to the case of the two *villages in the Shikáripura Talook, referred to in paras 8 to 12 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, it appears to Colonel Meade that, previous to the inám settlement, both villages were under Government management, the proportion of inám lands in each being about ¼ of the whole. The average revenue realized from the villages during the previous 10 years while under Government management was Rs. 1,218 and Rs. 639 respectively, and they were granted to the inámdars concerned on a permanent jódi of Rs. 1,333, and Rs. 680 respectively. Both villages have been surveyed, and the difference between the areas as recorded by the Inám and Survey Departments respectively is undoubtedly very great, while the valuation of the assets by the latter Department is no less than 43 and 57 per cent respectively in excess of the amounts of the permanent jódi at which they were made over to the inámdars under the inám settlement. There can be no question that the prospective interests of the State have been seriously compromised by the settlement in question, and Colonel Meade must confess that he regards the whole arrangement as one open to grave objection. It was however authorized by competent authority and cannot be disturbed without special and adequate cause.

*Muchódi, Muttahalli.

13. It should be noted in conclusion that the combination of a Topographical with the Revenue Survey of Mysore is now under consideration, and that, if the measure should be decided on, all inám lands hitherto left unsurveyed will have to be brought under the operations of the Survey. In giving effect, therefore, to the orders for the survey of inám villages, it might be desirable to postpone the measure until the course to be taken on the topographical part of the question is decided on.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, 3rd November 1873.

No. 5.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *3rd November* 1873.

C. C. O.

ORDER.—On several occasions lately the submission to the Government of India of the important Return of prices current of food grains has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of the District Returns on the proper date, or their inaccuracy when submitted.

2. The District Returns of the prices current of food grains must be submitted without fail on the 15th and the last day of the month. The Returns for the Kadoor and Mysore Districts and for Coorg for the past fortnight, which ought to have been in on or before the 18th, were only received, the first two on the 22nd and the last on the 21st, while the one for Chituldroog came in not before the 25th or fully ten days after it was due. The result was that the Provincial Return already more than a week overdue was submitted to the Supreme Government in a mutilated form, no entries being made for the last named District.

3. As to inaccuracy, entries are often made in the column "past fortnight" which on examination are found not to tally with the corresponding figures in the separate return for that period previously submitted, nor is any explanation of such discrepancies forthcoming. Other entries, though their inaccuracy is less apparent, are not the less wrong, such as entering "Wholesale" rates at a higher figure than the "Retail." But the Treasury Officers of Chituldroog and Shimoga have in their latest Returns to hand successfully disarmed criticism by the very summary and no doubt convenient process of making no entries whatever in all the columns opposite "Wholesale-shops," which represent no less than one-half of the Return.

4. Such want of care and attention on the part of the Officers concerned is highly reprehensible, and accordingly Commissioners of Divisions are requested to impress it on all the Officers whose duty it is to furnish the Return in question, that they will in future be held personally responsible for any delay that may occur in its submission or any error in its contents.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 119, dated Bangalore, 25th October 1873.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 2336—63 of 5th August last, calling for further information in connection with the levy of "Wárakánike" tax, in the Close-péte and Kengóri Talooks, I have the honor to state as follows for Colonel Meade's information.

2. *Bangalore Talook.*—The tax in question does not exist in the Bangalore Talook. The accounts of 1861—62 exhibit Rs. 55—5—1 as Wárakánike, levied in the Bidadi Wálagádi, which now forms a part of Kengóri. It was consolidated with the assessment, and the parties paying it are aware that they pay an additional charge on account of the tax; the consolidation was effected in consequence of the receipt of new forms of account in which no heading for this specific tax was provided. The sum of Rs. 23—3—11, referred to in para 2 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 106 of 6th May 1873, forms a part of the above, Rs. 55—5—1.

3. *Chennapatna Talook.*—The accounts of 1858—59 and 1859—60 exhibit a collection of five kantiráyi fanams or Rs. 1—7—4 as "Wárakánike," but the accounts of 1861—62 referred to, and those of subsequent years, contain no entries of the tax, and it must therefore have been struck off or absorbed.

4. *Kánakánahalli Talook.*—Rupees 1,092—5—5 were levied in 1861—62, and 1862—63; but have since been absorbed and amalgamated with the revenue on dry lands.

5. *Anekallu Talook.*—There is no mention of this tax in the accounts of the Anekallu Talook.

6. *Huliyúrdurga Talook.*—A sum of Rs. 4—13—3 was paid by two ryots only in this talook as "Wárakánike" previous to the year 1867, when it appears it was struck off by Colonel Bruce under the authority of an Istihár issued by Colonel Dobbs, the late Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, in purusance of the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 29 of the 17th September 1860.

7. The total value of the tax levied in the Bangalore District amounts, as particularized above, to Rs. 1956—10—5, and if its abolition be sanctioned, measures will be taken to ascertain and remit all such portions of the tax as have been absorbed in the Land Revenue as stated in paras 2 and 4 of this letter.

8. This tax is not levied any where in the Kolár District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th November 1873.

No. 4386—Rev. 123, dated Bangalore, 5th November 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances reported in the above, the Offg. Chief Commissioner is not prepared to authorize the general abolition of the tax termed "Wárakánike." The remission of Rs 832—3—10, which was stated in the Commissioner's previous letter of the 16th May 1873, No. 81, to be levied on this account from the ryots of Closepéte and Kengéri Talooks as an additional charge in their pattás, is sanctioned. But as regards the other talooks in which the tax is reported to have been merged in the land assessment, it does not appear to Mr. Gordon to be desirable to separate it therefrom now and sanction its remission. The present arrangement will therefore continue undisturbed till the advent of the survey.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Demand, Collection and Balance Statements for June, July, and August 1873.

No. 4685—R. 41, dated Bangalore, 18th November 1873.

Order thereon.—A review of the above returns at this distance of time loses much of its force and utility; but the delay was unavoidable owing to the statements for the Nandidroog Division not having been received in time. It is hoped that such will in future be obviated by the timely submission by District Officers of duplicate copies of the returns in question direct to this office as recently directed by the Chief Commissioner.

Forest Revenue.

2. The statements received from the Mysore and Hassan Districts exhibit the amounts of demand, collection and balance under appropriate heads, which those of the other Districts do not. This information should always be supplied, as without it no opinion can be formed in this office as to whether collection keeps pace with the demand or otherwise. Some items of minor forest produce, for instance, are leased out on contract, and the amount of rent for the year should accordingly be brought forward under the head "demand."

Abkari.

3. The returns for the Kolar and Toomkoor Districts are likewise defective under the head "abkari." The amount of monthly khists on account of toddy and ganja which are also given out on contract should be shewn as the demand, as has been done in the returns of the other Districts.

Sayer.

4. The figures shown in the monthly sayer statement, class V, No. 1, for the Mysore District, do not correspond with those entered in the returns under review as particularized in the margin. Explanation is required of this discrepancy as also of another between * column 23 "District" in statement D, for the month of June and the actual †total of the preceding columns of collections, as calculated in this office.

	Sayer Statement.	D. C & B. Statements.
June	4,194 11 4	4,203 1 0
July	7,432 14 9	7,445 10 7
August	7,959 1 7	7,966 15 5
	* 19,894 0 5	
	† 19,884 0 5	
	10 0 0 Difference.	

5. In class X, Nos. A and D, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar remarks that a sum of Rs. 1332—6—9 was deducted from the amount of current year's collections. What particular items are comprised in this sum, and why they were so deducted, are not explained. This should now be done.

6. Rs. 48,539—12—6 was the balance of revenue due for 1872—73 remaining unrealized at the close of August last and is apportioned to the several Districts in the marginal table. Mr. Gordon requests that the efforts of all Deputy Commissioners, and of those of Shimoga and Toomkoor in particular, may be directed to the speedy collection of these heavy outstandings so long overdue.

Bangalore	4,370	1	0
Kolar.	1,971	10	1
Toomkoor.	19,846	13	5
Mysore.	1,614	15	0
Hassan.	2,615	5	6
Shimoga.	12,135	2	8
Kadoor.	4,159	6	6
Chittledroog.	1,826	6	4
Total...	48,539	12	6

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of [illegible] to the [illegible] of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	*Practice of requiring the attendance at the Head Quarters of the District of one or two Revenue Gumastas from each Taluk to aid in the preparation of the annual revenue returns.* Directing its discontinuance.	No. 4313—115, dated 3rd Nov. 1873.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd November 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 2469, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1873.

With reference to a docket No. 104, dated 11th October 1873, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a copy of which I submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, I have the honor to state that, in my * reports on the papers connected with the frauds perpetrated at the Hosakóte Talook, I suggested the discontinuance in all the Districts of the practice of calling in Talook Gumástas to the Deputy Commissioners' offices annually for the purpose of explaining or manipulating the annual revenue accounts. I am under the impression that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to adopt my suggestion; but from Colonel Eliott's docket it would appear that he received no instructions on the subject, and he has therefore claimed batta for the Talook Revenue Gumástas who were called in by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga during March, April and May 1873, for the preparation of the annual returns and certain inám † accounts.

* No. 1993, dated 18th September 1872, para 3
No. 3122, dated 9th December 1872, para 4.

† Similar bills have been received for the Districts of Kadoor and Chitaldroog.

Not having any copy of the instructions actually issued, but which I remember seeing in original, I beg to be informed whether the practice referred to has not been generally prohibited, or whether it is the Chief Commissioner's desire that it should be allowed to continue as a matter of course, or under special permission when it is thought necessary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 104, dated 9th October 1873.

Your docket No. 2270, dated 26th ultimo, observing that, in the case of Hosakóte defalcation, the Chief Commissioner among other things forbade the calling in of Talook Gumástas for the preparation of the annual accounts in the District Office.

With reference to the above, has the honor to state that, if the Chief Commissioner's order alluded to by the Deputy Accountant General is that conveyed in Secretary's letter, No. 2140—55, dated 22nd July 1872, to the address of the Superintendent of Nandidroog Division, the undersigned fails to see therein any prohibition to Gumástas being called in for the preparation of annual accounts in the District Office. The Chief Commissioner's order of 1869 sanctioning batta to Talook Gumástas, which does not appear to have been cancelled, is therefore, it is presumed, still in force.

The bill for Rs. 42—9—0 is herewith transmitted for audit.

No. 4313—Finl. 5, dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1873.

Order thereon.—The practice adverted to in the above of requiring the attendance at the Sadar Station of the District, of one or two Revenue Gumástas from each talook, to aid in the preparation of the Annual Revenue Returns, is obviously very objectionable, and has been prohibited in the Nandidroog Division, in para 3 of this office letter, No. 3603—82 of the 27th September 1872.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner now directs that that prohibitory order be henceforth considered as generally applicable in *all* the Districts of the Province.

2. The batta claimed in the present instance may, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, fairly be allowed.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 5	*Melkote Temple.* Issuing instructions for the management of its affairs.	No. 4311—183, dated 3rd Nov 1873.	...	...	1 to 3
6 to 10	*Contribution by Ryots towards the repair of tanks.* Passing orders on above subject.	No. 4312—69, dated 3rd Nov. 1873.	.	...	4 to 8
11 to 20	*Munsiffs' Courts.* Approving of the proposals and recommendations made by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and of the orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner in connection with their establishment, &c.	No. 4342—184, dated 3rd Nov. 1873.	...	...	9 to 17
21 to 21	*Report on the Hongluadi or 1st Kadda for the capture of elephants by Mr. Sanderson.* Recorded.	Dated 5th Nov. 1873.	...	...	18 to 19
23 to 27	*Toddy Revenue in Mysore.* Submitting report to Government of India on the system under which the revenue is derived.	No. 4428—134, dated 6th Nov. 1873.	...	...	19 to 22
28	*Impressment of Carts for supply to Government Officials while passing through the country on duty or otherwise.* Directing its discontinuance.				22

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 159—49, dated Mysore, 16th June 1873.

Forwards for information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginally noted correspondence between this office and the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, on the subject of appointment of a committee for the management of the affairs connected with the temple at Mélkóte. One year instead of six months has been fixed by the undersigned for the trial of the experiment, as the latter period seemed too short to develope the advantages or disadvantages of the system.

From Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, No. 147, dated 10th May 1873.

From the Muzaráyi Officer, to Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, No. 5, dated 8th April 1873.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, No. 147, dated Hassan, 10th May 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 67 of the 29th altimo, returning the Muzaráyi Officer's report * No. 5 of the 8th idem, and calling upon me for a detailed opinion on the points therein suggested, I have the honor to state that the points mooted by that Officer are—(1) the opening of a "Kóti," or shop for the exclusive supply of articles to the Mélkóte temple; and (2) the formation of a committee for the management of the temple affairs.

*Herewith returned.

2. With regard to the first point, I beg to submit that while the present practice gives room for fraud on the part of the minor temple officials, I think that the proposed opening of a shop on the other hand will only afford facilities for the higher officials to commit irregularities in collusion with the shopkeeper.

3. Regarding the second point, I am of opinion that a committee may be formed, as proposed, subject to the control of the Muzaráyi Officer.

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From the Muzaráyi Officer, Hassan District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, No. 5, dated Hassan, 8th April 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Kanarese Yádi No. 731, dated 29th January 1873, calling for a detailed report on the subject of the formation of a "Kóti" or shop for the timely supply of articles for the large and famous temple of Mélkóte in the Attikuppa Talook.

In reply, I beg to submit that the temple has an annual Tastík or fixed allowance of Rs. 21,993—15—6 from Government, of which 3,450--11--6 is paid to the servants, Brahmans, &c., and the remainder Rs. 18,543—4—0 is devoted for the purpose of purchasing oil, ghee, rice and various other articles required for the several and periodical festivals of the temple.

2. The system now in force with regard to the purchase and supply of the articles is that the Párpattégar or other servants of the temple under his orders is entrusted with the duty.

3. Sometimes the services of petty contractors are also procured.

4. But my experience points out to me that the above system is fraught with results which are tantamount to fraud and wastage of money. To be concise, the servants who go about the country to purchase the requisite articles may well be said to make such bargains profitable to their own interest, and when accounting for them in their accounts, make different entries. To find out the fraud and punish the delinquent is beyond possibility, since the Muzaráyi Officer or the Amildar cannot always go after these servants watching the bargains, more especially as Mélkóte, is void of any such large shops or other selling places.

2ndly. The petty contractors always go in hand with temple officials, so that there is no hope of the temple being in any way profited by it.

3rdly, and lastly. The periodical feasts do not get their supplies in time, and the consequence is that the servants have here again another advantage of making away with the articles received past season.

5. Several poor people for whose sake the rice, &c. Tastíks are mainly intended get nothing at all sometimes.

6. Further, it is the order of the Deputy Accountant General to expend monthly allowances within the 10th of every month, and submit the account accordingly, but the system above animadverted to sets the order as it were at defiance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

7. To obviate all these anomalies, two things in my opinion are necessary.

1st. To find out means of necessary supplies of articles to the temple at proper seasons and at reasonable rates; and, secondly, to have a careful and efficient check over the temple officials, and to see proper articles are supplied, as well as their regular distribution among their recipients, &c.

8. As for the first requisition one Narasimhaiya of Nágamangala presented to me an application on the 12th December 1872, stipulating that he will open a shop at Mélkóte and supply at shortest notice all the articles needed, at the original rates he may buy them for in places where he can get them at cheaper prices, on condition of the cart-hire with six per cent profit being paid to him.

Of the articles required, the most costly and necessary are rice, ghee and oil, and the accompanying statement will shew that buying them from the proposed shop is more profitable. In addition to this there is the advantage of having first class articles at the time when they are actually needed. Hence I would propose that the said Narasimhaiya may be allowed to open the shop and tried for a year. The tenderer Narasimhaiya first offered one Tirumaláchári as his surety, and the latter though first agreed to it, has since withdrawn his security. Therefore one Tiruvengadáchári has since been offered as surety for the due discharge of the contract.

As for the second point, I would advocate the appointment of a committee consisting of five members and a Director, as directed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 1359—19, dated 5th June 1867, to whom the supervision of the temple affairs should be entrusted. The chief inhabitants of Mélkóte are quite willing to have the temple managed by a committee, as the accompanying arzi addressed to me will shew. Many of them have appeared before me, and gave statements to that effect. They also wished that the individuals * marginally noted should be the members and Director. I find them to be best fitted for the office, each of them being the head of a party residing at Mélkóte.

1. Srinivásaiengar.
2. Mudre Tirumaláchári.
3. Kadámbi Srinivásaiengar.
4. Kóvilambi Tiruvenkatáchári.
5. Akkirkannaiengar.
6. Hudigadde Tirumaláchári.—Director.

It may not be out of place to add here that these arrangements should also be made for one year, at the end of which a report will be made as to whether they should be continued or not.

Should these proposals meet with the approbation of yourself and the Commissioner, I shall submit draft rules now under preparation for the guidance of the temple officials and the committee, for sanction.

Comparative Statement shewing the difference of the rates of articles proposed at Mélkóte in the month of January 1873 from contractors, and those at which they might have been had if the proposed kóti or shop had been in existence.

Name of articles.	Quantity of articles.	Contract rate in the month of January 1873.			Cost of the articles under column 2.			Value at which articles under column 2 could have been had from the kóti. Average rate prevalent at Alúru, Ganjám, &c., in January 1873.			Value of the articles.			Cart-hire.			Amount of profit allowed to the supplier at 6 per cent.			Total cost of the articles			Difference, both columns 4 and 5. Decrease.			Increase.		
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Rice ...	9,169	8	6	0	769	15	1	Alúru. 5	0	0	458	8	0	91	4	0	27	7	0	577	3	0	192	10	1			
Ghee ...	M. 22 S. 7 5/16	9	0	0	197	10	4	Ganjám. 8	0	0	176	0	0	1	4	0	10	8	0	182	0	0	15	10	4			
Sessamum oil	M. 22 S. 1 1/16	3	8	0	79	1	5	Do 3	0	0	67	8	0	1	4	0	4	12	0	73	8	0	5	9	5			
Lamp oil ...	M. 31 S. 6 1/16	3	4	0	101	4	2	Do 2	8	0	72	15	0	3	12	0	4	6	0	80	15	0	20	5	2			
																							Net profit to the Dévasthán.....	234	3	0		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

No. 4311—Genl. 183, dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1873.

Order thereon.—The two points mooted in the above letter are.—

1*st*. The opening of a shop for the exclusive supply of provisions for consumption in the Mélkóte temple.

2*nd*. The formation of a committee for the management of the temple affairs.

2. As regards the first point, the Chief Commissioner is decidedly opposed to such a measure as the opening of a shop or kóti for the exclusive supply of provisions for consumption in the temple; but, under the circumstances represented, the Muzaráyi Officer should be authorized to invite tenders for such supply at fixed rates for a term of one year, the same being subject to approval by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. With regard to the appointment of a temple committee, Colonel Meade is in favor of such a committee being formed from among the frequenters of the temple most interested in its management and administration, to supervise the latter, and aid the Muzaráyi Officer by its advice in the disposal of any questions that may come up for settlement; but the Chief Commissioner would not vest the committee with *any* independent powers.

The Muzaráyi Officer should be regarded as the responsible supervising, and controlling authority of such institutions, his proceedings being subject to review by his official superiors, in case of their being questioned or appealed against. His powers do not of course extend to matters with which the Civil Courts are alone competent to deal, but simply to the exercise of an authoritative control over the administration of the funds assigned for the service of these institutions, and the performance of the services for which such endowments were originally granted. If a committee so formed will meet the Commissioner's view of the requirements of this case, such may be ordered.

4. To put an end to abuse and misappropriation of the revenue alienated for the support of charitable institutions, it is necessary to have a regular audit of the accounts of each institution with the Tastík Pattis, or the sanctioned amount of expenditure, and the Deputy Accountant General is requested to report whether he can undertake this task.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. G. 48, dated Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

I. In accordance with the 2nd para of your letter to my address, No. 599—G. 19, dated the 5th May 1873, calling for a report on the subject of contributions by ryots towards the repair of tanks, the amount thereof and the process by which the ryots are induced to promise them, I have the honor to submit as follows:—

II. The tanks in this Province are very numerous, and for several years past had been gradually deteriorating, by bunds wearing down, and sluices, waste weirs, and stone revetments getting into disorder. The result was that breaches were often occurring and though the breach of an isolated tank might, comparatively speaking, not do much harm, still the consequences were very serious if the breach occurred in a chain of tanks, and where the breach of No. 1 tank, pouring a sudden volume of water into No. 2 tank caused the latter to breach, till the volume of released water become so great that even the strongest tank bund was unable to resist the violent stream and thus the whole chain of tanks succumbed in turn and were swept away. It cannot be said that Government was idle all this time, or omitted to spend a certain amount yearly, in repairs of tanks; but efforts at this period were rather desultory, and good projects (*i. e.* those which promised to speedily recoup the outlay in an increased revenue) and such where the ryots gave contributions either in money or labor, were first taken in hand, rather than those dilapidated but comparatively unremunerative tanks which were most in need of repair. Even then, many of these good projects used annually to be returned unsanctioned for want of funds. Thus it was that annual repairs fell very far short of the annual deterioration. When at Mysore some years back, I was much struck with this neglect and the apparent oversight of the responsibilities of the village communities as regards their tanks, and lost no time in requiring the ryots to execute such necessary earthwork to their tanks as would help to ensure their safety. The same system has been pursued in the Bangalore District, and is also, I believe, now in pretty general vogue throughout the Province. The principle of these repairs is that the ryots are most interested in the up-keep of their tanks; that Government has neither the money nor agency to prepare innumerable projects every year on strict principles of estimates and regular accounts; that the ryots do not demur to performing this work as this form of customary labor is not a new thing to them; and that if yearly carried out on a system of timely repairs the work to be annually performed hereafter will not be much The value in money of these earth-work repairs to tanks by ryots, in recent years, it is difficult to estimate, but it must amount to a very large sum.

III. Independent of the systematic repair of tanks by the Irrigation Department on the chain system, a much larger sum than formerly is now placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for general repairs in each District. The Deputy Commissioner naturally seeks to make the sum allotted to his District to go as far as possible, and thus he requires contributions from ryots either in labor or money. If the District Officer, but more especially the Amildar, be interested in the matter, it is a comparatively easy task to get the ryots to contribute, and I think they now give their consent more readily than before, because they see that Government is in earnest in the matter and is spending much of its own money, independent of their contributions, in numerous tank projects throughout the country. In fact, it may be stated that the consent of the ryots to contribute is almost taken as a matter granted. The proportion of contribution is not fixed on any particular scale, but varies from $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total estimate. Some villages are well populated and the inhabitants well to do, and some the reverse, and these points are taken into consideration when fixing the amount of contribution. Again, some tanks have much well cultivation below, and these garden holders are also called upon to contribute as they indirectly much benefit from the tanks. On the whole, it may be said that no fixed principle governs this question of fixing the amount of contribution and who are to be called upon to pay the same; but, as before stated, if the Amildar is intelligent and respected, the matter is carried through very amicably. At times disputes do occur and outsiders especially attempt to evade their responsibilities. Their quota of work is then carried out by paid labor, and recovered from the defaulters as a revenue demand. In other cases again, outsiders come forward with very liberal offers in the way of contributions.

IV. When tanks are being repaired on the chain system by the Irrigation Department, I, as District Officer, used to go to each tank with the Irrigation Engineer, who had the estimate with him. The ryots were assembled and eventually the amount of their contributions were fixed upon. This at all times was not an easy task, as the ryots imagining that the Irrigation Department would, or rather must (as the tank is in chain) repair their tanks independent of their contributions, were apt to hang back and plead poverty or even deny the necessity of the work estimated for. Again, as regards chain tanks, the ryots often delay their portion of earthwork, so that the Irrigation Department has to

carry it out and then look to the Revenue Department for repayment by the ryots. In addition, the ryots are not on the same footing of accord with the Irrigation as with the Revenue Department, and thus difficulties arise; and to obviate the same some better fixed principle seems required, such for instance as that the ryots shall do all the turfing and contribute in cash say from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the estimate.

V. To recapitulate, the subject may be put thus. The ryots complain, or the District Officer or Amildar observes, that a certain tank requires certain repairs. The ryots are then called upon to state if they will contribute, and the reply is as a rule in the affirmative. The Amildar or District Officer then fixes the amount, and which generally is about $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount of estimate. There is no fixed principle to determine this amount, though the circumstances of the villagers are taken into consideration. The only difficulty is, as before stated, when tanks are being systematically repaired in their series, and when the ryots try to evade contributing, knowing that these tanks must be brought up to standard for the sake of the chain. A difficulty sooner or later as regards contributions in the case of these tanks may arise, and I am disposed to recommend that the quota of the ryots' contributions should be somewhat less than it is at present, seeing that they will still be required to keep their tanks up to standard and further pay irrigation cess.

VI. It is clear that even moderate contributions will effect a vast saving to Government when the total expenditure to be incurred on the whole of the tanks throughout the Province is taken into consideration. To fix the rate of contribution too high will work hardship upon the ryots, whilst a too low figure will involve as regards Government a great additional outlay.

VII. Further particulars will be found in the communications, on the subject, of the several Deputy Commissioners of this District and copies of which, as per margin, are herewith enclosed.

From Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 177, dated 29th May 1873.
Do do Kolar District, No. 329—115, dated 21st do.
Do do Tumkoor District, No. 165, dated 5th June do.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 177, dated Bangalore, 29th May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Circular No. 72, dated 16th instant, requesting information in reference to contributions by ryots towards repairs executed to tanks.

2. The amounts contributed vary in each case according to the circumstances of the ryots, and are either in cash or in labor. When the works are particularly desired, the ryots are sometimes willing to bear one third of the estimated costs, but more frequently the proportion borne by them is one fourth, or less, and even one eighth.

3. The works which seem more especially to refer to the question under reference, are those for repairs to tanks, whose safety as well as others, frequently very important ones, in the same chain would be endangered unless attended to in time.

4. In general the necessity of the works and their own interests in the same are clearly laid before them, and the ryots are prevailed upon to freely promise to bear their quota of the expense. Such course however does not always succeed; the ryots think that they may escape their obligation by holding back, and that Government would execute the repairs without expense or trouble to themselves. When this happens the District Officer determines what he considers a fair amount of contribution, and the ryots are called upon to pay; if they refuse, it is recovered as a revenue balance.

5. I would quote the Circulars marginally noted as authority for obtaining contributions from ryots, especially No. 3516—307, dated 7th October 1870, from the Division Office.

No. 3316—307 of 7th October 1870.
„ 381 of 3rd October 1871.
„ 484 of 26th October 1871.

6. Until recently the tanks in this District were in very bad condition, and daily deteriorating, and attention was forced to the subject by numerous demands for repairs. It was then found that Government could not, unaided, meet all those demands, and that even if they then did, they could not possibly continue to do so. As these tanks are very numerous and scattered over the country and are beneficial to ryots and to their cattle, it seems but fair that they should help in their repairs.

7. In conclusion, from an inspection of these tanks, many of which are small, but beyond proportion to the revenue derived from the lands under them, it seems to me to be not improbable that they must have anciently been constructed by the village community themselves, who in the course of time have either lost sight of or escaped their responsibility to keep up the same.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 329—115, dated Kolar, 21st May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Official Memorandum No. 98 of May 1873, giving cover to copy of letter No. 599—19 of the 5th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of recovering contributions from the ryots towards irrigation works. The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct the submission of a report on "the process by which the ryots are induced to promise" these contributions, and "the amount of them." I beg leave to state briefly the circumstances under which this system was introduced by me into this District.

2. The most peculiar feature of this District is, that it is studded with a very large number of tanks, the majority of which are petty ones, though, in the aggregate, they yield a large amount of wet revenue to the Government, and there could be no doubt that the greater number of these tanks must have been originally constructed by the founders of the villages, or by the village community, as the small amount of revenue derivable from each individual tank could not have justified any Government to spend such disproportionately large sums of money in their construction. These tanks however have been gradually allowed to fall into disorder, as the policy pursued by Purnaiya deprived the Patels of their influence and position in their respective villages and thereby diminished the interest they naturally took in such works before. The result of this deplorable state of things was not however much felt so long as the wet lands were cultivated on batayi tenure, the ryots tilling as much land as the scanty supply of water in the tanks could irrigate, and the Government being content with the revenue realized by the sale of their share of the crops, though it fluctuated according to the season and the price of grain.

3. Soon after I took charge of the District, I found an enormous extent of land under batayi cultivation, and having, with the sanction of the higher authority, converted a great portion of it into money assessment, the ryots began to clamour about the condition of the tanks in the District, the restoration of which was found to be a matter of absolute necessity, in order to enable the ryots to pay the assessment on their lands. This point, which is a most important one, as affecting the Government as well as the ryots, occupied my attention, and, after much consideration, I arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible for the Government to bear the whole cost of restoring all these tanks, and that the desired object could not be attained, unless the ryots were called upon to co-operate with the Government in the matter.

4. This led me to try the former practice of exacting labor from the ryots; but I deemed it unadvisable to revive it, as it could not be enforced without winking at all sorts of iniquitous acts on the part of petty officials in exacting labor from the ryots.

5. I then tried the system (*a*) proposed by Mr. Bowring. This was "to effect the restoration of tanks by means of the villagers, the Government contributing towards the work in rateable proportion to the prospective remuneration of each project" or what may in other words be called the grant-in-aid system. Under this system the ryots were first to execute a certain amount of work according to the estimate and then to draw by instalments the quota promised by the Government as grant-in-aid which was fixed in consideration of the merits of each case. This system too did not answer, as it was found difficult to get the absent land-holders and the influential and non-agricultural classes to contribute their share of the labor like the poor and ignorant ryots on the spot who of course were unable to fulfil their agreement.

(*a*) *Vide* para 10 of Secretary's letter No. 2978—R 39 of 8th August 1866.

6. On a consideration of all the difficulties which had beset the above system, I thought that the best method would be to obtain contributions in cash from the ryots instead of giving them a grant-in-aid, and have the work executed under the supervision of Government Officers. I then impressed on the ryots the advantages of this system over the others, as under this, no one, whether influential or non-influential, agriculturist or non-agriculturist, could evade the payment of his quota, and convinced them

of their obligation to repair and maintain in good order the tanks built by their forefathers at their own cost or at the cost of the village community. The intelligent among them perceived the justice of my proposal that they should bear a portion of the cost of repairing their tanks and agreed to the scheme being carried out. This matter was fully (*b*) discussed when I had the honor of being a member of the committee convened by Mr. Bowring on the occasion of Colonel Strachey's visit to Mysore in the beginning of 1868, and was finally approved of by the Irrigation Committee convened at Bangalore by order of the Chief Commissioner, *Vide* paras 34 to 37 of its (*c*) Resolution.

(*b*) *Vide* Colonel Strachey's memo dated 22nd February 1868, received with your Circular No 4497—459, dated 20th March 1868

(*c*) Received with your docket No 4722—525 of 22nd March 1869

7. From that period I commenced to levy these contributions in cash, and it will be observed from the (*d*) marginally noted table that this item of revenue under "Public Works" has increased from rupees 2,162 in 1869—70 to the large sum of Rs 16,200 during the past year, as already brought to notice in part 74 of my Administration Report submitted last week. The contributions are collected like all other revenue (*e*) demands, but I am glad to state that no extreme measures have hitherto been resorted to for its recovery, though a little difficulty has been experienced in a few cases in which the land-holders belong to other than the agricultural class. Indeed, the cultivating ryots, seeing the advantages of this system, have willingly come forward in many instances and voluntarily paid up their contributions.

(*d*) In 1869—70 Rs 2162 0 0
" 1870—71 " 8778 0 0
" 1871—72 " 9191 0 0
" 1872—73 " 16,200 0 0

(*e*) *Vide* Colonel Merle's order conveyed in letter No 96, dated 13th July 1873, from the Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Irrigation Branch

8. The principle upon which I collect these contributions is to fix the rateable proportion of the amount of contribution to be paid by the ryots in each case with reference to the period within which the outlay can be recouped, and to apportion the amount that each ryot has to pay according to the extent of his holding under the tank. This is done by getting an estimate, providing for the full work required to put the tank in thorough order, framed at first, and the ryots' quota is then fixed according to the merits of each case. The amount of this quota is then divided into shares in order to ascertain how much is due upon each kudu, kundi or acre, and all the parties holding the lands on assessment under the tank are then called upon to pay accordingly.

9. This system has worked exceedingly well and has been attended with marked success in this District.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division, No 165, dated Toomkoor, 4th June 1873.

With reference to your Circular No 72 of 16th ultimo and docket No 93 of the 29th idem, calling for a report on the system of ryots' contributions towards the repairs of tanks, I have the honor to state on account of the number of tanks requiring repairs those which the ryots offer to help in repairing in this taluk first taken in hand, and under your Circular Order No 381 of 3rd October 1871 the ryots generally subscribe one fourth of the estimated cost of repairs. In some instances where they offer to do the work in lieu of the share of money, they are permitted to do so.

No 1312—G 69, dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1873.

Order thereon.—There are two classes of works, which may be regarded as coming under the terms of the question at issue in the matter reported on above, *viz.*—

(1) *Ordinary repairs* to the earth-work of tank bunds, for which the ryots have been always theoretically responsible, where there is no kodiga mani for the conservancy of the tank; and (2) the work necessary for the *restoration* of a ruined tank or one out of use.

2. For the former, the ryots are fairly responsible, and it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to arrange for the execution of such repairs, and to require all ryots concerned therein to aid in their being carried out, either by labor or contributions.

3. As regards the latter, the case is different, and it is essential that the ryots concerned shall not merely agree to the work, but *shall formally bind themselves* to provide the service or money required for its execution. All the orders that have been issued on this subject by the Chief Commissioner have been clear on this point, and lay down that no improper compulsion or pressure should be put on a community in such a case.

4. Where, however, the agreement has been executed, and the work taken in hand on the strength of the agreement, it should be duly enforced, and any attempt to evade its conditions properly checked.

5. Under the impulse that has of late been given to tank restorations, the time seems to have arrived for laying down definite rules having the force of law on this subject in connection with those lately promulgated in the Irrigation Department in the case of tanks brought up to standard by Government and made over to the ryots for future maintenance.

6. The principle seems just, in a Province so dependent on its tanks for a water-supply as Mysore is, that every community should be bound by the acts of a reasonable majority of its members, in respect of the restoration of a tank common to all, and on which the general prosperity of a village depends; and the Chief Commissioner considers that, where $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the ryots concerned are willing to enter into an engagement of the sort, the minority should be *required* to assent likewise.

7. The proportion of the cost of a work that the ryots should make up is a matter for settlement by the Deputy Commissioner in communication, if necessary, with the Executive Engineer.

8. It is impossible to lay down any rule as to the degree of pressure or influence a Revenue Officer may use to obtain the consent of a community to make good such portion; but it may be broadly stated that such pressure should not be carried beyond the exercise of reasonable *influence* on his part.

9. In respect of cases that have already occurred, the Chief Commissioner is not disposed to interfere where the works that have been carried out have been agreed to by a large majority of a community, but every such case must be dealt with on its own special merits.

10. The Commissioners of the Divisions are requested to give their careful consideration to the subject of the above remarks and favor the Chief Commissioner with an early expression of their views thereon.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1732—188, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

Agreeably to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 1699—58, dated 3rd July last, and referring to your docket No. 3743—313, dated 10th instant, I have the honor to submit in original, letter No. 474 of the 10th idem from the Commissioner of Nandidroog, together with its enclosures, and a copy of my *reply thereto, and trust that the instructions and observations therein contained will meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

*No. 1725—353 of 17th October 1873.

2. As proposed in paras 3 and 4 of my reply, I request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained to the grant of a permanent advance of Rs. 10 for the contingent allowance, and for the furnishing of a guard of one Nayik and three Sepoys to each Munsiff's Court.

3. With reference to para 6 of my letter, I beg that the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette may be directed to forward to the Commissioner's Office two sets of Gazette files from the commencement, if available, for the use of the two Munsiffs referred to by the Commissioner.

4. Adverting to para 9, the special orders of the Chief Commissioner regarding the disposal of the inefficient men of the talooks other than those abolished, whose removal the Commissioner recommends, appear necessary.

5. It will doubtless tend to promote the efficient working of the talook establishments if the Chief Commissioner is able to sanction special provision for the cases of such men as do not fall within the scope of the rules in force.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 474, dated Bangalore, 10th October 1873.

With reference to the marginally noted letter from the Government of India, directing the revision of the Civil Courts in this Division, and the orders passed thereon by the Chief Commissioner under date the 3rd of July last, I have the honor now to submit the report called for by Colonel Meade in the 3rd para of his order.

No 123, J, dated Simla, 24th June 1873, Chief Comr.'s No. 1699—58 of 3rd July 1873.

2. I think the best course for me to adopt in submitting this report is to detail step by step the orders issued and arrangements made towards the establishment of the Courts, and the abolition of the six talooks named in the margin; and then to elucidate how the revision has been carried out in full detail.

Preliminary Remarks.

Sarjapur.
Kengeri.
Chennapatna.
Ambajdurg.
Hulyurdurg.
Turivekere.

3. I beg to forward three schedules, one shewing how the Munsiffs' Courts have been formed; the 2nd, shewing how the establishments of the abolished talooks have been disposed of; and the 3rd containing the names of the old, worn-out and inefficient men in other talooks whom it is proposed to get rid of, and who are to be replaced by efficient hands thrown out of employment in carrying out the scheme of revision.

4. Some other minor statements shewing—I. how the Police of the abolished talooks have been revised; II. the numbers of the process serving establishment transferred to the Munsiffs' Courts; III. the contingent allowance proposed and guards required; IV. the number of cases transferred to each Court on the 1st instant; and V. a list with remarks, shewing the manner in which I propose to deal with certain Amildars in carrying out the reduction in numbers.

5. The first step taken by me was to write to you proposing that the new Courts should open on the 1st October, as that would be the beginning of a quarter, and that the existing Courts should cease to do more than receive, file and date cases which would not hereafter be within their jurisdiction, on and after a certain date in August, but that they should endeavour as far as possible to dispose of every civil suit filed in their Courts before the 20th of that month. I moreover suggested that all Amildars should send in a complete list of all cases on their civil file received prior to the 20th of August and which should remain undisposed of on the 1st of October, to enable me to see how they had been performing their work, and whether they endeavoured to the best of their ability to clear off the old cases pending on their files.

The first instructions issued.

6. To these suggestions and proposals you gave your general approval; subject to some modifications, and on receipt of your letter, instructions in conformity with the modified arrangements noted by you were at once issued.

Inspection of Establishments.

7. The next step which appeared to me advisable was to visit in person as far as time would permit, all the talooks in the Division, to go carefully myself through the whole of the outlying establishments, and see every man, and ascertain his character, especially in the case of the talooks' establishments about to be abolished.

8. To enable me to do this within the limited time which would remain to me after clearing the civil and criminal files of cases already posted for hearing and trial in my own Court, I called for accurate schedules of all the existing establishments from the Districts, and by the time I was ready, I had accurate statements of all those establishments by me shewing the age and service of every man, and thus prepared I was enabled some days before the 1st of October to complete the inspection of the establishments of the Districts of the Assistants' offices and of 30 talooks.

9. On my return, I at once set to work to prepare from these lists schedules of establishments of the several Munsiffs' Courts selecting as far as possible good and efficient men, and I was able to submit these schedules within time for your consideration, together with a draft memo of instructions to the presiding Officers of the new Courts.

Judicial Commissioner's final instructions.

*No. 283 of 27th September 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that the scheme for the civil revision of the Courts will come into operation on the 1st proximo.

2. A copy of the following letters and papers are forwarded for your perusal and guidance.

A copy of my letter of the 24th instant, and the Judicial Commissioner's reply, together with a copy of the instructions to the Munsiffs for their guidance on commencing work.

In addition to the above, I beg to forward statements shewing the allotment of the hoblis of the abolished talooks, and also other statements giving the schedules of the new establishments, together with copies of the orders to the Amildars whose talooks are to be abolished as well as those to whose talooks the hoblis are to be attached.

3. These papers will enable you to see at once the progress made up to the present time in this revision, and will also enable you to answer any questions that may be asked by Amildars or others.

4. The summons of new appointments have been sent direct to save time also the vernacular instructions to Amildars.

5. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the retention of the residue of the establishments of the abolished talooks till the 1st of November to ensure the accurate and careful distribution of the existing records to the talooks and Courts having jurisdiction.

6. Seals will be ordered and forwarded without delay.

7. The furniture and stationery from the abolished talooks should be transferred as far as may be practicable, also the Gazette files, Law Books, Books of reference, and civil forms and statements.

8 Register Books are under preparation.

9. You will be so good as to suggest at once what arrangements you propose should be made for the custody of money and also with regard to the contingent allowance.

10. The process serving establishments in each Sub-Division will be made over on the 1st proximo to the Munsiffs, and you will report without delay what reductions can be effected either in these transferred talook establishments or in the Judicial Assistants' Courts.

11. A letter on the subject of the revision of the Police in the abolished talooks will follow on Monday. The men appointed to the Munsiffs' Courts should join *forthwith* and the senior munshi present should receive and date all plaints and petitions.

9. On receipt of your letter of the 26th September conveying your general approval of the schedules sent up by me, and giving cover to a revised memo of instructions to the presiding Officers of the new Courts, I at once addressed the *circular letter given in the margin to each Deputy Commissioner and enclosed in it copies of all the schedules of establishments, also of the memorandum of instructions, and other papers with the contents of which it was necessary they should at once be made acquainted. At the same time, copies of all the instructions and additional papers which it was thought they might require, were prepared for transmission to the Munsiffs' Courts, and summons of appointment for the men nominated to the new Courts together with vernacular instructions containing full details regarding the transfer of the hoblis were got ready in my office for transmission to those Amildars whose talooks were either abolished, modified, or enlarged, and the whole of these papers were sent off by express to all parts of the Division on the forenoon of the 28th September.

Individuals appointed as Munsiffs

10. The individuals named in the margin on being appointed by you in conformity with the Chief Commissioner's order, para I of 3rd July, were duly sworn in as Munsiffs and have already proceeded to the several Sub-Division Head Quarters to take charge of their duties.

Bangalore District.

1. T. Narahari Rao, M. A., 1st Class, Bangalore.
2. Rajgopal Naidu, (Sheristadar, Judicial Assistant's Court, Kolar), 2nd Class, Yelahanka.
3. Mahomed Alli, 3rd Class, Bidadi.

Kolar District.

1. Mr. J. Lawrance, 1st Class, Kolar.
2. C. Sumivasaiengar, 3rd Class, Chintamanipet.
3. Muddukrishna Naidu, 2nd Class, Chik Ballapur.

Toomkoor District.

1. B. Tirumalachari, B. A., 1st Class, Kondagere.
2. E. Chidambaram Iyer, (Aramlar of Kundadung,) 2nd Class, Tumkoor.

11. Their establishments with the exception of a few men who resigned rather than leave their native place for employment elsewhere, are already at their posts, and the work of the new Courts may be said to have already commenced.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

12. Other competent men from the abolished talooks will be at once sent off to fill up the minor appointments which have become vacant in the manner noted in the last para

13 With regard to the several points noted in the appendices of your letter of the 26th September, I would now beg to submit the following remarks

Process serving Establishment

14. The proposition statements of the process serving establishments which will be permanently required by the new Munsiffs' Courts and which will be formed out of the establishment formerly attached to the Amildars' Courts, have been called for and will be submitted in due course The Judicial Assistants have in like manner been requested to report without unnecessary delay what reduction they consider feasible in this branch of their establishments, now that a large number of the petty original suits formerly tried by them will be heard and disposed of by the new Munsiffs

Seals

15 The seals required for the new Courts to be made up in conformity with the pattern noted in your memorandum have been ordered from the Public Works Workshop at Madras, as the price asked for making them up in Bangalore was rather exorbitant, and it was found that they could be obtained at a very much cheaper rate and be got ready more quickly in the above named establishment.

Contingent allowance

16 On this point I made a reference to the Deputy Commissioners for their opinion as regards the amount which it is necessary and advisable to allot under this heading Mr Krishnaiengar and Mr Ricketts suggest Rs 15 and 20 respectively. Major Mottet, however, misunderstood my question and sent me several calculations which do not bear on the point at issue I am myself of opinion that Rs 20 will not be too much especially in new Courts just established It is moreover the rate allowed by the Madras Government to their Munsiffs of corresponding position or rank around our border.

17. I am not sure that it will be practicable to make any large saving out of the contingent allowance formerly drawn by the abolished talooks, for it has to be remembered that the territorial extent of the surrounding talooks has by the absorption of those abolished been considerably increased and the expenditure under this heading will consequently be comparatively greater than formerly, I will, however, call on the Deputy Commissioners without further delay to report what rateable reduction is feasible on account of the withdrawal of the civil work in the case of all talooks the territorial extent of which has not been altered, also what addition should be conceded out of the contingent allowance of the abolished talooks, to those the area of which has been increased, and I have little doubt but that the residue remaining from the six talooks absorbed and the aggregate savings from all the others will very nearly balance the proposed allowance to the Munsiffs' Courts.

18 It may be possible also to obtain some savings out of the present allowance to the Judicial Assistants Courts, and this point will be specially reported upon, at the same time as that noted in the preceding para

Furniture

19 As already directed, the furniture of the abolished talooks has been ordered to be transferred as speedily as possible to the new Munsiffs' Courts, but in the case of the Kolar District where three Courts have been established, and only one taluk abolished, it is insufficient, and in all cases, it is only partially suitable, as wherever tables and chairs have been introduced into our taluk cutcheries, they have heretofore been the private property of the Amildars I have therefore called on the Deputy Commissioners to send in statements of the additional articles of furniture absolutely required and I trust you will move the Chief Commissioner to sanction the requisitions as the old arrangement of a back board and cushion would not in my opinion quite suit the dignity of Courts instituted in conformity with the ideas of the present day

Cash Chest and

20 These two headings I shall discuss together as they are intimately connected one with the other I certainly think and in this opinion the Deputy Commissioners concur with me, that every Munsiff's Court should have a good strong cash chest, I say this not because I think they should be encouraged *in any way* to keep money in their own chests instead of sending it as soon as possible to the taluk treasury, but because I believe it to be impossible for them always to get rid of money on the same day that it is received In fact, with regard to the Courts at Yelahanka, Bidadi, Turvekere and Chintamanipet, which are all towns at a considerable distance from taluk head quarters, the arrangement is not practicable, and in spite of every exertion to the contrary a good deal of money will often remain in deposit for days together, and the Courts must be provided with the means of locking it up safely I also concur with Mr. Ricketts in thinking that a small guard of a Naik and 3 Sepoys should under

the foregoing circumstances be given to each Court. At present each of the six abolished talooks has a guard of a Havildar, Nayik and six sepoys; in all 48 men. Under the arrangement proposed by me, only 32 will be required for the 8 Courts, leaving 16 extra men to be sent back to the Military Department.

Gazette files. Forms. Books of reference. Stationery.

21. The files of the *Mysore Gazette* in the abolished talooks have been ordered to be transferred to the new Courts, but two additional sets are required for the Kolar District; I beg you will do me the favor to cause them to be supplied on an early date.

22. The same request applies to the civil forms and books of reference, and with regard to the latter I wish to observe that the talook Courts are very sparely supplied with either law books or books of reference; no talook Court has any English books or Commentaries of any description, and to the best of my belief the only books available for transfer are Kanarese copies of the Codes.

23. With regard to stationery there is really none to transfer, as the talooks provide what they use out of their contingent allowance, and if the contingent allowance of Rs. 20 is conceded to the Munsiffs, they also in like manner will be bound to purchase their own inferior stationery. I think however a small quantity of superior quality might be given to each of these Courts annually.

24. Under these headings I have only to add that the forms and registers noted in the * margin recently received from you have already been distributed.

*Summons to witnesses	1,000	Body Warrant	500
Do for first hearing	500	Goods do ..	500
Do for final do .	500	Prohibitory Orders	500
Summons in small causes .	500	Notice under Section 216 . .	500
Plaint Notes ...	500	Letter forwarding Summons .	200
Decree No 3	500	Docket returning do	200
Do 4	500	A Diary	1
Proclamation of sale of immovable property	500	Civil Registers, Nos 1, 2, 3, 5,	18
Do do movable do	500		

Records of the Abolished Talooks.

25. To enable me to have the Criminal, Civil, and Revenue records of the abolished talooks carefully and accurately distributed to the several Courts having jurisdiction, and to the talooks into which those abolished have been merged, I solicited the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the retention for one month of the Amildars and the residue of the establishments of the abolished talooks, and my request having been complied with, instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to see that this work is correctly done, and I am now writing again to those Officers requesting each of them to depute an Assistant after the 15th instant to see how much work has been got through by each establishment, and to report progress.

26. I feel convinced that this arrangement will save a vast amount of trouble hereafter and also endless references from the Munsiffs' Courts and the enlarged talooks

Police of the Abolished Talooks

27. I beg to append copies of the communications which I addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Toomkoor and Kolar on the one part, and Bangalore on the other, regarding the revision of the Police in the abolished talooks of their respective Districts. Copies of their replies are appended for reference, and may be briefly summarized as follows:—

28. In the Kolar District, the Ambajidurga Talook is the only one abolished, and the Police force is of the following strength.

1	Killedar ..	..	30
1	Hoblidar ..	..	10
3	1st class Daffedars at	..	8—24
3	2nd do	..	7—21
30	1st class peons at .	..	5-150
30	2nd do ..	..	4--120
68			355

29. Of these Mr. Krishnaiengar proposes to retain 5 daffedars and fifty peons, to be distributed amongst the talooks of Siddlaghat, Srinivaspur and Kolar, in proportion to the territorial extent transferred, being a reduction of 13 in number; but as one Daffedar-ship and four peon-ships are vacant, only the Killedar, hoblidar, and six peons have to be reduced. The Killedar being past work will have to be pensioned, and gratuity can be given to the hoblidar and six old worn out men among the peons.

30. This will give a saving of Rs. 80 per mensem, and out of this amount, Mr. Krishnaiengar proposes that a Jamedar of Police on Rs. 20 per mensem should be placed in exclusive charge of the large, important, and commercial town of Chintamani, where the new Munsiff's Court is located, and I beg to add that I consider the suggestion worthy of your most favorable consideration.

31. Mr. Krishnaiengar on a personal interview has already informed me that he has in hand large accumulations from Police savings this year.

32. The information furnished by Major Mottet is incomplete and insufficient; he merely states that he has found two hobldars, eight daffedars, and thirteen peons inefficient, and that all will not require gratuity, as some of them are of short service. He adds that he will distribute the remainder of the Police in proportion to the area made over, and he does not speak favorably of the two Killedars; but yet he recommends one to be retained at Koratagere in the room of an inefficient man; I cannot delay this report merely because my information from the Toomkoor District is defective, but I will call for further details, and submit them in due course as speedily as possible.

33. With reference to the Police of the Bangalore District though not in any way under me, I thought this report of mine would be incomplete without a memorandum from Major Gompertz detailing his views as to what arrangements should be made with regard to a revision of the Police establishments in the three abolished talooks of the District. A copy of his letter on the subject is appended. He is evidently very much disinclined to reduce existing establishments, and if I may be permitted to make a suggestion in this respect, I think the only reduction advisable is the abolition of the *Kongri* Killedari. Chennapatna is too troublesome and important a halting place to be left without a Police Officer of the grade of Killedar, and the Bangalore Talook has been so enormously increased in extent since the present police arrangements were brought into force, that it must be extremely difficult for one Killedar to perform efficiently the work required of him, and I would therefore urge upon you the advisability of transferring the Sarjapur Killedar to the Bangalore Talook, as I feel certain that the police work would thereby be better done.

Lists of inefficient Public servants whose services will have to be dispensed with.

34. You have done me the favor in your letter of the 26th ultimo to say that you would cordially support me in my efforts to improve the general efficiency of the establishments under my control by weeding out old and inefficient hands. I have therefore so far presumed upon this expression as well as upon some remarks which the Chief Commissioner himself has made on this point, as to extend my list beyond the abolished talooks, and submit on this occasion the names of those men in other talooks whom I found on the occasion of my recent inspections to be inefficient, old, worn out and past further service. The list is really not a heavy one, and I trust that the suggestions it contains will obtain your support, and the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

35. Some of the Amildars whose removal I have recommended in the enclosed list are permanent, whilst others whom I wish to retain are only acting; but I beg to state that it is my most anxious desire to get a body of really efficient men for this grade, and some of the acting men are good hard working intelligent public servants. Men for the grade of Amildar, now that the talooks with few exceptions will be large and important, ought to be selected with care, and it is my wish, if possible, to secure more active men, and a better educated class as a rule, for these posts hereafter.

36. This report is much longer, and the statements which accompany it, more numerous than I could have wished, but I am desirous of sending it up as complete as possible, and therefore I trust you will kindly excuse this indent on your time.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Deputy Commissioners, Kolar and Toomkoor Districts, Partly Circular No. 303, dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will without further delay inspect the police of your abolished talooks, and that you will report by the 6th or morning of the 7th instant at latest what arrangements you propose with regard to the revision of the police establishments of the said talooks.

2. As the same area has to be guarded and watched, very little reduction can be effected in the number of men belonging to the abolished talooks, who will have to be transferred to the permanent talooks in due proportion to the extent made over; but the supervising establishment will have to be disposed of, and t[illegible] of inefficient men now have on the rolls of the [illegible]

3. I have pr[illegible] ceive the necessity [illegible]

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 1182—465, dated Kolar, 4th October 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your partly circular letter No. 303 of the 2nd instant, requesting my opinion as to what arrangement I would propose for revising the police establishment of the abolished talook of Ambajidurg in this District.

(a) Killedar.		Hoblidar.		Daffedars.				Peons.				Total.	
				1st class.		2nd class.		1st class.		2nd class.			
No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
1	30	1	10	3	24	3	21	30	150	30	120	68	355
				at 8 Rs. each		at 7 Rs. each.		at 5 Rs. each.		at 4 Rs. each.			

2. In reply I beg to state that the strength of the police of the Ambajidurg Talook is 68, and the cost Rs 355 per mensem as shewn in the marginally noted (*a*) Table. I would propose to reduce the strength to 50 peons and 5 daffedars to be distributed as per margin (*b*) to the three Talooks of Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur and Kolar to which the hoblis of the abolished talook of Ambajidurg have been allotted, and do away with the remainder, *viz.* 10 peons, 1 daffedar, 1 hoblidar and 1 Killedar, in all 13. Of this number, the places of 4 peons and 1 daffedar are already vacant, leaving only 6 peons, the hoblidar nd Killedar to be disposed of. The Killedar being past work and the services of the hoblidar being no longer necessary, I will submit pension roll for the former and gratuity roll for the latter as also for 6 inefficient peons. The amount of pension for the Killedar will be Rs. 15 per mensem, and the amount of gratuity for the others will amount to Rs. 700 in round numbers. The savings in consequence of the above reductions will amount Rs. 80 per mensem as shewn in the margin (*c*) and out of this amount, I beg to recommend the appointment of a Jamedar on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem to be in charge of a sub-police station to be maintained in the town of Chintamani which, in my opinion, is essentially necessary, considering the importance of the town. The balance of the savings may be utilized for raising the pay of the police of the District as they become better trained for their appointments.

(*b*) Talooks to which the 6 Hoblis of the abolished Talook of Ambajidurg have been transferred.	No. of Hoblis transferred.	No. of Peons at 6 for each Hobli.	No. of Daffedars.	No. of Jamedar recommended to be stationed at Chintamani.	Remarks.
1 Sidlaghatta... ...	3	18	2	0	
2 Srinivaspur ...	2	* 26	2	1	
3 Kolar	1	6	1	0	
Total.....	6	50	5	1	

* Inclusive of 14 Peons for the Town of Chintamani, it being an import at place.

(*c*)		
1 Killedar at Rs.	30	per mensem.
1 Hoblidar at „	10	do
10 Peons at 4 Rs. per mensem	40	do
	80	do

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Toomkoor District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, Police No. 502, dated Toomkoor, 6th October 1873.

With reference to your circular No. 303, dated 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that I have already visited the Police establishments of the two talooks abolished.

In the Huliyurdurg Talook I found 1 hoblidar, 5 daffedars and 5 peons unfit for service. They are all old servants and gratuities will have to be granted to them.

In the Turivekere Talook I found 1 hoblidar, 3 daffedars and 8 peons unfit, of these 2 peons need not be given gratuities as their service is not long.

The remainder of the establishment of these two talooks with the exception of the Killedars will be distributed according to the proportion of the area and population made over to the increased talooks.

The 2 Killedars are not particularly useful men. The Huliyurdurg Killedar was suspended formerly, and the Turivekere Killedar is in my opinion not fit for the post.

In lieu however of dispensing with the services of the Killedar of Huliyurdurg, I would suggest his being transferred to Koratagere and the Killedar of that talook dispensed with as he is in my opinion unfit for the post. He may do very well as Kotwal or in any other such appointment.

The 2 writers allotted to 2 Killedars having been only lately entertained will be dispensed with.

From the Commissioner of Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 570, dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will ask Major Gompertz to let me know as speedily as possible what arrangements he intends to make with regard to the revision of the police establishments attached to the abolished talooks.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd November 1873.

2. As soon as all arrangements resulting from the civil revision are complete, I am expected to send in a final report giving a full precis of all that has been done, and without a memorandum attached to it shewing what the police arrangements have been in the Bangalore District, the report would be incomplete.

3. I append copy of a communication which I have this day forwarded to the Kolar and Toomkoor Deputies.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 594, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1873.

I have the honor to state that consequent on the receipt of your letter No. 570, dated 2nd instant, I had a personal conversation with Major Gompertz on the subject, and whose views are contained in the enclosed copy of his letter No. 849—367, dated 3rd instant, to my address; and in which I may state I concur, excepting perhaps that two Killedars may be absorbed, *viz*, those of Sarjapur and Kengeri.

From the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate in charge of Police, To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 849—367, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1873.

With reference to the Nandidroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 570, dated 2nd instant, to your address (herewith returned,) I have the honor to report that in regard to Chennapatna Talook, I do not consider it advisable or feasible to make any reduction in the higher grades of the police of that talook. The size and population of the place and the disturbances that have taken place there from time to time, and the fact that it is frontier and somewhat crime-ridden talook, makes it necessary to have a Killedar, while the abolition of the Amildar with his office materially affecting the strength of the police makes the presence of a Killedar the more necessary. The removal of the cutcherry will leave available for other work the jail guard (4 men); I purpose sending two men to Closepet who with two from Kengeri would form a jail guard for that talook, now much wanted. Since the establishment of the Sub-Division Magistrate's Court at Closepet, escort duty has much increased, as also the number of prisoners to be guarded, and hence for 3 or 4 days at a time the Killedar of Closepet has had to utilize the beat peons for the above purpose. The other two men of the Chennapatna jail guard are required for patrol duty on the Mysore road, the traffic on which is very great; Chennapatna itself being a very much thronged halting place.

2. I think that as a tentative measure only, Killedars can be withdrawn from Kengeri and Sarjapur, hobliders being in charge of those places, but no reductions in number of men can be made, those forming the jail guard being utilized as follows:—

Kengeri 2 men as before proposed to Closepet Sub-Division, and the other two to Bidadi, a place of some considerable size and on the high road, on which large amount of traffic goes on, and which from being the Head Quarters of one of the new Munsiff's Court, will be more than ever resorted to; the number of men now at the station is insufficient to admit of proper road patrol.

3. Of the four men attached to he jail guard at Sarjapur, two I propose sending to Attipalli, and the remaining two to Hebgodi, both stations being on the high roads, and requiring men for night patrol in the same way as Chennapatna and Bidadi.

4. Mr. Mangles, the late Officiating Judicial Commissioner, in the instructions he sent to this office on 27th December last calling for a proposition statement for the eventual organization of the Police of this District under the new system (sanctioned by the Government of India,) ordered that a Sub-Inspector should be provided for in each of the abolished talooks. Accordingly in the proposition statement submitted to the Judicial Commissioner with this office docket No. 855—35, dated 28th December 1872, a Sub-Inspector has been included, to be stationed at Chennapatna, Kengeri and Sarjapur and to be under the supervision of the Inspectors of the talooks to which they are attached. At present there is only a 4th Class Killedar in each of the said places, whose pay plus horse allowance is equal only to that of 2nd Class Sub-Inspector under the new system.

5. It must be borne in mind too, that as these talooks are abolished, Bangalore Talook is proportionately increased. When first provided for (with one Killedar) it comprised only a radius of 5 miles,

but since then owing to the abolition of Yelahanka Talook, and now of Kengeri and Sarjapur, an amount of area has been attached to it, which considering it is the Head Quarter talook with numerous roads radiating from the kasaba, may make it too large for one Killedar, and thus I trust only one of the Killedars (of Kengeri or Sarjapur) may be abolished.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 1725—353, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 474, dated 10th instant, received in this office on the 15th, reporting upon the revision of the Civil Courts in your Division as directed by the Chief Commissioner in para 3 of his order No. 1699—58, dated 3rd July last.

2. Adverting to para 14, it would be well to transfer to the new Courts, as a temporary measure, such of the amins and peons as can be reduced in the Judicial Assistants' Courts on the same salary as that allowed to similar officials in the Amildars' Courts. Such general reduction as may be feasible at the end of two months can, of course, be effected on the receipt of reports called for in para 6 of the memo of instructions issued by me on the 26th ultimo.

3. With regard to paras 16, 17, and 23 of your letter, a monthly allowance of 20 rupees for contingencies of each Munsiff's Court appears to be too high. If, as would seem desirable, a small quantity of superior stationery be supplied annually to each Munsiff's Court from the Chief Commissioner's office, I think that a sum of 10 rupees monthly will be sufficient for contingent expenses, and to meet the cost of register books. This sum may be fixed at the outset, and it may be increased hereafter if found insufficient. An application has been made to the Chief Commissioner for the grant of a permanent advance of Rs. 10 to each Munsiff, on this account. The report promised with reference to the reduction under this head in the Judicial Assistants' Courts is awaited; any increase to the talook contingent allowance should, if possible, be avoided.

4. I concur in the suggestion made in para 20 regarding the supply of a strong wooden cash chest to each Munsiff's Court. This should be included in the charge for furniture. The proposal to furnish a guard of one Nayik and 3 Sepoys to each Court seems reasonable and proper.

5. The report called for from the Deputy Commissioners regarding the furniture required for the new Courts should be submitted on receipt.

6. With reference to para 21, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner will be addressed on the subject of supplying additional *Mysore Gazettes* to the two Munsiffs' Courts.

7. The reduction in the Police Force should at once be effected to the extent recommended by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Toomkoor. With regard to the Bangalore police, any reduction at present would seem undesirable, and the question as to the feasibility of further police reduction throughout your Division may well be deferred for consideration with reference to the measures about to be taken for further introduction of the new police scheme. The arrangements proposed by Major Gompertz, concurred in by the Deputy Commissioner, may be carried out.

The proposal to employ a Jamedar on 20 rupees per month for the station of Chintamanipet is sanctioned as a temporary measure.

8. Referring to para 34 of your letter, I request that you will issue the requisite orders for striking off, as soon as may be practicable, the old and inefficient men of the *abolished* talooks, who are considered unfit for further service, as well as those who are efficient, but who cannot be otherwise provided for. The usual rolls for gratuity or pension for those who are unfit to be employed may without delay be forwarded in the usual manner for sanction.

9. The proposals concerning the removal of inefficient men from the talooks *other than those abolished* have been forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

10. Gundappa and Swami Rao, Amildars of the Sarjapur and Ambajidurg Talooks, having been recommended for pension, should be struck off the strength as soon as their services can be dispensed with. The arrangements proposed for providing for the remaining four Amildars of the abolished talooks appear to be suitable and satisfactory.

11. I would suggest that the three * Amildars marginally noted be required to retire on pension with regard to their age and service.

* 1. Hanumanta Rao.
2 Puttaiya.
3. Arunachala Rao.

The other Amildars whom you consider unfit for further service, may be dealt with under the pension rules.

12. I entirely concur with you in the opinion that every effort should be made to obtain better educated and more efficient men as Amildars. The names of those who passed the test prescribed by the Chief Commissioner should be borne in mind when vacancies occur in that class.

13. With regard to the requisition for seals, furniture, &c., the budget head under which the outlay for them can be met should be pointed out.

14. When the further information for which you have called shall have been received, I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with a further report on the subject for the information of the Chief Commissioner, together with a statement shewing the financial result of the changes that have been made.

No. 4342—Genl. 184, dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner has perused the whole of the correspondence submitted with the above, and generally approves of the proposals and recommendations made by Colonel Pearse, and of the orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner.

2. As requested in para 2 of the Judicial Commissioner's letter recorded above, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of a permanent advance of Rs. 10, for contingencies to each of the new Munsiffs' Courts in the Nandidroog Division. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to arrange for the payment of the same.

3. Colonel Meade also authorizes a guard of one Nayik and three Sepoys being furnished to each Court as recommended.

4. The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, is requested to furnish a copy of the Gazette to the two Munsiffs of the Kolar District, referred to in para 3 of Mr. Gordon's letter, and to supply the whole of the back numbers, if possible, for record in their Courts.

5. Colonel Meade sanctions the removal on gratuity or pension of all inefficient men of whatever class in the talooks other than those that have been abolished, as recommended in para 34 of the Commissioner's letter, dated the 10th October 1873, No. 474; their places being filled as far as possible by the transfer of men belonging to the establishments of the abolished talooks, who are worth retaining in the service and who are not required for the Munsiffs' Courts. If after the latter class of men are provided for, there are still inefficient men whom it is desirable to get rid of in the *existing* talooks, their case should be dealt with separately. Any individual case that may appear to the Commissioner during the course of these reductions to call for special consideration, should be submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

6. The increases to the Division and District Offices proposed by the Commissioner should be separately reported on, as soon as it is clear what net saving will be available to meet the cost thereof. Matters which are not directly connected with the question under report should not be mixed up with it, but should be dealt with separately.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th November 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 439—G. 143, dated Yelwál, 30th October 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 12, dated 24th instant, together with its enclosures in original (to be returned), from Mr. Sanderson, the Officer in charge of the Elephant Keddahs in the Chámarájanagara Talook, and to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the arrangements made by the above officer regarding completion of the Keddah, &c., seem judicious and call for no remarks.

From the Officer in charge of Elephant Keddahs, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 12, dated Molé, 24th October 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the completion of the Keddah upon which I have been engaged.

2. I have decided upon postponing the drive for some little time, as though a herd of elephants numbering 50 or 60 individuals has been in the neighbourhood from the 20th to the 23rd instant; it has been divided into three or four small parties, all of which have now left the immediate vicinity, as the paddy crops are still backward. The elephants are not likely to return for some days; the present expedition from the hills having evidently been merely a prospecting one: but when they return they will be more settled and much more sure work can be made of them then than when they are restless.

3. Every thing is in perfect readiness, but the weather is still rainy; a delay of 15 days or so will be advantageous in every way, as by that time the weather will probably be better.

Report on the Hongliwádi, or 1st Keddah, dated 24th October 1873.

This Keddah is situated in the Chámarájanagara Talook, 9 miles from Chámarájanagara and 2 from Attikalpura on the Hásanúru Ghát Road, where there is a travellers' bungalow; it was commenced on September 12th and completed on October 23rd. The site of the Keddah (marked A on plan) is at a crossing in a small jungle river about 8 miles from the foot of the Biligiriranganm Hills. This crossing, and two others within a mile of it, marked B and C, are the ones used by elephants when descending to the cultivated lands in the vicinity of Chámarájanagara, and for returning to the hills. There are only two places, marked D and E on plan, in which elephants can put up when on the Chámarájanagara side of the river: these are situated respectively within half a mile, and one mile of the Keddah.

The Keddah itself is of an oval shape, with its length from the river, and is 250 yards from the entrance gates to the far end, with an average width of 80 yards. It is encircled by a simple ditch, 8 feet by 8 feet deep, and 545 yards round, with a barricaded outlet of 14 yards at the upper end (F). There is also a concealed barricade for a few yards on each side of the entrance at the river, so that the trench is kept away at some distance at the entrance on both sides, and will not attract notice.

The entrance to the Keddah (A) is 72 feet wide in all, and consists of three passages, the regular runs of the elephants, beneath large trees in which the drop gates are effectually concealed. The gates consist of logs and chains. The entrance to the Keddah is up a steep bank and nothing can be seen by the elephants until they are within the gates: their line of retreat lies straight up the centre of the Keddah, and it is probable they will reach the far end before they can observe anything. There are a few large shady trees in the Keddah, and a good deal of bush jungle. The earth removed from the trench has been spread at some distance and sown with rági.* The trench is through very hard soil and cannot be injured for years by the weather: all drainage has been carefully diverted.

* To conceal it.

Elephants frequent the low country from June till December: October and November are the months when they are most numerous, as they then feed on the ripening paddy crops. Neither of the covers D. E. can hold elephants for ten minutes against a few guns, and in driving them lines of men will be thrown out to prevent their taking to the other crossings. It will probably be found best to drive the elephants when in cover E, as the Keddah crossing is then in their most direct and usual line of retreat. It has been the custom of the villagers to drive the elephants once or twice every season by this crossing to the hills, when they have been ravaging their crops. It is my intention to station myself with some of the most reliable men at the point H, to give the elephants the final rush as they are crossing the river. The gates will be dropped the instant the elephants enter the Keddah and guarded by myself and men with guns till they can be thoroughly secured. About 200 men will be employed to drive, and as stops: they are all Upligas, a sporting caste and accustomed to deal with elephants. Ten palace máhuts, and ten ex-máhuts and others thrown out of employ in the palace reductions, have been

only awaiting the arrival of a herd of elephants on the Chámarájanagara side of the river to commence operations. There have been a good many elephants about since the commencement of the Keddah, but their visits to the locality have been purposely discouraged for the present.

Should the first drive fail, there will be other opportunities in all probability before the end of the season, and by removing the upper end barricade and filling in the trench for a short distance on both sides, when not further required this year, the crossing will be again thrown open to the elephants.

The approximate cost of the Keddah as completed is as follows:—

Tools ..	.. Rs. 125 (still on hand).
Earth work and gates about..	Rs. 450.
Approximate total ..	Rs. 575.

DATED BANGALORE, 5TH NOVEMBER 1873.

ORDER.—Recorded.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 4428—134, G, dated 6th November 1873 be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

NO 4428.
134, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *6th November* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"General."

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 948, G., dated 22nd April 1873, calling for a report (I) on the system under which revenue is derived from toddy in Mysore, (II) the powers exercised by the contractors, (III) the manner in which the revenue is realized by them and the toddy disposed of, I am directed to state as follows.

2. Toddy is obtained from date trees which grow wild throughout the Province. All date trees growing on Government or ryotwari lands, whether occupied or unoccupied, are regarded as at the disposal of Government for abkari purposes; but trees growing on Inam and Kayamgutta lands are regarded as the property of the land-holder, and are therefore excluded from the contractor's lease. The exclusive right of drawing and vending the toddy is rented out to contractors for a term which varies in the different Divisions. The area over which such right may be exercised varies from one talook to a District according to the circumstances of the District and means of the contractor. In Nandidroog and Ashtagram the toddy-farm has hitherto been leased out annually; but at the last sale, owing to the strong representation of the Commissioner who urged the inconvenience of frequently changing contractors, the lease was given for five years. In the Nagar Division the lease is for five years and is put up to the highest bidder. This difference of usage is due to the strong advocacy of the Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nandidroog who have consistently opposed the system of putting the contract up to the highest bidder, on the ground that the character and solvency of the contractors is a matter of more importance than the gain to Government which would possibly accrue if the contracts were formally put up to the highest bidder. It is moreover not likely

that Government is to any great extent a loser by the want of a regular auction sale, as the Commissioner generally has his choice between several tenders, and in the absence of any good reason to the contrary he accepts the highest.

3. No special powers beyond bringing suits connected with the contract on the revenue side of the court are allowed to contractors, while the bond (specimen attached) which all contractors are obliged to sign gives the Government ample power to check any irregularity on their part.

In surveyed talooks it is understood that the contractor has no right to enter upon ryotwari land for the purpose of extracting toddy from date trees, but in the unsurveyed districts it has been laid down that the toddy contractor succeeds to the rights of Government in this respect. In reality however the access of the contractor to date trees even in surveyed districts is not interfered with, for, inasmuch as no one can sell toddy without a Government license, it is manifestly to the advantage of the ryot to allow the contractor, in return for a trifling remuneration, to utilize the trees growing on his land.

4. The contractors make their own arrangements to carry on the business of the contract. Generally they sublet portions of the contract. The toddy is sold at rates fixed by the Deputy Commissioners in certain licensed shops. No alteration can be made in either the selling rate or the site of the shop without the permission of the revenue authorities; but the shops are not specially taxed, and no charge is made for the license. The revenue under toddy is therefore entirely composed of the sale proceeds of the contracts. The subjoined statement shows the amount raised during the last ten years.

Year.	Amount of Toddy Contract.		
1863—64	4,94,150	11	10
1864—65	4,91,484	1	6
1865—66	5,38,763	8	6
1866—67	5,23,510	3	9
1867—68	5,13,805	1	6
1868—69	4,75,961	5	2
1869—70	5,01,808	15	2
1870—71	5,08,706	..	10
1871—72	5,27,845	3	10
1872—73	5,37,034	7	3

5. This system which has been in force in the Province for some years, has on the whole worked well. Colonel Meade wished to confine the contracts for each talook to residents of the same, but it has been found impossible to carry this out, for the residents would not come forward and bid at the auctions.

6. The real ground of quarrel between the contractor and the Mysore * Edigars (the toddy-drawers) appears due to the contractor's determination to lay down specific conditions in his dealings and to enforce them, while the Edigars, would prefer continuing the old "fast and loose" system, which gave rise to much litigation and caused the revenue authorities much trouble and embarrassment.

* The "Edigars" are a peculiar caste whose sole occupation is drawing toddy from the trees and selling it. Their means are seldom if ever sufficiently large to enable them to attain to the position of a contractor, but as caste feeling to some extent gives them a monopoly of the drawing and retail sale of the liquor, their co-operation is indispensable to the contractor.

The Edigars however are not subjected to any compulsion, and therefore cannot in the Chief Commissioner's opinion justly complain of hardship.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th November 1873.

Whereas, we have entered into a contract with the Superintendent of the Division for the exclusive sale of fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, *viz.*, toddy, ganja and opium, to natives within the limits of the Division, also in the Talook of in the Division, for years from the day of to the day of both days inclusive, for the sum of Rs. ( ) we do by these presents bind ourselves to adhere to the terms enumerated in the annexed memorandum, signed by us, and herewith to deposit Government Promissory Notes to the extent of Rs. ( ) as per margin, to be held at the disposal of the Superintendent until the close of our contract.

No.	Note of the	at	Per cent Rs.
"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	" "
			Total Rs.....

We also bind ourselves to give further good security to the extent of Rs. ( ) for the due fulfilment of our contract, with the perfect understanding that it is terminable at the close of on notice to that effect from either party.

Memorandum.

Terms of contract for the exclusive sale of toddy, ganja, and opium to natives within the limits of the Division and in the Talook of the Division.

1. We will respect the rights of the several *jodidars*, *inamdars*, and *kayamgutiadars*, in whose grants any of the Panjabab items are included, and we will not interfere with the sale of those items in their villages, the Sarkar protecting us by ruling that the said parties shall not sell or dispose of the said items at less rates than those sanctioned to us, we on our part binding ourselves to take such items from the said parties on a lease at the average revenue of the past years, calculated at the said existing rates.

2. That the localities of the existing toddy shops shall not be changed, or new ones erected without the previous sanction of the Superintendent.

3. We agree that the shops in which toddy, ganja and opium are sold, shall be subject to the operations of the mohatarfa tax.

4. That we shall not extract toddy, or allow the same to be extracted from young immature date trees the trunks of which are less than one yard from the ground to the springing of the branches; and we will make no objection to the Sarkar letting out such portions of the topes as it may consider most eligible for cultivation, without any claim on our part for compensation.

5. That we will not willingly permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in any of the shops or premises under our control, and will not willingly suffer any gambling whatsoever therein, and will not knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, and will not wilfully harbour or conceal therein soldiers or others, knowing or having reason to believe such soldiers or others to be deserters.

6. That we will fix in a conspicuous part of each shop under our control, a board on which shall be legibly painted the name of the dealer and the article he is licensed to deal in.

7. That we will not receive any article whatsoever in barter or payment for toddy or intoxicating drugs except ready money only, nor knowingly sell or give the same in trust to any person under twelve years of age, or to any European soldier under any pretence.

8. That all disputes between us and our sub-lessees and cases involving the collection of arrears due by sub-renters, also cases of illicit practices by toddy vendors, shall be adjusted by the revenue authorities.

9. We also agree and bind ourselves to pay the contract amount of Rupees by monthly instalments of Rs. ( ) and to pay each monthly instalment so that the same may reach the Superintendent's Treasury on or before the of the month following that for which it is due.

10. We agree to sell the above mentioned articles at the undermentioned rates from to both days inclusive, unless the same are altered with the consent of the contracting parties.

Items.	Places of Sale.	Rate.	Remarks.

11. We also agree to abide by the following rules now in force in the French Rocks Cantonment, and the rules hitherto in force throughout the Division are still to be observed, and any dispute on this latter point shall be decided by the Superintendent.

12. The contractor shall not allow any of the said items or foreign fermented liquors to be sold directly or indirectly to any European, man, woman, or child except to those who obtain express permission, under the penalty of Rupees for the past offence and Rupees for every subsequent offence, in addition to such other punishment as may be awarded to the actual agent selling the same.

13. All toddy shops shall be closed at P. M. and not opened before A. M. except on special permit in cases of native festivals, &c.

14. The contractor shall supply the bakers and ginger beer sellers, with such quantities of fresh drawn toddy, as they may require for the purpose of making bread and ginger beer.

15. We bind ourselves not to interfere with the present arrangement with regard to sago palm trees in the Talooks where a fixed kandayam is levied upon them.

16. We do hereby bind ourselves to observe all and each of the above rules in every respect, and acknowledge ourselves responsible for any neglect or default on our own part and on that of our subordinate agents, and further should any question arise not therein specially provided for, it will rest with the Superintendent of the Division, for the time being, to take such measures, as may appear to him expedient, to remedy any irregularity affecting the good order, or the health, &c. of the inhabitants.

In acknowledgment of the above rules, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signature

No. 4686—G. 75, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH NOVEMBER 1873.

ORDER.—The indiscriminate seizure of carts, more especially of those engaged in trade, is obviously so great an evil, that the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to call the attention of District Officers to this fruitful source of complaint, and to remind them of their duty to give their careful attention to prevent it, and to punish severely every instance of such abuse on the part of peons that may come to their notice. In the opinion of Mr. Gordon it would be by far the best and most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, in every practicable locality to arrange with a contractor who may volunteer to procure carts that are known to be available on hire. But where this cannot be done, a vigilant watch should be kept over the proceedings of the underlings detailed for this duty, and Amildars should be warned to prevent to the utmost of their power the indiscriminate and unnecessary impressment of more carts than may be really required on public emergencies.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A letter from the District Magistrate of Dharwar with enclosures, was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner, with a request that he would instruct the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner to arrest and surrender the parties therein named.	1st Nov. 1873.	
2	Notification appointing Mr. P. N. Parra' a, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, a Magistrate of the 1rd t oss within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and vesting him with the powers described in Section 25 of the Act, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	5th do	
3	Copy of communication from the Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpoor, intimating that a thug approver who died on the 15th ultimo, was one Meeun Debra, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information.	6th do	
4	Notification directing certain Amildars in the Nagar Division to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with their own hands in the language noted opposite their respective names was gazetted, and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	13th do	
5	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that it was needless at present to incur any extra expenditure on account of establishment for the Deputy Inspector General of Police as all necessary requirements as regards clerks, &c., could be provided from the existing establishment of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.	17th do	
6	As represented by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence passed on Dodde Gauda, a convict in the Mysore Jail, reported to be suffering from dropsy and likely to grow better if soon released, was sanctioned.	Do do	
7	On a reference from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to give the names of such Officers as should be empowerd under Section 4 of Act X of 1870 to perform the functions of a "Judge."	20th do	
8	Copy of Notification appointing Chandaiva, Peshkar of Mudagere, a Magistrate of the 3rd class, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	23th do	
9	Copy of a list of releases amongst transmarine convicts at Port Blair, during December 1873, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, the release of a girl under 12 years of age convicted of receiving stolen property, was sanctioned.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *December* 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th October, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary to replace manuscripts.	1st Nov. 1873.	
2	The usual season report for fortnight ending 30th October 1873, was signalled to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
3	Copies of communication from Agricultural Department Secretary, forwarding a draft bill to amend the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871, and requesting opinion thereon, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for report.	Do do	
4	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a bill amounting to Rs. 5,526-8-9, being compensation due in lieu of "Aya" to Patels and Shanbhogs of the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
5	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 1—4—0, being house tax, to one Kanoor Virabasava, was sanctioned.	3rd do	
6	As solicited by the Secretary, in the Department of Public Works, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to place Rs. 1,290 at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, to enable him to proceed with the work of opening out a trace from Kellagur to Abbragudigi on the Koratagere-Kolasa line, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
7	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the entertainment of temporary hands for six months in the current year for the collection of coffee revenue was sanctioned pending the revision of the sayer establishments now under consideration.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on certain Murray returns submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner for 1872—73, were communicated to that Officer.	Do do	
9	Copies of Foreign Department Secretary's endorsement forwarding Agricultural Department Circular on the subject of rules involving the permanent alienation of Government revenue, &c., were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.	Do do	
10	Copy of endorsement from Agricultural Department Secretary, forwarding copy of letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, requesting that a small packet of clove seed might be furnished to this Government, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	5th do	
11	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st October 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	6th do	
12	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 185-8-8, being sale proceeds of the produce of the inam land granted to a temple in the Malur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	The Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions were requested to report the procedure in force in their Divisions, as to the recovery of arrears of revenue from the sale proceeds of defaulters' property, real or personal, attached and sold in satisfaction of civil decrees.	6th Nov. 1873.	
14	In reply, five spare copies of Thacker's Manual of Cattle Disease were forwarded to the Agricultural Department Secretary.	10th do	
15	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to report the statistics on which the trade returns are based, from what materials they were compiled, what trade they represented, &c., and the precautions adopted to prevent the same articles being included twice in the returns.	Do do	
16	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was directed to make arrangements at once for the purchase of land required for the experimental model-farm at Bangalore, and for the payment of compensation therefor.	Do do	
17	Copy of communication from this Office, to the Government of India, on the subject of the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in this Province, was forwarded in reply to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner in regard to the Municipal Budget of the Shimoga District for 1873—74.	11th do	
19	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner in the case of one Arunachala Modaliar, late Abkari Contractor of that Division.	Do do	
20	Season report for week ending 13th November, 1873, was telegraphed to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	13th do	
21	In reply to Nundydroog Commissioner, the establishment of a Brewery at Bangalore by one Mr. F. Abraham, was sanctioned.	14th do	
22	Three printed copies of returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st October 1873, were submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts.	15th do	
23	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar, on the Muzray accounts of his Division, for the year 1872—73.	18th do	
24	The Commissioners of Divisions were informed that the Chief Commissioner directed that 20 per cent of the receipts from pounds be paid to Patels for having charge of them.	Do do	
25	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the transfer of an inam enjoyed by one Hayagrivachari, to the village statement of the accounts, was unnecessary.	Do do	
26	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 5—0—0, being amount of tax imposed on certain carts in the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Survey and Inam Commissioner, and Inam Superintendent, on the progress report of the inam settlement operations for quarter ending 30th September 1873.	Do do	
28	On a report from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, sanction was accorded to temporary remuneration for loss of "Aya" amounting to Rs. 1,362—8—0 being paid to certain Shanbhogs of the Hiriyur Taluk of the Nagar Division.	19th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orrs
29	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the remission of Rs. 25 in the Bangalore District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th Nov. 1873.	
30	The Chief Commissioner's remarks on the annual returns of the Division for the past official year, were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
31	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th November, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	22nd do	
32	Season report for week ending 27th November 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	27th do	
33	In reply, the Government of Madras were informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurred in the propriety for the appointment of Mr. Banbury, the Director of Revenue Settlement in that Presidency, as arbitrator for the settlement of a boundary dispute between the North Arcot District and the Kolar District.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner could not approve of a revival of the resumed inams which had been granted to a different pagoda to one newly built.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the temporary employment of a copying clerk in the account's branch of his office till the 31st March 1874 on Rs. 20 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st Nov. 1873.	
2	Copies of communications on the subject of the complaint of one Venkatramana Gauda against the action of certain subordinates of the Forest Department who had felled a great many trees in the village forest under his care were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for report.	Do do	
3	In reply, an explanation of the reason of a difference between the figures shewn as outstandings in statements attached to the Annual Report of the Forest Department for 1872—73 was submitted to the Agricultural Depa ment Secretary.	3rd do	
4	Notification on the subject of Mr. Dickenson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nagar Range, being considered as having acted in the lowest grade of Deputy Conservator of Forests for Captain Jarrett, v. c. during his absence on leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
5	The Forest Budget estimate with covering letter to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that he would transmit the same, after final examination.	4th do	
6	Copies of a report on forest management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain by Captain G Walker, were forwarded to Conservator of Forests for distribution to Forest Officers.	6th do	
7	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to state his reasons for recommending Mr. Macpherson for promotion to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators before Mr. Ludlow.	8th do	
8	As requested, copies of the Chief Commissioner's proceedings in the Forest Department for August 1873 were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
9	Copy of communication from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, communicating remarks on Captain van Someren's report of the results of his visit to Bombay to enquire into the state of the sandal-wood market, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
10	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, stating that many years must elapse	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	before a supply of Katang bamboo seed will again be procurable, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.		
11	Telegram from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, requesting to be furnished with a rough sketch map showing Forest Ranges in this Province, and their position on different plantations, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for compliance.	12th Nov. 1873.	
12	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that Mr. King had been recommended to the Government of India, for a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem as Senior Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
13	Copy of communication from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, communicating orders on the proposal of the Conservator of Forests to continue the collection and storage of old sandalwood and roots and to increase the quantity offered for sale, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with a request that he would report the steps taken for enumerating the sandalwood trees.	Do do	
14	The Government of India in the Agricultural Department were solicited to furnish this Administration with two additional copies of Captain Walker's report on forest management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to submit estimates for the construction of a fresh koti at Sagar in the Nagar Division.	17th do	
16	Two copies of the proceedings of the Inspector General of Forests for the month of September 1873, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Government of India in the Agricultural Department was informed that a copy of the Chief Commissioner's proceedings in the Forest Department for the month of August 1873 had been already submitted.	Do do	
18	The instructions of the Government of India in the Agricultural Department were solicited as to whether on Mr. Ludlow's re-instatement in his position of Assistant Conservator, 2nd Grade, it was intended he should occupy the position he held in that grade prior to his reduction, or merely to promote him to his former grade with effect from the 7th September 1870.	19th do	
19	On a report from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the ryots of the Yedahalli magani in the Lakvalli Taluk were exempted from the operations of the District-Forest Rules.—Communicated to Conservator.	20th do	
20	In reply, copy of a communication from the Conservator on the subject of the treatment of tap-roots was forwarded to the Agricultural Department Secretary.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to place himself in communication with the Kolar Deputy Commissioner with a view to the adjustment of any reasonable claim to compensation Venkatramana Gauda may put forth on account of timber that may be shewn to have been wrongly cut down by the subordinates of the Forest Department in the village forests in charge of the petitioner.	26th do	
22	Notification granting ten days' privilege leave to Mr. J. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator, was gazetted, and copy sent to Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
23	The Conservator of Forests and the Ashtagram Commissioner were requested to report on the advisability of giving over to the ryots of	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Madagutta Firkha certain jungles said to have been planted by their ancestors and themselves.		
24	Copy of a communication from the Conservator of Forests, together with two maps shewing the Forest Ranges in this Province, and the position of the different plantations, was submitted, to the Agricultural Department Secretary.	28th Nov. 1873.	
25	Notification sanctioning the levy from 1st January 1874 of a tax on the bark of the kakke tree (*Cassia Fistula*) was gazetted, and copy sent to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *December* 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

'ABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Inspector General of Registration, the purchase of a seal at a cost of Rs. 3—4—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st Nov. 1873.	
2	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 200—0—0 to Ram Nayik, late Jamedar, Bangalore Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by Colonel Beddam, the disbursement of Rs. 200, to meet the expenses on account of prizes to be distributed at the first half-yearly Horticultural Fete for 1873—74, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	Copies of communications relative to the supply of funds for the works at Gersoppa were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that he would be good enough to arrange for the assignment from the Civil Budget of Rs. 2,000, as a grant-in-aid towards the carrying out of certain improvements on the Canara side, and a similar sum from Local Fund General.—Communicated to Secretary, D. P. W.	Do do	
5	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the adjustment of the saderwarid expenses of the Hurryhur toll Establishment, at one rupee per mensem from the Toll collection.	14th do	
6	Copy of communication from Government of India, Financial Department, together with the draft of an alteration of Rule 2 (b) of Section 25 of the Civil Leave Code, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	3rd Nov. 1873.	
7	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of certain tools for the Chitaldroog District Jail to the value of Rs. 105 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
8	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 3 per mensem for a house rented as a taluk school at Honnavalli from 11th October 1873, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, an invalid pension of Rs. 16—0—6 per mensem to Venkatramaiya, late Peshkar of the Periyapatna Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
10	Rupees 36 were remitted to Messrs. Barham Hill and Co., on account of subscription to the Bengal Quarterly Army List for 1874.	6th do	
11	Rupees 56—4—0 were remitted to Messrs. Wyman and Co., Calcutta, on account of subscription to the Indian Medical Gazette from October to December 1873 and for the year 1874.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	As submitted by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, a bill amounting to Rs. 28—3—2, for travelling allowance to two individuals of the Bangalore Police, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	6th Nov. 1873.	
13	As solicited by Anche Bakshi, the purchase of six clocks for use in Anche Offices at an aggregate cost of Rs. 120 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the adoption of the rule that when officials leave their own stations for the purpose of appearing as witnesses in their official capacity in criminal cases, the usual official travelling allowance may be allowed according to their grades.	Do do	
15	Copy of communication from Foreign Department Under-Secretary, requesting that the Budget estimates might be sent to the Controller General so as to reach the Foreign Office as soon after 1st proximo as possible, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for information and guidance.	Do do	
16	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the transfer of Risaldar Gulam Husen, to the pension list, on a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
17	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books for sale at the Central Book Depôt, for Rs. 816, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the repair of a tank, estimated to cost Rs. 500, was sanctioned.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books for sale at the Government Book Depôt at an aggregate cost of Rs. 975—6—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
20	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 153—10—4 for repairing certain tents was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	The Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury was requested to forward Rs 250 to this Office as an advance to meet the expenses of the Chief Commissioner's tour.	Do do	
22	Ten printed copies of the Mysore Civil List, as it stood on the 1st October 1873, were submitted to Financial Department Secretary.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the payment of the full salary of the appointment of Government Prosecutor, Nundydroog Division, to Mr. N. Smith, *i. e.* Rs. 150 per mensem, was sanctioned.	11th do	
24	In reply, the observations of the Chief Commissioner on the proposed alteration of Rule 2 (b) of Section 25 of the Civil Leave Code were submitted to the Financial Department Secretary.	Do do	
25	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of full pay to the Killedar of the Malavalli Taluk, during the period he was under suspension, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, an advance of Rs. 250—0—0 for the purchase of materials, &c., to the Superintendent of Police, was sanctioned.	Do do	
27	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the purchase of a new tent from the Bangalore Central Jail or elsewhere for the 2nd	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
28	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the usual deputation allowance to Ramaiya, Peshkar of the Magadi Taluk, from the 5th July to 20th August 1873, the period he acted as Amildar of that Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th Nov. 1873.	
29	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, an advance of Rs. 500 being made to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, from the Budget allotment of the current year, for the clothing of the Bangalore Police, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	On the representation of the Deputy Surgeon General, a pension of Rs. 4—0—10 per mensem, on behalf of Vaccinator Mahomed Baker, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
31	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, a pension of Rs. 29—2—2 on behalf of Anantaiya, late Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
32	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that his batta and contingent bills amounting to Rs. 176—13—0 for October, had been duly countersigned, and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the explanation submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner regarding an increase of Rs. 24,086 over the Budget estimate of 1873—74.	13th do	
34	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the re-appropriation of certain Budget grants, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department Circular, on the subject of appointing to some other suitable office, every officer still capable of useful service, who loses his appointment through some administrative change or economy, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	Do do	
36	Copy of a communication on the subject from the Deputy Surgeon General, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that he would arrange for the payment of the Coorg medical pupils' salary from Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore.	17th do	
37	The Budget estimates of the Lal Bagh for 1874—75 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	The sum of Rs. 7 was remitted to the Editor of the "Talisme Kartan" on account of subscription to the paper.	Do do	
39	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the pension rolls of the Officers and men of the 4th and 6th Regiments, whom it is proposed to transfer to the pension list, had not yet been received from the Military Assistant.	20th do	
40	Monthly statement of Cash Balances for 1st November 1873 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
41	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the purchase of five wooden boxes and two pairs of brass scales at an aggregate cost of Rs. 32—8—0 for the use of the Bangalore District Treasury.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, sanction was accorded to the disbursement of Rs. 153—12—0 on account of 70 leather wallets required for the use of the Anche Department for 1873—74.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th Nov. 1873.	
43	On the representation of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, sanction was accorded to an indent for the purchase of clothing, bedding and furniture required for the new Civil Hospital at Mysore, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,131—4—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to a supplemental estimate amounting to Rs. 250 on account of pay to elephant catchers, coolies, &c. for whom no provision had been made in the original establishment of the elephant keddas in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 84—4—1 from the Budget provision towards the full adjustment of the cost of printing survey mammals was sanctioned.	24th do	
46	A proposition statement for the entertainment of a female teacher, in the Central Jail at Bangalore, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for sanction.	26th do	
47	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, sanction was conveyed to an advance of Rs. 30 being made to him, to meet service expresses sent from the Chief Commissioner's camp, while out on circuit, the amount being refunded to the treasury, on return of the camp to Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, and the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, drawing permanent advances of Rs. 200 and 150 respectively to meet Police charges.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
49	Under special circumstances represented by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of acting allowance to certain officials of the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
50	As solicited by the Inspector General of Registration, the purchase at a cost of Rs. 6—4—0 of certain articles required for his office use was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
51	Copy of a register of fixed charges authorized by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
52	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, the returns of Public Officers of all grades employed under this Administration drawing more than 100 Rs. per mensem for the year 1856—57 was forwarded to that Officer.	Do do	
53	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to place the sum of Rs. 25,844—2—0 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, for the purchase of land required for the formation of a model-farm.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
55	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the permanent advance on account of contingent charges of the General Department having been found insufficient, it had been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *December* 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copies of correspondence on the subject of an increase to the Subordinate Medical Establishment, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General and Deputy Accountant General.	1st Nov. 1873.	
2	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to certain arrangements consequent on Colonel H. M. Eliott, proceeding on furlough to Europe.	Do do	
3	In reply. Major Lindsay was informed that his application for three months' privilege leave would be disposed of at a later date.	4th do	
4	As solicited, the President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was granted casual leave from the 4th to the 11th instant.	Do do	
5	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the appointment of Captain Blair, as Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, and to the promotions consequent thereon.	Do do	
6	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to certain promotions consequent on the appointment of Mr. Ricketts to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagar Division.	Do do	
7	In reply, an original Kanarese Memorial, with a translation, was returned to the Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
8	The Anche Bakshi was directed to transmit by Anche, free of charge, certain copies of the "Vruttanta Bodhini" to the Commissioners of Divisions and other officials.	Do do	
9	Major Lindsay, in charge of the Census Office, was requested to state the date by which his report might be expected.	Do do	
10	A communication from the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, soliciting a grant-in-aid towards the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of fallen women, was forwarded to the Town and Cantonment Magistrate for report as to the necessity for the proposed institution and its prospects of success.	Do do	
11	Notification granting 30 days' subsidiary leave to Captain Major, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	5th do	
12	An indent in quadruplicate for books required by the Educational Department for 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject of a complaint against one Bharmanna, a member of the committee of the temple at Shravanbelgola.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was directed to place one of the rooms of the Taluk Cutcherry at Huliyurdurga at the disposal of the Educational Department for the purposes of a school.	5th Nov. 1873.	
15	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to place Amildar Khaja Mohadin, against whom a complaint had been preferred, in a position where his conduct could be closely watched.	Do do	
16	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for October 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	6th do	
17	Under circumstances represented by Ashtagram Commissioner, the levy of a tax on all country made goods by the Municipalities of Mysore, Hoonsoor, and Seringapatam, was sanctioned.	Do do	
18	Notification appointing Appu Rao, to act as 5th grade Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of the Kavaledurga Talook, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
19	In reply, a telegram was despatched to Foreign Department Secretary, intimating that if Mr. Porteous, a Bombay Civilian, whose services it was proposed to place at the Chief Commissioner's disposal for service in this Province, was strongly recommended, he would be accepted.	7th do	
20	The despatch of 60 copies of the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1872—73 was intimated to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, London.	Do do	
21	A list of prizes proposed for the Horticultural Show was forwarded to the Compiler. Mysore Gazette, for publication, with a request that 50 spare copies in English and Kanarese respectively might be furnished as soon as possible.	Do do	
22	Fifty three copies of the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1872—73, were forwarded to Home Department Secretary, for distribution.	Do do	
23	Copies of a letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Madras Committee for the International Exhibition of 1874, were circulated to Heads of Departments for distribution.	10th do	
24	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the appropriation of Rs. 20,000 from general revenues of the Province for the establishment of a model-farm at Bangalore.	8th do	
25	In reply, the Government of India in the Foreign Department was informed that with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, who had passed the Interpreter's Test in Persian, none of the Officers of this Commission had passed the high proficiency tests in either the Arabic or Persian languages.	11th do	
26	Copy of endorsement from Foreign Department Under-Secretary, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, admitting with the exception noted, the indent for medical stores required for this Province, was forwarded to the Surgeon to the Commission.	Do do	
27	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for the month of October, were forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial and Home Departments.	Do do	
28	Five hundred copies in Kanarese of the "Manual of the more deadly forms of Cattle Disease" were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for distribution.—Copy to Director of Public Instruction.	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
29	Notification appointing Narasing Rao a 5th grade Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate in the Nagar Division was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	12th Nov. 1873.	
30	Copies of Government of India, Agricultural Department Secretary's No. 319, dated 31st October 1873, forwarding copies of various documents relating to Indian immigrants in St. Vincent, including reports and returns, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	14th do	
31	A proposition statement for the entertainment of 14 pupil teachers for the schools noted, was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the orders already passed on Mr. Venkat Vardaiengar's case could not be altered.	15th do	
33	In reply, the Collector of Benares was thanked for the interest he had taken in securing the satisfactory completion of the repairs of His Highness the Maharaja's Chatram at Benares.	Do do	
34	Certain pages of the Army List were returned duly corrected to the Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press.	17th do	
35	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Military Department, stating that Mr. Hudson's appeal should be forwarded direct to the proper authorities in England, was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Secretary in the Department of Public Works, was informed that there is a prospect of the transfer of the Homma and certain other villages as a Jahagir, but that if Singaiengar persists in disobeying the channel conservancy rules he should be prosecuted.	18th do	
37	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar, sanction was accorded to a moiety of the cost of the project for improving the water supply of the town of Burjinhatti of the Chitaldroog Taluk being borne by the Municipality, and further information was called for with regard to the Board's request that the mohatarfa collections may be made over to the Municipality for the purposes of a Police for the town of Chitaldroog.	19th do	
38	As requested by Deputy Surgeon General, sanction was granted to one V. Rangasami Naidu being admitted into the Mysore Subordinate Medical Service as an Hospital Assistant of the 2nd class.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
39	The sanction of the Madras Government was solicited to one Devarajalu being permitted to attend the Madras Medical College with a view to employment under this Administration.	21st do	
40	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, sanction was conveyed to Doctor Houston, Civil Surgeon, Mysore, retaining after the completion of the new Hospital at Mysore the present dispensary as a chemical room.	Do do	
41	The Budget of the Educational Department of Mysore for the year 1874—75 was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
42	Notification intimating that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to extend from 1st January 1874 to 1st January 1876, the period within which all Government servants acting as Agents, &c. to the various joint Banks in this Province were required to disconnect themselves from such institutions, was gazetted, and endorsements forwarded accordingly to the parties who memorialized on the subject.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
43	Notification permitting certain medical pupils to resign their appointments at their own request was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	21st Nov. 1873.	
44	The Madras Government were solicited to place the services of a 2nd class Assistant Apothecary and two Hospital Assistants at the disposal of this Government.	Do do	
45	Notification nominating a Local Committee, in connection with that of Madras for furthering the objects of the International Exhibition of 1874, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	25th do	
46	Mr. J. Garrett, the Director of Public Instruction in this Province, at present on leave in Europe, was requested to submit his application for pension, and a form was forwarded to him in which his services were to be noted.	Do do	
47	The Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, was requested to state whether Mr. Garrett would be entitled to pension or gratuity for the services rendered by him as Kanarese Translator to that Government.	Do do	
48	Notification promoting and appointing certain Amildars in the Nagar Division was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that no sufficient grounds had been adduced by him to warrant a reference to the Supreme Government on the subject of the grant of travelling allowances to officials of his Department when proceeding or returning from sick leave.	Do do	
50	Copies of communication from the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, requesting opinion on certain points in connection with the supply of mutton for the use of the British Forces in India, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for report on the 3rd point noticed in the letter.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was directed to withdraw an order by which the holding of a weekly market at Hosasante was prohibited.	26th do	
52	Copy of endorsement from Officiating Under Secretary in the Home Department, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, on the subject of certified copies of orders to privilege messages being treated as original, was forwarded to Secretary, D. P. W.	Do do	
53	The Madras Government were solicited to state if an exchange between an Assistant Apothecary employed in this Province with one in Her Majesty's service could be arranged.	Do do	
54	Thirty copies of the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for 1872—73, were submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	27th do	
55	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General was informed of the time at which a sum of Rs. 1,000 on account of the sale of the Rest House at Toomkoor was credited in the accounts of Her Majesty's Treasury.	Do do	
56	Under circumstances represented by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the suspension of a Shanbhog from office for one year was sanctioned.	Do do	
57	Under circumstances represented by the Survey and Inam Commissioner, the abolishment of the "Fair Sheet" Department was sanctioned, and he was requested to submit a statement of the saving thus effected.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
58	The despatch of certain tents was intimated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	26th Nov. 1873.	
59	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Ashtagram Commissioner regarding the supply of tents to the Deputy Commissioners in his Division.	Do do	
60	A Kanarese petition received from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, for return to the writers with an intimation that it should be submitted through the local authorities.	Do do	
61	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Nagar Commissioner for the formation of a public park at Chikmagalur.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *December* 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Two additional copies of the Mysore Educational Report for 1871–72 were forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.	12th Nov. 1873.	
2	Certain proposals for the extension of the scheme for imparting primary education to the masses, made by the Director of Public Instruction, were submitted for the consideration of the Government in India, in the Home Department.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MON' 373.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.			Date of previous Orders.
1	Correspondence relative to the repayment of an advance made by the Killedar of Malur to a deserter from Her Majesty's 18th Hussars, was forwarded to the Officer commanding the Division for consideration.		1873.	
2	Copies of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 150, M, dated 29th October, sanctioning the formation of a Cadet Company in connection with the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers with effect from 1st January 1874, were forwarded to Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Deputy Accountant General.		do	
3	As suggested by the Military Assistant, the transfer to the pension establishment of certain officers and men of the 4th and 6th Regiments was sanctioned, the former being retained in office for a further period of three months till arrangements are made for the future distribution of the Force.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th	do	
4	Copies of a statement prepared by the Military Assistant shewing the present and proposed distribution of the Mysore Siledar Horse, were circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions to state whether the proposed distribution met with their approval.	Do	do	
5	As submitted by the Military Assistant, two statements of pensions and gratuities for discharged men of the Siledar Force were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th	do	
6	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the grant of pensions and gratuities to certain men of the Savar establishment was sanctioned.	14th	do	
7	The Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, was informed that Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, availed himself on the 9th instant of the one month's subsidiary leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner.	17th	do	
8	Rupees two on account of an advance made by the Killedar of Malur as subsistence to a deserter of the 18th Hussars, received from the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do	do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

8. Proceedings ofthe Chief Commissioners of Mysore

- October 1874 AND→ - December 1873

DEWAN'S OFFICE
ENGLISH GENERAL RECORDS

MYSORE PROVINCE,

OCTOBER, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1874.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
- Do. FORESTS.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
- MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
- Do. FORESTS.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATION.
- MILITARY.

BANGALORE:
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1874.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Revision of the Mysore Town Police.* Passing orders on a communication from the Judicial Commissioner on the subject.	No. 5090—84, dated 13th Oct. 1874.	...	...	1 to 7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
13th October 1874.

From the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 905—123, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the correspondence as per margin* on the subject of the revision of the Mysore Town Police, the whole cost of which is defrayed from Municipal Funds.

*From Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, No. 842, dated 16th July 1874.
From Town Magistrate of Mysore, to Deputy Commissioner, No. 139, dated 30th June 1874.

2. On the occasion of the Deputy Inspector General of Police visiting Mysore, the Town Magistrate brought to notice the unsatisfactory condition of the Town Police, and suggested that the Force should, in regard to pay, equipment and internal administration, be put on the same footing as the Bangalore Pete Force.

The general result of estimates on this basis is shewn in the accompanying *statements. The salaries of the higher grades are not affected, but the serjeants and constables will receive higher rates of pay than at present, the cost being met by a small numerical reduction.

*A and B.

3. The Town of Mysore contains a population of 57,815, but it covers a far larger area than the Pete of Bangalore (which is nearly as populous) and, on this ground, I am of opinion that for present purposes the number proposed, *viz.* 206 of all ranks, is not excessive. I therefore beg to recommend the adoption of the new scale. It consists in a mere alteration of charges, and as the whole cost is borne by the Municipality, I trust the Chief Commissioner will be able to sanction its immediate introduction.

4. The present Force contains a number of old worn out men who should be weeded from the Force; this point is not adverted to in the correspondence, and it may perhaps be deferred until the new establishment be sanctioned, and until the ensuing year, the Town Magistrate being meanwhile directed to weed the Force in such a manner as shall, as far as feasible, diminish claims to gratuity. Should it be necessary that any men be discharged with gratuity, I consider that the Government should be called upon to contribute to the same, *only* for services performed *before* the Police was made over to the Municipal Board, the latter bearing the charges for the remaining years.

5. It will be perceived that clothing can be provided from Municipal Funds; this is satisfactory, for the men at present are ill clad and scarcely recognizable, as Town Police should be, by their uniform. I shall hereafter (on receipt of the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the proposals) communicate to the Town Magistrate the allotment of clothing and the nature of other items of expenditure (such as secret service, &c.,) for which the Municipality should provide funds, in view to his making provision for the same in future Municipal budgets.

6. I shall also go carefully into the distribution of the Force as proposed by the Town Magistrate. Twelve orderlies for his Office appear excessive, and the 4 orderlies at Residency gate can, as shewn, be dispensed with, but any excess of men hereby saved will be required for the miscellaneous duties of each station for which no provision is shewn.

7. With reference to para 8 of Major Armstrong's letter, and paras 4 and 5 of Major Hill's, it appears that a misapprehension, under which the new Police regulations were held to apply to the Police of Towns, (which was of course never contemplated) has led the Deputy Commissioner to consider himself bound personally to carry out minutiæ of detail which, in Bangalore, is properly left to the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

8. In his Magisterial capacity the Deputy Commissioner would necessarily exercise such supervision and general control over the Town Magistrate in his judicial and police capacity as is required by the Criminal Procedure Code, and would receive from him reports of all matters of importance affecting the peace of the town, and in matters pertaining to crime, the Town Magistrate should, in his capacity of Head of Police, at all times, furnish any information required.

9. As President, however, of the Board which pays the whole charges of the Police, and as executive administrative officer of the town (in which there is no separate Police Officer) it is obviously desirable that the Town Magistrate should, under my control as Inspector General of Police, be vested with all the departmental authority over the Force, and over such matters, as the promotion or punishment of

men, equipment, distribution of duties, supervision of Diaries, &c., Departmental routine should be left to him exclusively.

10. With reference to para 6 of Major Hill's letter, I am not prepared to recommend any fixed rotation of exchanges between the Town and District Police; they are distinct Forces and should be kept so, as one is paid entirely from municipal, and the other from provincial funds.

The end aimed at is not of much practical value, but, if it be found desirable, it may be sufficiently met by occasionally promoting the men of one Force to the other, and in such cases service in either should qualify for gratuity on discharge, the quota passed in each being adjusted as proposed in para 4.

The reciprocal transfer of the European Inspector with any of those in Bangalore will not be attended with difficulty, as both Forces are quasi municipal.

The Deputy Inspector is of course eligible for appointment as a Killedar if deemed fit, but his connection with the Town Police should thereby cease, except that his service in the Town Police might be allowed to count towards pension.

11. On the Chief Commissioner sanctioning the proposals herewith submitted, I shall issue such rules as shall meet the requirements of para 8 of Major Armstrong's letter.

A.—Statement shewing the present Strength and Cost of the Police in the Town of Mysore.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Rate of Horse Allowance.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Inspector.	Rs. 150—0—0	Rs. 15—0—0	165	0	0	In charge of the Town Police and responsible for its regular, preventive and executive duties. To investigate all heinous offences, to see that all registers are kept up to date, and for patrol duty both night and day.
1	Deputy Inspector.	Rs. 50—0—0	Rs. 10—0—0	60	0	0	Under the Inspector and immediately in charge of the Head or Central Station. Required to investigate all ordinary cognizable offences. He is also responsible for the general working of the Police, and is available for day and night duty.
6	Kotwals.	at Rs. 20 each.	...	120	0	0	In charge of Mohala Tannas and individually responsible for the punctual working and management of the men under them, and for the preservation of the peace and prevention of crime; prohibited from investigating even petty cases.
13	Hoblidars.	at Rs. 10 each.	...	130	0	0	Under the Kotwals and jointly responsible with them for the work of the party attached to the Tannas and Sub-Tannas.
10	Daffedars.	at Rs. 9 each.	...	90	0	0	Also under the Kotwals and Hoblidars assisting and patrolling beats, watching and obtaining information about suspicious characters, &c., some of them are in charge of Sub-Tannas or out-posts under the Mohala Tanna Officers or Kotwals.
12	Do	at Rs. 8 each.	...	96	0	0	
52	1st Class Constables.	at Rs. 7 each.	...	364	0	0	Beat duty—execution of legal processes, &c.
128	2nd Class do	at Rs. 6 each.	...	768	0	0	
			Contingencies.	39	0	0	
223	Total strength.	...	Total cost per mensem.	1,832	0	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th October 1874.

Statement shewing the Strength and Cost of the Police in the Pete of Bangalore.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Amount.			REMARKS.
1	Inspector.	130+20	150	0	0	In charge of the Pete Division and responsible for the discipline and working of the Division and keeping up registers. To make enquiry into all heinous offences.
1	European Chief Constable.	...	50	0	0	In charge of 3 Stations, responsible to the Inspector for the working of those stations, to enquire into cases of a serious nature.
1	Head Constable.	20+10	30	0	0	In charge of the Central Station, responsible for the keeping up of vernacular registers, sending reports to Magistrates, and for the working of the men in the Station, to enquire into ordinary cases.
3	Do do	at 20 Rs. each.	60	0	0	In charge of 3 Sub-Stations and same as (a.)
5	1st Class Serjeants.	at 14 Rs. each.	70	0	0	Subordinate to Head Constable and answerable with him for work of station.
8	2nd do do	at 12 Rs. each.	96	0	0	Assisting the Head Constables and Serjeants in the Head and Sub-Stations.
4	Acting do	at 10 Rs. each.	40	0	0	Do do do do
*32	1st Class Constables.	at 8 Rs. each.	256	0	0	Beat, some few are selected for the duty of posting beats.
67	2nd do do	at 7 Rs. each.	469	0	0	Beat duty.
36	3rd do do	at 6 Rs. each.	216	0	0	Do
158	...	Total.. ...	1,437	0	0	

*N. B.—Four of these get an allowance of 2 Rs. each as acting Lance Serjeants.

B.—Statement shewing the proposed organization of the Mysore Town Police.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
1	European Inspector.	150	15	165	0	0	To be in charge of the Town Police and responsible for the discipline and working of the Force. To investigate all heinous offences.
1	Deputy Inspector.	50	10	60	0	0	Under the Inspector and immediately in charge of the Head Station. To enquire into cases of a serious nature, and also responsible with the Inspector for the general working of the Police.
1	Head Constable.	20	...	20	0	0	In charge of the Head Station with the Deputy Inspector, and to investigate ordinary cases.
5	Head Constables.	20	...	100	0	0	In charge of the 5 Sub-Stations. To investigate ordinary cases within the limits of the Sub-Stations, and to be responsible for the working of the Police immediately under them, and the keeping up of the Registers, &c.
6	1st Class Serjeants.	14	...	84	0	0	Subordinate to the Head Constables and answerable with them to the Inspectors for the working of the Sub-Stations.
7	2nd do do	12	...	84	0	0	Do do do do
8	Lance do	10	...	80	0	0	To assist the Head Constables and Serjeants and to post beats, &c.
35	1st Class Constables.	8	..	280	0	0	Beat duty.
70	2nd do do	7	...	490	0	0	Do do
72	3rd do do	6	...	432	0	0	Do do
206	...	...	Total.....	1,795	0	0	
			Contingencies.	37	0	0	1,832 Rs. Total.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th October 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, No. 842, dated Mysore, 16th July 1874.

In submitting proposition statements for the re-organization of the Town Police of Mysore and letter No. 139 of the 30th June from the Town Magistrate, I have the honor to state that the Police strength was determined by the Deputy Inspector General in consultation with the Town Magistrate; therefore I have but few observations to make.

2. The number of orderlies attached to the Court perhaps admits of reduction—1 Daffedar and 6 orderlies should, I think, suffice, seeing that the Town Magistrate has a separate allotment of office peons.

3. The Residency gate guard might also be withdrawn, as the Commissioner has stated that it is no longer requisite.

4. The exact position of the Town Magistrate with respect to the Police requires to be more distinctly defined. Under the new Police Rules, that Officer appears to have only power over the Police as a Magistrate, the executive control being vested wholly in the District Magistrate to whom all diaries, &c., are now sent. The Deputy Inspector General when lately here appeared however to entertain a different view of the matter, and certainly any measure which would make the Town Magistrate directly responsible for Police management, and relieve the District Magistrate of any portion of his already too multifarious duties, will be regarded by me with favor.

5. The Police rules sanctioned for Bangalore may be extended to Mysore in their integrity: also a sum of Rs. 200 should, as proposed, be allowed for the employment of special detectives.

6. In the Palace case, the desirability of drafting a few of the Taluk Police into the town was pointed out and the proposition met with approval. I would now definitely propose that 2 Daffedars, 2 Lance Daffedars and 20 men be drafted every three months in rotation from the adjoining taluks of Mysore, Ashtagram, Talkad and Nanjangúd at the proportion of 1 Daffedar, 1 Lance Daffedar and 10 men from each taluk, their places being temporarily filled by men from the Town Police of Mysore. The step is advisable, as the men composing the present Force *are too well known in the town*, and a little setting up at Mysore will do the Taluk Police good.

7. It will be observed that the need of better clothing for the Force has received attention. It should be directed that a small portion of the Force, especially the men to be drafted from the taluks, should be in plain clothes. The Inspector and Deputy Inspector should wear uniform.

8. It appears desirable that the European Inspector should be changed occasionally with the Inspectors of Bangalore—say, once in every three years: and the Deputy Inspector might take his turn of duty as Killedar of one of the minor taluks in the District.

From the Offg. Town Magistrate, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 139, dated Mysore, 30th June 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following proposal for the re-organization of the Town Police of Mysore, and which is based upon the scale suggested by the Deputy Inspector General of Police. In doing so I beg to append a schedule of the present strength of the Force, shewing the rate of pay of each grade, with the amount of the monthly contingencies, as also a schedule of the proposed re-organization and contingencies.

2. On examination it will be found that there is no increase over the present cost of the Police, as the existing monthly cost of the Force is Rs. 1,793, and Rs. 39 for contingencies. The monthly cost under the proposed re-organization will be Rs. 1,795, and Rs. 37 for contingencies.

3. The existing Force numbers 223 souls inclusive of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector. In the proposed re-organization, the total number of the Force including all ranks will be 206.

4. From information received from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, I ascertain that the Bangalore Pete Force numbers 158 persons of all ranks with a total cost per mensem of Rs. 1,437. I annex a schedule giving the details.

5. The scheme I propose, it will be observed by comparison of the different schedules, is based, as far as circumstances admit, upon the organization of the Bangalore Pete Force, and the pay of each grade has been assimilated.

6. In the scheme proposed, there are 5 grades, namely, Inspectors, Head Constables, Serjeants, Lance Serjeants, and Constables. In the present state of the Force, there are but 2 grades of Constables on Rs. 7 and 6, but in the scheme proposed, there will be 3 grades on Rs. 8, 7, and 6 each. The 1st grade will consist of 35 Constables, the 2nd of 70, and the 3rd of 72, which will give 177 Constables to be allotted as follows :—

For beat duty	160	Constables.
Town Magistrate's Court and Orderlies ..	12	do
Residency gate guard	4	do
Inspector's Orderly	1	do
Total....	177	do

The duties devolving upon the several grades will be found generally enumerated in the schedule of proposed strength. The above scheme will, I am assured, meet with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner, and, when sanctioned, will place the Police Force of this town on a satisfactory footing.

7. The subject of clothing was fully entered into by me in consultation with the Deputy Inspector General, and it is proposed to clothe the Force very much in the same manner as that of the Bangalore Pete Police. In the Municipal Budget for the current year, a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been entered, and operations will be commenced as soon as I obtain all necessary information from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, with whom I am in communication on the subject.

8. The Deputy Inspector General fully concurred with me that the Police Rules for the Mysore Province were not adapted to the working of the Mysore Town Police, and suggested that in communication with yourself, a simple Code of Rules, embodying such portions of the Rules in force in the Province, as also of Act V of 1861 which is in force in Bangalore, should be drawn up and submitted for sanction. As soon as I am prepared with a rough draft, I will consult with you on the subject.

9. I am informed that Rs. 200 is allowed for the employment of special detectives when required at Bangalore, and I would propose that in the next year's Municipal Budget, a similar sum be allowed for this purpose at Mysore.

No. 5090—Judl. 84, dated Bangalore, 13th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The unsatisfactory condition of the Police Force of the Town of Mysore, the whole cost of which is defrayed from Municipal Funds, having presented itself, the question of revising it in regard to pay, equipment, and internal arrangements, and placing it on the same footing with the Bangalore Pete Police (the cost of which is also borne by the Municipality) has been considered in consultation with the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and a scheme as determined upon is submitted in the above papers.

2. The scheme involves no new cost, but consists of a mere alteration of charges, and a small numerical reduction, to admit of a little higher rate of pay to Serjeants and Constables; and may be briefly summarized thus.

3. The existing Force numbers 223 men, inclusive of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector; by the reorganization, the total number, including all ranks, will be 206.

4. At present there are but 2 grades of Constables on Rs. 7 and 6, respectively, whilst the new scheme provides 3 grades on Rs. 8, 7 and 6 each. The 1st grade to con-

sist of 35 Constables, the 2nd of 70, and the 3rd of 72, giving in all 177 Constables, whom it is proposed to allot as follows :—

For beat duty	160
For Magistrate's Court and orderlies	12
Residency gate guard	4
Inspector's orderly	1
Total....	177

5. The present total monthly cost is Rs. 1,793, and 39 Rs. for contingencies; the cost under the re-organized scale will be Rs. 1,795, and 37 Rs. for contingencies.

The pay of each grade has been based, as far as circumstances admitted, upon the organization of the Bangalore Pete Force with which it has been assimilated.

6. The following statement gives the present and proposed scale:—

Present.				Proposed.			
No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Amount.	No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Amount.
1	Inspector.	150+15Horse allowance.	165	1	Inspector(European.)	150+15 Horse allowance.	165
1	Deputy do	50+10	60	1	Deputy do	50+10	60
6	Kotwals.	at 20	120	1	Head Constable.	at 20	20
13	Hobúdars	„ 10	130	5	Do	„ 20	100
10	Daffedars.	„ 9	90	6	1st Class Serjeants.	„ 14	84
12	Do	„ 8	96	7	2nd Class do	„ 12	84
52	1st Class Constables.	„ 7	364	8	Lance do	„ 10	80
128	2nd do do	„ 6	768	35	1st Class Constables.	„ 8	280
				70	2nd Class do	„ 7	490
223		Total.....	1,793	72	3rd Class do	„ 6	432
	Add— Contingencies	... ...	39	206		Total.....	1,795
					Add— Contingencies ...	... ...	37
	Total cost per mensem...	...	1,832		Cost per mensem	... ...	1,832

7. It is proposed to clothe the Force very much in the same manner as that of the Bangalore Town Force, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been entered in the current year's Municipal Budget. It is further proposed that like as at Bangalore, a sum of 200 Rs. should be allowed for the employment of special detectives; the amount being provided in the next year's Municipal Budget.

8. The Judicial Commissioner in recommending the revised scale for sanction, proposes to weed out in time all old and worn out men, and discharging them on gratuity, towards which he considers the Government should contribute for service performed before the Police was made over to the Municipal Board, while the latter should bear the remainder.

9. The Judicial Commissioner considers that the Deputy Commissioner in his Magisterial capacity would exercise such supervision and general control over the Town Magistrate in his Judicial and Police capacity as required by the Criminal Procedure Code, but that the Town Magistrate as Executive Administrative Officer and

President of the Municipal Board, which pays the whole charges of the town, (in which there is no separate Police Officer) should under his control as Inspector General of Police be vested with all departmental authority over the Force, and over such matters, as promotion, or punishment of men, equipment, distribution of duties, supervision of diaries, &c. He also proposes issuing a set of rules to meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. Gordon further considers that any fixed rotation of exchange between the Town and District Police should not be made in the manner suggested by the Deputy Commissioner as they are distinct Forces, one being paid entirely from Municipal and the other from Provincial funds, but he thinks the object aimed at might be sufficiently met by occasional promotion between the Forces. The reciprocal transfer of the European Inspector with one of the Inspectors at Bangalore is however recommended as practicable.

10. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the revised scheme, and approves of the several proposals made by the Judicial Commissioner in connection therewith. With regard however to the suggestion in respect to gratuities to discharged men, Sir Richard Meade observes that it will be fully met by the rule in the Civil Pension Code, under which pensions are defrayed from Imperial and Local funds in proportion to the service of the pensioner, which is paid from each source.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Excesses discovered in inams.* Approving of additional rules suggested by the Survey and Inam Commissioner for the guidance of Survey Officers in dealing with them.	No. 4831—316, dated 3rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*List of tanks which absolutely require a reservation of a strip ten feet wide, along the base of their bunds.* Passing orders on a communication from the Superintending Engineer submitting the list.	No. 4877—33. dated 6th Oct. 1874.	...	...	2 to 3
5	*Boundary between Canara, Mysore and Coorg.* Submitting the Chief Commissioner's views on the settlement of the question to the Government of Madras.	No. 4921—26, R, dated 7th Oct. 1874.	...	...	3 to 5
6 to 7	*Remission of land revenue in the Hassan District.* Sanctioning recommendation of Deputy Commissioner to remit Rs. 55—9—2.	No. 4992—71, dated 8th Oct. 1874.	...	...	5 to 7
8 to 9	*Survey of the Koppa and Vastara Taluks.* Passing orders on correspondence bearing on the subject of the postponement of the work.	No. 5012—328, dated 9th Oct. 1874.	...	...	7 to 8
10	*Licenses for the retail vend of toddy, opium, &c.* Circulating forms to Commissioners of Divisions for adoption.	No. 5070—31, dated 12th Oct. 1874.	..	..	9 to 10
11 to 12	*Realizations from still-head duties in Districts other than those in Head-Quarter Towns of Districts.* Passing orders on a communication from Nagar Commissioner on the subject.	No. 5063—87, dated 12th Oct. 1874.	...	...	10 to 23
13 to 14	*Compensation to holders of land situated in beds of tanks.* Intimating to Ashtagram Commissioner that such cannot be granted under circumstances stated.	No. 5170—73, dated 15th Oct. 1874.	...	...	24 to 27
15 to 16	*Allotment of 20 acres of land to the royts of the Sorab Taluk as "Sopin Betta."*	No. 5206—89, dated 16th Oct. 1874.	...	...	27 to 28

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
	Sanctioning the grant out of the quantity of land made over to the Forest Department at the settlement of the taluk by the Survey.				
17	*Working of the Abkari arrangements of the Province under the Sadar Distillery system.* Communicating remarks on the subject to Commissioners of Divisions.	No. 5216—37, dated 16th Oct. 1874.	...	...	28 to 30
18 to 19	*Valuation survey of the Inam and Kagamgutta villages of the Shimoga Taluk and others in the North Western Taluks of the Province.* Sanctioning Survey Commissioner's proposal to the work being put in hand during the next field season.	No. 5220—332, dated 17th Oct. 1874.	...	...	30
20 to 21	*Alienation of State land in the Mysore Taluk for assignment to the Municipality.* Ordering the submission of a statement giving its extent, &c., to the Government of India for sanction.	No. 5273—104, R, dated 21st Oct. 1874.	...	...	31
22	Letter to Government of India accordingly.				
23 to 24	*Revision of the assessment of the Anantapur Taluk in the Shimoga District.* Passing orders on report submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 5304—335, dated 22nd Oct. 1874.	...	...	32 to 55
25 to 26	*Maintenance of boundary marks in Government unoccupied lands.* Informing Nagar Commissioner in reply that in no case can it be admitted that the Patel or other public servant has the option of declining to undertake the responsibility of undertaking the duty which appertains to him by virtue of his office.	No. 5323—90, dated 22nd Oct. 1874.	...	...	55
27 to 28	*Cultivation and consumption of Ganja.* Passing orders on correspondence bearing on the subject of the best mode of discouraging the same.	No. 5315—38, dated 22nd Oct. 1874.	...	...	56 to 61
29 to 30	*Inams forming a portion of the property belonging to the late Chik Dési Urs.* Passing orders on a communication from the Ashtagram Commissioner regarding them.	No. 5378—76, dated 23rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	61 to 62
31 to 32	*Boundary disputes between the Punganur Zemindari and the Kolar District.* Forwarding copy of a communication from Madras Government on the subject to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division for information and guidance and directing the transmission of a letter to the Madras Government requesting that the thanks of	No. 5372—117, dated 23rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	63 to 71

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
	the Chief Commissioner may be conveyed to Mr. Sullivan for his clear report of the case.				
33	Letter to Madras Government accordingly.	No. 5373—27, dated 23rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	71
34 to 35	*Taxing fruit trees standing in the backyards of houses.* Passing orders on a reference from Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject.	No. 5404—118, dated 24th Oct. 1874.	...	...	72
36 to 37	*Revised Rules for remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.* Submitting with observations, a copy of the rules as finally fixed to the Government of India.	No. 5471—109, dated 27th Oct. 1874.	...	...	73 to 78
38 to 39	*Amani Shanbhogs.* Directing that their services be dispensed with.	No. 5527—349, dated 30th Oct. 1874.	...	...	79 to 81
40 to 41	*Resumption of certain jungles in the Maharajdurga Taluk and their transfer to the Forest Department.* Sanctioning the measure.	No. 5524—79, dated 30th Oct. 1874.	...	...	82 to 83
42 to 43	*Remission of arrears in the Kolar District.* Conveying sanction.	No. 5522—122, dated 30th Oct. 1874.	...	...	83 to 84
44 to 45	*Petition of one Krishna Das praying to be allowed to keep a Still in the Shimoga Distillery.* Communicating observations on the subject to Nagar Commissioner in reply.	No. 5526—93, dated 30th Oct. 1874.	...	...	84 to 85

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1384, dated Poona, 7th September 1874.

By order of Chief Commissioner, No. 4712—67 of the 19th November last, the resumption of excesses of inams granted for the up-keep of chatrams under the terms of the Commissioner's Notification of 1846 was directed.

2. In proceeding to carry out the orders referred to, a doubt has arisen, in order to clear away which detailed orders are required.

3. The amount of assessment of all inams granted for the above purposes is stated in the original grant. I propose to confirm an extent of land bearing a similar survey assessment plus 10 per cent, and to bring the surplus under assessment.

4. But in case any inam was originally, when granted, dry crop land, and has been by sinking wells or other distinct improvements at the expense of the inamdar converted into wet land, the value of the inam shall be calculated on the dry crop assessment alone.

5. When the survey assessment of the land now actually held as inam is less than the value named in the original grant, the deficiency will not be made good.

6. The above provisions will, I think, meet every case fairly, and I beg to suggest them for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 4831—Rev. 316, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The additional rules suggested in paras 4 and 5 of the foregoing letter to supplement the ruling laid down in this Office Proceedings No. 4712—R. 67, dated 19th November 1873, for the guidance of the Survey Department in dealing with excesses discovered in inams granted for the up-keep of chatrams, &c., under the terms of the Commissioner's Notification of 1846, meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval, and can accordingly be adopted.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2373, dated Bangalore, 5th September 1874.

In reply to your No. 2970—215 of the 18th July, I have the honor to forward a list of tanks in the Bangalore and Ashtagram Districts on the bunds of which Survey boundary marks have been placed, together with copy of docket from the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog District, reporting that he does not know a tank in that District on which the Revenue Survey marks have not been so placed.

2. The only other District in which the Irrigation Officers are working is Hassan, and there, no cases of boundary marks having been placed on tank bunds are known, but the Survey have not yet commenced operations in the part of the District where we are working.

3. I am of opinion that the reserve of 10 feet along the toe of embankments is necessary for all irrigation works, as it is essential in the event of a leak in the bund, the fall of a tree, a slip of the revetment, &c., that there should be turf and earth at hand to repair the damage at once before it has got past control.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th October 1874.

4. The encroachment of the cultivation on the bank, by scarping away the toe—a practice which is very common—is also prevented by the reserve strip.

5. If the Chief Commissioner decide that the survey is not to be altered in the case of tanks where this strip has not been reserved, I can only suggest that the revenue derived from the tank shall be the limit between "Important" and "unimportant," and would fix it at Rs. 100.

6. Such a decision would be purely arbitrary, and would in no way represent the actual value of the preservation of the strip. Not only do many tanks having long bunds (and to repair the centre of such a bund there would be a long lead) yield less than Rs. 100 per annum, but, as has been again and again pointed out and as is now fully recognized, the breach of a small tank at the head of a chain not unfrequently causes the destruction of the more important lower tanks.

From the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog District, To the Executive Engineer, Tank Division, No. 686, dated Bangalore, 26th July 1874.

Has the honor to inform that the undersigned does not know a tank bund in this District on which Revenue Survey marks have not been placed; there may be few exceptions, but the undersigned cannot remember one.

List of Tanks on the bunds of which Survey Boundary Marks have been placed.

Hobli.	Village.	Name of Tank.	Under whom. Channel Department.	Under whom. Revenue authorities.	REMARKS.
		Mysore District.			
Hongnur.	Kasla Hongnur ...	Dodkere	1		A mark has been placed at a distance of 30 yards from the bund on one side, and another at a distance of 35 yards on the other.
		Balkere	"	1	Do at a distance of 20 or 22 yards from below the bund.
	Mukhalli	Mukhallikere	"	1	Do do 9 yards from do.
	Satur	Suturkere	"	1	Stone marks have been placed at a distance of 12 yards from below the bund in several places and 21—10—5—1½ yards in other places.
	Gangavadi	Gangavadikere	"	1	Survey marks 12 have been placed on the southern extremity of the bund and 4 below the bund to the north of the said marks. Survey mark has also been placed at a distance of 2½—4—5 to the north of the latter.
	Irsavadi	Irsavalikere	"	1	Mark has been placed at a distance of 5 yards from below the bund.
Kagalvadi.	Sargur	Sargurkere	1	"	Survey mark (in stone) has been placed at a distance of 10 yards from below the bund.
	Kagalvadi	Kagalvadikere... ...	"	1	Survey marks (in stone) have been placed below the bund and in other places at a distance of 10 yards from the bund.
	Vagarpur	Vagarpurkere	"	1	No Survey marks have been placed yet.
	Jotigaudanpur ...	Kathayik-kere ...	"	1	Survey marks (in stones) have been placed below the north bund and 7 or 8 yards from the bund in other places.
	Putanpur	Putanpurkere	"	1	Survey marks have been placed below the bund near the waste weir and 7 or 8 yards from the bund in other places.
	Nagavalli	Dodkere	"	1	Survey marks (in stones) have been placed on the east bund below the west bund and 10 yards from the bund in other places.
Lakkur.	Homma	Hommadakere... ...	1	"	Survey marks have been placed below the bund in certain places and at a distance of 10 yards from the bund in other places.
	Butamballi	Butamballikere ...	"	1	The operations have just commenced; no marks have been placed yet; marks have been placed near the cultivating spaces inside the tanks.
Nilkhalli.		*Bangalore District.*			
		Kumbarhalli Tank ...			Survey mound has been put on the bund by Revenue Survey Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th October 1874.

No. 4877—Rev. 33, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Superintending Engineer submits a list of tanks in the surveyed portion of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, in reply to this Office letter No. 2970—215 of the 18th July last, calling upon him to mention the names of such tanks as absolutely require the reservation of a strip, 10 feet wide, along the base of their bunds.

2. Of the 15 tanks mentioned in the above list, the Chief Commissioner observes that "Bands" or boundary marks stand on the bund of the Kumbarhalli tank in the Bangalore Taluk. These should at once be removed and placed at the prescribed distance of 10 feet from the base of the bund.

3. It is not understood what the abstract figures, 2½—4—5, occurring in the remarks entered against the Gangavadikere in the Mysore District, are intended to denote. This should be explained.

4. As regards the tanks in the Chitaldroog District, the Chief Commissioner feels himself unable to act on such vague and general statements as are made by the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Bayly, in the enclosure to the Superintending Engineer's letter above recorded. An application of the Chief Commissioner's * Order of the 6th June 1870, to every tank, as suggested by Major Chrystie in para 3 of his letter, cannot possibly be authorized in taluks already brought under the operations of the Survey; but as directed in para 3 of this Office Order No. 7208—331 of the 31st March 1874, the exclusion of a 10 feet strip in lands already surveyed and settled can only be now ordered in individual cases, where such is shewn to be absolutely required by special circumstances.

* Issued in the Public Works Department.

5. There can, however, be no question that *all* boundary marks that have been erected *on bunds* should be removed to the base of the latter. This should be systematically carried out, and wherever such a measure is clearly called for in the case of lands already demarcated, the 10 feet strip should be excluded from the Survey numbers.

6. In future surveys and settlements, provision shall always be made for the exclusion of a 10 feet strip from cultivation along the base of tank bunds.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 4921.
26. R.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 7th *October* 1874.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to the correspondence which closed with your predecessor's letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286, on the subject of the pending settlement of the boundary between Canara, Mysore and Coorg, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th October 1874.

2. The present question arose owing to a dispute regarding a jungle in Manjarabad, which was claimed on the one hand by Mr. Rolland, who had obtained a lease of it for cardamom cultivation from the Mysore Government, and on the other by Venkamma Hebbarti, who claimed it under a lease granted by the Madras authorities The Chief Commissioner proposed that a joint commission should be appointed to define the boundary line which at this spot appeared doubtful. To this proposal, His Excellency the Governor in Council assented, but suggested that the proposed sphere of its labors should be extended, and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to define conclusively, along the whole frontier, the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

3. To this proposal, Mr. Gordon, the Offg. Chief Commissioner, assented in my letter, dated 20th June 1873, No. 1499—16, but suggested that before a commission could with advantage commence work, the principles on which it is to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined.

In reply to a * communication from His Excellency in Council, intimating his willingness to consider any proposals which might be submitted, the Chief Commissioner † stated his opinion that the duties of the Officers forming the commission should be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts, and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of say, 25 years.

*No. 820, dated 9th August 1873.
†My letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—23, R.

4 Some correspondence ensued, and finally His Excellency in Council stated in your predecessor's letter, dated 21st November 1873, that the Madras Government "was "neither competent nor prepared to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the "boundary between Canara and Mysore, except with a strict regard to Article 1 of the "Partition Treaty of Mysore interpreted by para 2 of the letter from Lord Mornington "to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, "dated 8th July 1799.' On this construction of the case, His Excellency in Council claims that the summit of the ghats should be accepted as the boundary between South-Canara and Mysore. Those portions of the correspondence between Lord Mornington and Lord Clive, which are quoted in Mr. Carmichael's letter, certainly support the view that it had been originally intended by Lord Mornington that the summit of the ghats should be the boundary. But the Partition Treaty itself is not, in Sir Richard Meade's opinion, equally explicit on this point. It merely specifies that "the heads of all the passes" leading from the territory of the late Tippu Sultan to any part of the possessions of the East India Company, &c., and that "all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority of and be for ever incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company, &c., &c."

If the enforcement of the views stated in the correspondence were now seriously contemplated, it might not unreasonably be questioned if a mere expression of the Governor General's views made in such a form subsequently to the ratification of the Treaty can with propriety be now quoted and regarded as of equal force with the Treaty itself, especially as it can easily be shewn that those views were not acted upon at the time, and that *the summit of the ghats* was never practically adopted *as the boundary line* between Mysore and either North or South Canara. The truth appears to be that, in carrying out the provisions of the Partition Treaty, the authorities, in cases of doubt, dealt with each district and taluk according to their recognized boundaries in Tippu's time, and in the absence of any regular survey, it would have been difficult to adopt any other course. The boundary thus defined has ever since been accepted, and so far as the Chief Commissioner can ascertain all disputes which have arisen as to the frontier have been of the ordinary village boundary dispute character. In no case can Sir Richard Meade learn that any reference has been made to the Treaty.

5. A glance at the ordinance map will shew His Excellency in Council that if the summit of the ghats, or watershed, is now to be made the boundary, an alteration of the

frontier along its whole line will necessarily result. For instance, Mysore would have to cede half the Manjarabad or Ballam Taluk, and large portion of the Ságar Taluk. On the other hand, considerable tracts would have to be ceded by the British Government to Mysore. If the watershed is not to be looked upon as corresponding with the "summit of the ghats," the question arises what is to be so regarded. Considerable difficulty would be experienced in settling this question owing to the irregular character of the ghat country, and in any case, the transfer of a great deal of territory would be necessitated.

6. If therefore His Excellency in Council is pleased to adhere to his decision that the whole boundary between Mysore and South Canara should be revised, and that the settlement should be effected on the basis described in Mr. Carmichael's letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286, Sir Richard Meade directs me to state that, as the interests at stake are very large and depend on considerations of a political character, it is not within his authority to assent to the proposal of the Government of Madras, and he requests that the correspondence may be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. As a preliminary measure, it would be necessary to depute a thoroughly qualified Survey Officer to the spot, for it is notorious that the boundary line in question lies in one of the most difficult countries in the world for survey, and a map constructed with minute topographical accuracy would be required.

7. The Chief Commissioner wishes, however, to add that his own opinion is opposed to any such resettlement of the whole boundary line, on the ground that such a measure which would seriously disturb existing interests is entirely uncalled for. Sir Richard Meade considers that the operations of any commission, which may be deputed to the Canara-Mysore frontier, should be restricted to the settlement of disputes which have actually arisen, and the general demarcation of the existing boundary, as proposed in my previous letters, and that this settlement should be effected on the basis of the village accounts and of long possession, and not with reference to political considerations, which, however important in 1799, have not since been acted upon, and, it may be said, no longer exist.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 449.—Rev. 85, dated 29th September 1874.

I have the honor to submit herewith for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a statement, received from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, shewing the amount proposed to be remitted from the demand for the year 1872—73 on account of Land Revenue in the Hassan Taluk.

Rs. 55—9—2.

2. From the explanation furnished in the statement, it will be seen that the defaulters of the revenue in question possess no movable property, and that their holdings are so poor that no one will bid for them when put up to auction.

3. Under these circumstances, I request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the remission solicited.

Statement shewing the Amount proposed to be remitted from the demand for the year 1872—73, on account of Land Revenue in the Hassan District.

No.	Taluk.	Hobli and Village.	On what account.	No.	Name of the Defaulter.	Last year's out-standing or arrears.									Explanation furnished by the Amildar.	Orders and Remarks.
						Year.	Amount.			Total.						
1	Hassan ...	Honnavar Hobli, Korvangal village.	Land ...	1	Húnsúr Shéshagiri Rao	1872—73	5	4	8	5	4	8			Dry land No. 223, measuring 11 kolgas, 11¾ Mánas or 7 Acres, 13 Guntas, 9 Yards, was attached on account of kandayam of 5—4—8, but when put up to auction there was no bid for it. The land was never cultivated, and is lying fallow. The Yedatore Amildar certifies that Sheshagiri Rao has not got movable property of any kind.	The remission recommended for reasons given by the Amildar.
	Do	Atiavar Hobli, Hampanhalli village.	Do ...	2	Jamal Sabi, Abdul Kudus	1872—73	23	4	11	23	4	11			Of the two Pattadars, the whereabouts of Abdul Kudus are not known, while Jamal Sabi has no property of any kind to meet the demand. When the kandayam lands were put up to auction, there was no bid for them. The lands are lying fallow. The arrears cannot be recovered. In 1871—72 the kandayam due by these Pattadars in the Kanagalu Hobli was remitted.	Do
	Do	Kanagalu Hobli, Tejur and Kondagola villages.	Do ...	3	Tirumalaiyana Varavaiya.	1872—73		3	1	3	3	1			Re. 1—6—3 for land in Tejur and Re. 1—12—10 in Kondagola are due by him. When the patta lands in the respective villages were put up to auction, there was no bid for them. The lands are lying fallow: movable property has been sold in satisfaction of a civil decree and there is no balance due to him. No means to meet the demand.	Do
	Do	Grama Hobli, Halasinhalli village.	Do ..	4	Begura.	1872—73	2	7	3	2	7	3			Begura has deserted, and his whereabouts are not known. The land is lying fallow; when put up to auction, there was no bid for it. The villagers have executed a Mahazar to the effect that the Pattadar has got no movable property. No means to pay the demand.	Do
	Do	Hassan Kasba Hobli Gundenhalli village.	Mohaturfa	5	Kalwaddar Fakira.	1872—73	4	0	0	4	0	0			The demand is on account of cart-tax. The whereabouts of Kalwaddar Fakira are not known. Has got no house, nor has he property of any kind.	Do
	Do	Salgame Hobli, Sige village.	Land ...	6	Karibasvaiya.	1872—73	17	5	3	17	5	3			The total demand was Rs. 34—9—3. The patta land and building site belonging to Karibasvaiya were sold in public auction for Rs. 17—4—0 and the amount has been duly credited to the Treasury. To meet the balance of Rs. 17—5—3, Karibasvaiya has got no property.	Do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th October 1874.

No. 4992—Rev. 71, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the remission of the arrear of Rs. 55—9—2 referred to in the above letter, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner.

2. The names of the defaulters of the revenue in question should be struck off the rent roll of the villages in which the lands sold by auction are situated.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1500, dated Poona, 30th September 1874.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 4242—75 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to make the following remarks regarding the proposal to postpone the survey of the Koppa and Vastara Taluks.

2. The prosecution of the survey in the Nagar Malnad is from the nature of the country very slow, the measuring is difficult and the portion of the year available for work there is very limited; the survey in its progress is already leaving the Malnad of Nagar behind, and the loss of an entire season's work there would tend to throw the completion of Nagar still more behind hand.

3. I have always considered the pushing the survey of the Nagar Malnad as of prime importance both in itself, and latterly with a view to keeping our operations in as compact a circle in this direction as possible.

4. Last year, it appears that Mr. Krishna Rao, the Officer in charge of the District, successfully urged the postponement of the survey of the Koppa Taluk on the assertion of a disease in the supari trees; now a postponement is urged for other reasons; I cannot but believe that the motive of those who primarily push for postponement is to defer the survey and settlement as long as possible, as, being of the influential class, many of the advantages they at present enjoy are likely to be affected by an operation which takes no account of persons.

5. The fear of the Survey-people eating up the supplies of the country is quite chimerical; their possible numbers are greatly exaggerated by Mr. Groves; moreover, in Mysore generally, a market for grain is, as far as I have seen, more in demand than the supply of grain itself.

6. In the interests of the Survey I cannot think it advisable to check the progress of operations in Koppa and Vastara, and I feel sure that ultimately very great inconvenience will result from doing so, and calls for farther postponement again in future years, as it is hardly probable that the Department Public Works will complete all they require to do in a single season.

7. But consistently with keeping our people employed during the very limited field season, we can commence and as far as possible limit our operations to parts of the taluks which will least inconvenience the Department Public Works. That we can keep quite clear of them entirely and keep our people in work I do not feel certain.

8. I append an extract of a report from the Superintendent of Survey on this subject, with the views expressed in which I entirely agree.

9. Whatever the Chief Commissioner may decide on this subject, he may be sure that I will endeavour to make the best arrangements possible to meet his wishes.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th October 1874.

Extract Paras 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Captain Grant's Memo No. 1005 of 17th September 1874.

2. Mr. Groves sketches out a certain programme which he hopes to work out by December * 1875, after which date a comparatively small amount of labor will be required by his Department, and there will be no inconvenience from the Survey and the Public Works Department being simultaneously at work in the Koppa and Vastara Taluks.

* Para 7.

3. The measurement of the Nagar Taluk has been completed, and that of Kavaledurga very nearly so. There is every reason, keeping the interests of the Survey Department in view, why Koppa and Vastara should be commenced about 1st January 1875. It was intended to put two measuring establishments into each of the two taluks and thus measure up the difficult country between the already measured Taluks of Nagar and Kavaledurga and the Manjarabad and Maharajdurga Taluks, where operations have to be commenced about 1st January 1875. The gap represented by Vastara and Koppa, furnishing as it does full work for four measuring establishments, (for which it is not easy to find work elsewhere) is so large as to cause, if not measured next season, the most serious inconvenience not only to our measuring operations at present but to our settlement operations hereafter. It is needless to point out how much the success of settlement operations depends upon the work not being disjointed and carried out from different centres of operations.

4. There is however in my opinion a still more important reason why survey operations should not be postponed in Koppa and Vastara, and it is, that any postponement will be misconstrued by the people. Mr. Groves observes in para 4, that the people have been worked up to the proper pitch and are in a suitable frame of mind for road work, and, in para 9, that the influential Sahukars of the country are awake to the desirability of roads The postponement of the survey is however what they really require, and to obtain their object the influential land-holder would make almost any promises. All the statements made to Mr. Groves point to the same end, *viz.*, the postponement of the survey, for instance the exaggerated report * regarding the number of souls comprising the measurers' families. The number for two establishments is stated to be 1,000. I unhesitatingly estimate the number at half that figure and *believe* it to be still less.

* Para 5.

5. Last year, Mr. Krishna Rao * advocated the postponement of operations in Koppa, and I most unwillingly accepted his advocacy in virtue of his position as District Officer, but I felt at the time that my doing so would have a bad effect hereafter and endanger the efficacy of the co-operation required from the villagers. It so happened that it would not have been possible to have taken up Koppa last year, but the unfortunate fact of the postponement of operations having been proposed and agreed to still remains.

* Para 10 of Mr. Groves' letter.

No. 5012—Rev. 328, dated Bangalore, 9th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances reported in the foregoing letter and its enclosure, the Chief Commissioner will not consent to the entire suspension of the progress of the survey in the Koppa and Vastara Taluks in their entirety, but Sir Richard Meade desires that Colonel Anderson will, for the present at all events, confine the operations of his Department to the Magnis particularized in para 11 of Mr. Groves' letter, dated 4th August last, No. 406, and make such arrangements for carrying on the work as shall clash as little as possible with the road operations of the Department Public Works in those localities.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 12th October 1874.

No. 5070—Rev. 34, dated Bangalore, 12th October 1874.

Order—The accompanying forms of licenses for the retail vend of toddy, and of opium, ganja and majim having been approved by the Chief Commissioner are prescribed for general adoption. The licenses should issue in the name of the Deputy Commissioner for the time being, a corresponding written agreement being taken from the vendors concerned—unless the privilege of issuing licenses has been expressly conceded to the abkari farmers, in which case the existing arrangement need not be disturbed until the expiry of their respective leases.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of the three Divisions.

Form of Retail Toddy License.

Registered No.

Name of the Deputy Commissioner.

Name of Vendor or Shopman.

Locality.

I do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of toddy produced in the Mysore country to in the Taluk of in the District of in the Division on the following conditions :—

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, and no other persons than those mentioned in the license shall have power to act under it.

II. The license-holder shall purchase toddy only from the Government farmers or their sub-contractors.

III. Sale of toddy shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted, and not elsewhere upon any pretext whatever.

IV. The toddy sold shall not be diluted or adulterated, or sold after the expiration of more than four days from date of manufacture.

V. The license-holder shall not give toddy in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European Non-Commissioned Warrant Officer, or private soldier, or to any European, East Indian, or native women wearing European clothing connected with or related to men of these classes. He shall not permit disorderly behaviour in his shop or premises, nor suffer any gambling whatever therein, and shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to meet therein, nor permit any person to take toddy in any such quantity as to produce intoxication. He shall also furnish, when called upon, information of suspicious characters to the Magistrate or Police Officer.

VI. The license-holder shall not sell to any person more than 3 measuring seers of toddy to be consumed in the shop. He shall not allow any one to take out of his shop during the same day on any pretence whatever more than one Imperial quart, with the exception of bakers who are permitted to purchase and remove the quantity of toddy specified in the pass held by them.

VII. The license-holder shall receive ready money only for toddy sold, and not grain, jewels, goods, wearing apparel or any other property in barter or pawn. The shop shall be closed by 9 P. M., and not opened before 6 A. M., unless under special permission on occasions of native festivals, &c.

VIII. Where liquor is sold in a building, it shall have only one door, and no windows, &c., shall be allowed in its rear or at the sides. The bar where toddy is sold shall be opposite to the entrance door, or so situated that all persons inside the shop can be seen by any one passing to and fro in the street, and no second room shall be kept open for customers.

IX. The license-holder shall not sell toddy for less than the minimum price as follows :—

In the District Head Quarters per measuring seer. In villages per measuring seer. In Kasbas of taluks per measuring seer. Sign-boards shewing the name of the license-holder and the price of the liquor sold legibly inscribed shall be affixed to a conspicuous part of the front of the shop.

X. A breach of the above conditions and restrictions will subject the holder of the license and vendor to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to the immediate forfeiture of the license.

XI. The Deputy Commissioner of the District may, on occasion of troops marching through, or whenever a serious disturbance of the public peace is apprehended on reasonable grounds duly shewn, cause all toddy shops in the immediate vicinity to be kept closed for such time as he shall direct.

XII. This license shall continue in force till the month and no longer. A toddy shop is subject to the payment of the usual mohatarfa tax.

Form of License for Opium, Ganja and Majim.

Registered No.

Name of License-holder

Name of Vendor or Shopman,

Locality.

I do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of ganja or majim or opium, produced in the Mysore country to in the Taluk of in the District of in the Division on the following conditions :—

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and no other persons than those mentioned in the license shall have power to act under this license.

II. The license-holder shall purchase opium, ganja and majim from the Government farmers or their sub-contractors.

III. Sale of opium, ganja and majim shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted, and not elsewhere upon any pretext whatever.

IV. The opium, ganja and majim sold shall not be adulterated.

V. The license-holder shall not give opium, ganja or majim in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European Non-Commissioned or Warrant Officer, East Indian or native women wearing European clothing connected with or related to men of these classes, and he shall not permit disorderly behaviour in his shop or premises, and shall not suffer any gambling whatever therein, and shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to meet therein, nor permit any person to take opium, ganja and majim in any such quantity as to produce stupefaction. Information of suspicious characters shall be given to the Magistrate or Police Officer

VI. The license-holder shall not sell to any person more than 4 tolas weight of ganja, or 4 tolas weight of majim or 2 tolas of opium during one day on any pretence whatever, with the exception of holders of licenses for maddath khanas, who are permitted to purchase and remove two seers weight of opium for the preparation of maddath on producing a pass signed by the contractor or contractors.

VII. The license-holder shall receive ready money only for opium, ganja and majim sold. The shop shall be closed by 9 P. M. and not opened before 6 A. M.

VIII. The license-holder shall not sell opium, ganja and majim for less than the minimum prices.

IX. Breach of the above conditions and restrictions will subject the holder of this license and vendor to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to the immediate forfeiture of the license.

X. This license shall continue in force till the March and no longer. The shop is subject to the payment of usual mohatarfa tax.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 12th October 1874.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 184—R. 68, dated Shimoga, 18th July 1874.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that my attention having been drawn to the fluctuating character of the realizations from still-head duty in distilleries other than those in the Head Quarter Towns of Districts, I called upon the Deputy Commissioners to submit their opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of abolishing the outlying distilleries and substituting in lieu thereof wholesale shops, and copies of their replies are herewith forwarded.

2. The following statement shows the realizations in each of the distilleries existing in the Division from the commencement of their establishment, together with the percentage of the cost of establishment to the average revenue.

No.	Place where the Distillery is established.	Revenue for— 1863—64	1864—65	1865—66	1866—67	1867—68	1868—69	1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73	1873—74	Average realizations	Scale of establishment	Percentage to average realizations
														Rs.	
1	Shimoga	3,069	12,873 0 0	13,162 0 0	14,188 0 0	14,057 0 0	11,826 0 0	17,030 0 0	16,028 0 0	16,233 0 0	20,181 0 0	21,030 7 11	14,926 15 3	1,209	8·7
2	Sikaripura	...	...	4,974 0 0	5,736 0 0	5,261 0 0	4,281 0 0	4,611 0 0	5,603 0 0	4,316 0 0	4,985 0 0	5,861 12 0	5,063 1 4	1,309	25·8
3	Sagar	...	...	...	2,506 0 0	4,057 0 0	2,649 0 0	3,730 0 0	4,662 0 0	5,089 0 0	6,204 0 0	5,888 5 0	4,473 3 0	1,309	29·2
4	Likmagurhar	20,962 0 0	15,128 0 0	15,240 0 0	16,372 0 0	16,132 0 0	16,154 0 0	16,151 0 0	14,618 0 0	14,618 0 0	15,934 0 0	21,030 6 4	16,890 2 0	1,309	7·7
5	Tarikere	2,260 0 0	3,939 0 0	3,881 0 0	2,760 0 0	2,849 0 0	2,844 0 0	2,903 0 0	3,252 0 0	3,053 0 0	3,804 0 0	3,312 8 0	3,112 8 0	1,309	42·03
6	Harihar	...	...	...	3,536 0 0	3,850 0 0	4,341 0 0	4,341 0 0	3,252 0 0	3,061 0 0	3,053 0 0	3,107 0 0	3,461 2 8	906	26·2
7	Chitaldroog	...	3,985 4 7	4,476 9 7	3,411 5 1	3,120 9 4	3,122 2 6	4,326 5 9	6,169 1 6	6,499 15 0	7,432 0 0	6,372 0 0	4,892 12 1	1,309	26·7
8	Harihar	...	3,296 0 0	3,715 0 0	3,733 1 0	4,847 0 0	3,448 0 0	3,428 0 0	3,319 0 0	3,143 0 0	4,812 0 0	4,893 9 0	3,885 3 2	1,152	29·7

District. Shimoga. Kadur. Chitaldroog.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 12th October 1874.

3. The above statement shews that while the revenue in the distilleries at Head Quarters of Districts has as a rule been steadily increasing, those of the outlying have been varying, or have not increased in the same proportion as the former. The reasons which appear evident are, the absence of effectual supervision, and facilities for smuggling.

4. The percentage of establishment to the average realizations in each of the distilleries at the out-stations speaks likewise unfavorably of them, and in some instances it stands at a high figure.

5. It will be seen from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, that the distillery at Harihar may be abolished without affecting the present revenue, provided the number of stills in the Chitaldroog distillery be increased so as to meet the increased demand.

6. The Kadur Deputy Commissioner suggests as regards the Tarikere distillery that, though the percentage of establishment to the average revenue is as high as 42·03, the number of stills may be experimentally increased, and that if this measure fail to produce favorable results, then to abolish the distillery. The force of this argument is not clear to me, inasmuch as it is not likely that the increase in the number of stills would result in an increased consumption of liquor, with the same limited demand as there is at present. Tarikere is situated on the main road from Shimoga to Bangalore, and as the taluks to which liquor is carried from this distillery are also on main roads, one or more wholesale shops established at Tarikere, and other places where necessary, and supplied with liquor from the distillery at Shimoga will, I think, amply meet the demand. The retail arrack vendors in the Kadur and Banavar Taluks, can draw their supplies from wholesale shops, which may be fixed at convenient places, and supplied from the distillery at Chikmagalur which is nearer to them.

As regards the Harihapur distillery the Deputy Commissioner takes objection to its abolition on account of the undeveloped condition of the country lying within its range, in respect to communications. I concur in this view, and the breaking up of this distillery may be postponed for future consideration.

7. In the Shimoga District there are two outlying distilleries at Sagar and Siralkoppa, and the Deputy Commissioner is not inclined to recommend the abolition of either of them on the ground that the greater part, if not the whole, of the revenue derived from them will be lost to Government, and is of opinion, that wholesale shops will not prove as successful as the distilleries. He further states that the abolition of the outlying distilleries would throw extra work on the establishment at the head quarter distillery, which therefore requires to be strengthened, that the license fees from retail shops have increased subsequent to the establishment of the distilleries proposed to be abolished, and that wholesale shops are not proper substitutes for distilleries, and the object of the former would be defeated. In support of the last assertion, it is stated that the quantity of liquor hitherto taken by retail vendors, direct from distilleries, was more than the supply they drew from wholesale shops, and that the distillers themselves, who under the rules are allowed to have retail shops, will supply them with liquor at prime cost. These arguments do not appear very clear or sound. It cannot be expected that people addicted to drinking will give it up, so as to cause any diminution in the revenues, because a distillery from which they were supplied with liquor is abolished. There will be both wholesale and retail dealers to meet the demand. On a rough calculation, the extra cost entailed by the carriage of liquor, including waste to distant parts, consequent upon the abolition of the outlying distilleries, would be about one anna per gallon. I have no fears such as are entertained by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga of smuggling on the part of wholesale and retail vendors, at least if officials perform their duty. It is true that villagers on the borders of Her Majesty's Territories may resort to liquor shops there for cheaper drink, but I believe this is done now. However this can affect but a small portion of the population, and might be remedied in part by a request to the Collectors concerned to throw back their arrack shops, so as not to be quite on the frontier. The extra work thrown on the distillery establishment consists only in that the Supervisor will be required to travel a greater area of country than hitherto on tours of inspection. There have been only four wholesale shops in this District, and distilleries situated near at hand must have been of course resorted to more freely than the wholesale shops.

The law of supply and demand would clearly apply to the case, and wholesale shops when once established will in course of time be found to answer all requirements.

8. I do not see that any difficulties for the carriage of liquor from Shimoga to the outlying taluks exist, save perhaps in the direction of Shikarpur, during the monsoons, and this part is also now being opened up. Moreover the duty on arrack has been lately increased from 1 to 2 rupees per gallon, and it is highly necessary that very careful supervision be exercised to check fraud, smuggling, and evasion of duty in outlying places, where, as has already been observed, the supervision is lax and loopholes for smuggling are great, whilst the temptations are now doubled by the increased rate of duty.

Added to the above it will be far better to have one set of instruments to test the quality of liquor, passing out of the distillery, than three sets for three distilleries, especially as Hydrometers are apt to get out of order and require to be carefully kept.

9. Under these circumstances, I beg to suggest that the four outlying distilleries above shewn—at Ságar and Siralkoppa in the Shimoga District—at Tarikere in Kadur, and at Harihar in Chitaldroog—may be abolished, and should the suggestion meet with the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, measures will be taken to give effect to the abolition, from the close of the present monsoon season, which will be from 1st October next.

By the above proposal there will be a saving of Rs. 423 a month, which I propose to appropriate, though not actually required, towards the establishment of the Munsiffs' Courts in the Division.

10. Timely notice of the change if sanctioned will be required to admit of due arrangements being made beforehand, as to provision of casks and carriage. The present sadar distilleries at Shimoga and Chitaldroog are very indifferent buildings, with no proper enclosure wall, as contemplated by the sadar distillery system. The outlying distilleries are still worse in this respect. Improvements will thus have to be made and the places themselves enlarged to admit of the location of a greater number of distillers, but I apprehend that the cost to be incurred in consequence should fall on the distillers themselves and not on Government as hitherto, inasmuch as the system itself gives considerable profits to distillers, and there will be no lack of men to come forward to meet rateably the cost of a substantial wall and suitable buildings, the latter of which will be their own property.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 83, dated 25th April 1874.

Your letter No. 975, dated 23rd February 1874, calling for opinion regarding the retention or otherwise of the distilleries at Siralkoppa and Ságar.

In reply to the above, has the honor to submit a memo containing his opinion on the subject.

Memorandum.

The Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 975, dated 17th Febraary last, calling for opinion regarding the abolition of the Ságar and Siralkoppa distilleries in this District.

2. The fluctuating character of the revenue seems to have led to the proposal of abolishing the distilleries in places other than at Head Quarters, as it is believed that they facilitate the commission of fraud by distillers or their servants by their not being subject to the supervision of the District Officer. The high percentage of establishment charges, *viz.*, from Rs. 26, 35 to Rs. 30, 60 to the average realizations in the distilleries at outstations seems to have also attracted the notice of the Commissioner. The objections anticipated by the Commissioner against the proposal are the difficulties that stand in the way of supplying the Malnad drinking-population with liquor. This is met by the remark in the letter that the measures of Government in this respect should tend towards repressing drunkenness, or in other words, the maximum of revenue should be realized from the least consumption of liquor. It is further added that in the absence of distilleries facilities may be afforded for the supply of liquor by the establishment of wholesale shops at outstations.

3. In giving a decided opinion in this matter, the points that will have to be considered are these—

1st. Whether the establishment of outlying distilleries facilitate the commission of fraud.

2nd. Whether the distilleries at outstations can be abolished without affecting the Government revenue.

3rd. Whether the establishment of wholesale shops will be sufficient to keep up the present revenue, or conversely whether it can afford to keep up a supply of liquor equal to the demand.

4th. Whether the principle of a maximum revenue from a maximum (minimum?) consumption can be held to be applicable to the question under consideration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 12th October 1874.

4. In every distillery the Supervisor directly manages the institution. The Amildar and the Deputy Commissioner are merely supervising Officers and cannot take any active part in their management; and therefore the distillery at Shimoga possesses in this respect no greater advantages than those at Ságar and Siralkoppa. The only circumstance that has led to an inference of fraud being drawn regarding the outlying distilleries is, as already observed, the steady increase in the revenue of Shimoga, and the fluctuating nature of the revenue of the outlying ones. It will be seen from the marginal particulars that the greater part of the consumption of arrack of the Shimoga sadar distillery was in the town and taluk of Shimoga where the drinking-population appears to have increased.

1872—73.	Rs.
Still head duty on arrack consumed in the Town of Shimoga ...	7,815
Do do in the Taluk of Shimoga ...	6,051
Do do supplied from the Shimoga distillery to other taluks ...	6,315
Total.....	20,181

5. With regard to the second point it has to be observed that the Supervisor has besides managing the distillery, to move about the interior of his circle to trace out cases of illicit distillation, and imports from Her Majesty's Territories on which the Taluks of Honnali, Shikarpur, Sorab, Ságar, Nagar and Kavaledurga of this District border, and see that the conditions of licenses are enforced. This is an essential matter, and will require the services of a couple of Supervisors if the distilleries at Ságar and Siralkoppa are abolished. Their establishment will very nearly be as shewn in the *margin. An addition of another Mutsaddi and four peons will be necessary for Shimoga to aid the extra work that will probably have to be performed there, in case of its enlargement, and therefore the annual saving by the proposed measure will only amount to Rs. 1,020, a figure not so considerable as to lead to any idea of material change in this respect being entertained, more especially as the safety of Government revenue is likely to be endangered by it. The figures in the margin shew the revenue realized from license fee on shops which were taken up throughout the District previous to the establishment of the two outlying distilleries, and those subsequently opened, will prove that the establishment of distilleries at Siralkoppa and Ságar not only tended to the increase of shops, but also to the considerable increase of revenue under still-head duty, and license fee from Rs. 16,277—14—8 to Rs. 38,338—13—1.

* 2 Supervisors at 35 Rs.	...	70
4 Peons at 2 each at 6 Rs.	...	24
Total.....		94

License Fee.				
For 1863—64	...	...	279 15	6
„ 1864—65	...	...	3,404 9	8
„ 1865—66	.	..	4,274 11	4
„ 1866—67	...	...	4,173 0	0
„ 1867—68	...	...	4,880 0	0
„ 1868—69	...	...	5,920 0	0
„ 1869—70	...	...	4,791 0	0
„ 1870—71	...	...	4,492 0	0
„ 1871—72	...	...	6,349 4	7
„ 1872—73	...	...	6,667 5	1

6. The third point requires to be dealt with at some length. It does not appear that the wholesale shops will prove convenient substitutes for the distilleries.

There are at present wholesale shops at Holchonnur, Tirthahalli, Anantapur and Shikarpur. The former two receive their supply from the Shimoga sadar distillery, and the latter from those at Ságar and Siralkoppa respectively. To the wholesale shop at Tirthahalli during the year 1872—73, 1,594 gallons of arrack were supplied, while the retail shop-keepers of the Kavaledurga Taluk removed 1,814 gallons of arrack direct from the distillery. The retail dealers at Tirthahalli and other places in those parts, for whose convenience the wholesale shops are established, have conveyed almost all their supply from the Shimoga distillery where they can obtain spirit at cheaper rates than in the wholesale shop, in which the vendor of course charges his profit in addition to the carriage and wastage, &c. The present experience shews that retail vendors prefer to have their supply direct from the distillery rather than from the wholesale shop. Again, in the Anantapur shop, during the year 1873—74, which is not exceptional, only 588 gallons of arrack were supplied to the wholesale shops, while 1,525 gallons of arrack were supplied to the retail shops of that taluk alone direct from the sadar distillery. The same is the result regarding other wholesale shops in the Honnali and Shikarpur Taluks. It will thus be seen that the wholesale shops are not popular, and will not therefore realize that revenue which the distilleries have hitherto realized. It may not be out of place here to mention that under the sadar distillery rules the distillers are allowed to take up licenses for retail shops and consequently they will not look to the wholesale vendor for their supply of spirit, as they can afford to carry their own liquor at prime cost, thus the object of establishing the wholesale shops will be defeated, and the Government revenue will thereby suffer.

7. Lastly, the principle of maximum realization of revenue from the minimum consumption would appear to favor a decision against the present proposal. It is likely that Government is not prepared to forego a considerable portion of the present revenue under this head. In fact the proposal seems to aim at an increase of revenue. The increase of revenue in the Shimoga distillery is independent of the revenue derived at Ságar and Siralkoppa, and the abolition of the distilleries there will necessarily cause Government to lose a greater part, if not the whole, of the revenue now derived by it from the outlying distilleries. It has been shewn that the shops at or near to the places where distilleries are now established consume almost the whole of liquor produced, and in the event of the centre of manufacture being removed from Ságar and Siralkoppa, the shop-keepers there notwithstanding every precaution, could with impunity import arrack. They can get at cheap rates from Her Majesty's Territories whose borders

are not very far from those places. There is every reason to believe that previous to the establishment of the outlying distilleries the greater part of the revenue derived from arrack was drained into the places bordering Her Majesty's countries in which the contract system is still in force. To strengthen the above argument a statement shewing the number of shops for which licenses were issued in all the taluks attached to the Ságar and Siralkoppa distilleries previous and subsequent to the establishment of the distilleries therein is appended. Moreover, under the present arrangement, the Supervisor not only exercises check upon illicit distillation, but also the distillers whose interests suffer by illicit distillation and importation of liquor from Her Majesty's Territory always watch such fraud and bring the same to notice, while under the proposed arrangement no such check can be expected. It may also be said that by cutting short of the free supply of liquor in the Malnad Taluks the illicit manufacture of rice-toddy will be greatly increased, although, it is presumed, that the practice of manufacturing this liquor has been greatly put a stop to.

See paras 3 and 9 of Dy. Commissioner's letter No. 188, dated 19th May 1874.

8. Under these circumstances, it is considered that the abolition of the Ságar and Siralkoppa distilleries is not advisable, unless the Government is prepared to forego a large portion of the revenue.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, No. 188, dated camp Kalhatti, 19th May 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 83, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting a memo containing your opinion against the proposed abolition of the distilleries in Siralkoppa and Ságar of the Shimoga District, I have honor to observe as follows.

2. In para 2 of the memo you start your arguments admitting the fluctuating character of the revenue from distilleries, but it is to be noticed that no explanation is given in any part of the memo as to the cause of this fluctuation.

3. In para 4 it is stated that the Amildars and the Dy. Commissioner are only supervising Officers without taking any active part in the management of the distilleries, and that the distillery at the Head Quarters of the District possesses no greater advantage in respect of supervision than the outlying distilleries. I must demur to this statement altogether. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the proper management of all the distilleries, and the Head Quarter one should be especially under his control. The outlying distilleries are more under the control of Amildars, and if anything wrong happened there I should certainly hold them responsible. These points should be fully borne in mind.

4. In the para above alluded to you have stated that "the greater part of the consumption of arrack of the Shimoga distillery was in the town and in taluk of Shimoga, where the drinking-population appears to have increased." From the Statement B, appended to the memo, it appears to me that the inferences drawn from the figures given therein are altogether wrong. The increase in the Shimoga distillery at least from the year 1868—69 is not due to increased consumption in the town of Shimoga, where the consumption has been stationary. There is an increase in the consumption in the taluk of Shimoga, but there should be a similar increase also as regards the taluks supplied by the outlying distilleries. In the case of shops of other taluks supplied from the Shimoga distillery there is a marked increase of upwards of 100 per cent. Taking *columns II and III of the Statement B together, the increase in Shimoga is apart from the town consumption. There is a similar increase in Ságar and there *ought* to be the same as regards Siralkoppa. I think this clearly points to fraud at Siralkoppa.

* II.—"To shops in Shimoga."
III.—"To shops in other taluks."

5. With reference to the 5th para of the memo, I request you will be good enough to report how many cases of illicit distillation, &c., have been traced out by the Supervisors of the outlying distilleries.

6. In the 6th and 7th paras of the memo, it is stated in order to shew the uselessness of the wholesale shops that the retail dealers at Tirthahalli have taken almost all their supply of liquor from the Shimoga distillery, and from this you have deduced that the object of establishing wholesale shops would be defeated. The fact that the retail vendors drew most of their supply from Shimoga distillery is not borne out by the statement, at least the statement is not quite explicit on that point. I am at a loss to understand how the object of establishing wholesale shops will be defeated. Is it meant that if they can only then purchase from wholesale shops, the object of establishing them would fail? As an argument against the abolition of the Ságar and Siralkoppa distilleries it is stated that the Government would lose a greater part, if not the whole, revenue, now derived therefrom, which is independent of the revenue realized in Shimoga. This is to my mind unintelligible. It is further

remarked elsewhere in the 7th para of your memo, that despite all precaution the shop-keepers, if the above distilleries be disestablished, could import with impunity arrack from Her Majesty's country, where it is said they can get it at cheap rates, and it is added that under the present arrangement the distillers would co-operate with the Supervisors to keep illicit distillation and smuggling of arrack from beyond the borders. It may be that smuggling might go on to a small extent on the border, and probably this is the case now. But that shop-keepers at Ságar and Siralkoppa towns could smuggle is incredible. They would be daily selling, and they could be required to state where they got their liquor from. The argument that distillers would watch illicit distillation, &c., would equally apply to wholesale shop-keepers. They in lieu of distillers would be equally interested in watching such frauds, inasmuch as they would suffer thereby.

7. You apprehend in the concluding part of the 7th para of the memo that illicit manufacture of rice-toddy, it is supposed that "liquor" is meant which is presumed to have been discontinued to a great extent in the Malnad Taluks, would be again resorted to, in case the liquor supply becomes limited. This reason will have to be considered in all its bearings. It is a question whether the taste of the drinking-population for superior kinds of liquor would die out, especially when retail shops are close at hand to supply them, which are replenished by liquor brought from wholesale shops.

8. Your final opinion—that unless Government is prepared to forego a large portion of the revenue, or as you put it in another part of your memo "the greater part, if not the whole, of the revenue" now derived from the outlying taluks, their abolition is inadvisable—appears to me to be a too sweeping assertion. Surely people will still drink, and there will be both wholesale and retail dealers ready to meet the demand.

9. In conclusion, I have to observe that the main point in connection with the proposal under consideration, *viz.*, the difficulties of transport, has not been touched upon in your memo.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 375, dated camp Channagiri, 4th July 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 188 of the 19th May, I have the honor to submit the further report called for regarding the advisability or otherwise of abolishing the outlying distilleries in the District.

2. To trace out the various causes that have led to the gradual and steady increase in the Shimoga distillery and the fluctuations adverted to regarding those at Siralkoppa and Ságar is a task of some difficulty.

3. The data at hand do not afford information under the heads "consumption in the town and taluk of Shimoga," and that in the outlying taluks till the year 1868—69. The accounts for that and the following years shew the following particulars :—

Years.		Shimoga Town.	Shimoga Taluk.	Other Taluks.	Total.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
1868—69	...	7,426	4,438	2,964	14,828
1869—70	...	8,302	4,439	4,545	17,286
1870—71	...	6,247	6,325	4,422	16,994
1871—72	...	8,394	4,375	3,508	16,277
1872—73	...	7,809	6,051	6,588	20,448
1873—74	...	7,750	5,780	8,070	21,600

4. The only falling off is in the year 1870—71 and 1871—72; in the former it appears to have been owing to only one shop having been sanctioned in the town of Shimoga till September 1870, (*Vide* * correspondence marginally noted) and in the latter to the establishment of an experimental distillery at Tirthahalli for one year.

* From Supt., Nagar Division, No. 1747-R. 61, dated 21st July 1870.
To do do No. 310, dated 1st August 1870.

5. Next comes the Siralkoppa distillery. For ready reference its revenue is given below :—

Years.			Amount.
1867—68	...	...	5,261
1868—69	...	...	4,281
1869—70	...	...	4,610
1870—71	...	...	5,603
1871—72	...	...	4,316
1872—73	...	...	4,985

6. The realizations of 1868—69, 1869—70 and 1871—72 appear to call for explanation. It is difficult at this distance of time to trace out the various circumstances that led to the falling off in 1869—70 and the year previous. Some portion of it is probably owing to the restriction placed on retail vendors against obtaining liquor from any other source than wholesale shops, which seems to have been removed in August 1868. The falling off in 1871—72 appears however to be owing to some shops at Sorab which used to get arrack from Siralkoppa obtaining its supply from Ságar, as complaints to that effect were received in 1871, and a corresponding increase has accrued in the Ságar distillery.

7. With regard to the Ságar distillery it appears the falling off was also in the years 1868—69 and 1869—70, and is most probably due to the same circumstances which affected the revenue of Siralkoppa distillery during these years. Since 1869—70 the realizations in this distillery have certainly improved to a great extent in a financial point of view.

8. I see therefore no reason to ascribe the fluctuations to serious fraud on the part of distillery servants and distillers as is supposed by you.

9. I feel confident, you will, on a careful review of the statement given in the 3rd para of this letter, which is in fact a transcript from Statement B, appended to my meme originally submitted, observe that the inferences drawn regarding the consumption of arrack in the town and taluk of Shimoga are not wrong. It is true that in the year 1872—73 for the first time the supply of arrack to shops in taluks other than Shimoga has increased by nearly 100 per cent, but this does not affect my argument. For, making due allowance for the increase remarked upon, the proportions of consumption in the Shimoga Taluk and that in the others as shown in the * margin are in my opinion sufficient to convince one of the conclusion that the greater part of arrack is consumed near the centre of production. The greater number of shops at Shikarpur, Sorab, and Ságar, and the considerable sums they realize to Government, further support this view.

* Town of Shimoga, 39 per cent.
Taluk of do 29 do.
Other Taluks 32 do.

10. From the subjoined statement it will also be seen that the fact that retail vendors drew most of their supplies from the distilleries direct is borne out by actual figures.

Taluks.	Wholesale.		Retail.	
	1872—73.	1873—74.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Shimoga	2,181	1,097	18,266	12,433
Honnali	587	...	2,144	3,471
Shikarpur	494	...	3,185	4,242
Anantapur	1,022	642	967	1,617
Kavaledurga	1,594	2,698	1,817	1,932
Total.....	4,878	4,437	19,479	23,695

11. It is in the Taluk of Kavaledurga alone that the quantity of arrack supplied to wholesale shops exceeds that supplied to retail shops by nearly 700 gallons, a result the steadiness of which has yet to be tried.

12. I will now proceed to shew that the objection, *viz.*, that the measure will cause loss of revenue to Government, is tenable. Loss of revenue may be caused in three ways, *viz.*, by the demand becoming less, by smuggling cheap liquor, and by encouragement being given to illicit distillation.

13. It has been remarked previously that the consumption of liquor is greater near the centres of production. These being removed from Ságar and Siralkoppa will naturally lessen the demand, the rates at which liquor will then be sold at those localities becoming almost prohibitive.

14. Supposing the distillers' value of liquor at Shimoga to be a rupee per gallon, then, the rate at which liquor will probably be sold near Ságar will be four rupees per gallon as below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Distillers' price	1	0	0
Still-head duty	2	0	0
Carriage, wastage, &c.	0	4	0
Wholesale vendors' profit	0	6	0
Retail vendors' profit	0	6	0
Total....	4	0	0

15. The rate of still-head duty at which wholesale vendors now pay is 14 annas per gallon. The Chief Commissioner has lately increased the present still-head duty on arrack to 2 Rs. per gallon, and has ruled that it shall be an uniform rate. It is under discussion whether wholesale vendors are not liable to extra tax in the shape of increased still-head duty, and I have reason to believe that the uniform rate laid down by the Chief Commissioner is meant to apply to wholesale vendors also. If, however, any concession is to be shewn to them, their proportionate rate of still-head duty will be Rs. 1—12—0, and this does not materially alter the proposition above laid down.

16. You have remarked in your letter No. 975, dated 17th February last, that "if liquor during the monsoons can be conveyed from Shimoga to Kavaledurga Taluk, which is a Malnad one, I cannot see what difficulties there can be in the case of Ságar." It is thus evident that you consider these places to be similarly circumstanced in point of carriage, and as the wholesale shop at Tirthahalli appears to have been a success, it is natural to expect similar results at Ságar. The difference between them however is this, that while Tirthahalli is comparatively remote from Her Majesty's borders and the carriage of liquor from Her Majesty's Territories is a task of considerable difficulty, Ságar is only 10 or 11 miles from the frontier where the contract system prevails and where liquor is sold at much cheaper rates than in our distilleries; an easy road connects Ságar with Siddapur and other places whence liquor can easily be brought in. This is not incredible, for while the drinking habits of men in that part of the country has remained the same, there has been an increase of revenue as already remarked in my memorandum, and this clearly leads to an inference of smuggling from the borders—moreover from personal enquiries made by me when I lately visited the Ságar Taluk I have reason to believe that arrack was actually smuggled into our Territories prior to the establishment of the Ságar distillery. As remarked by you, the shop-keepers can be required to state from whence they bring their liquor, but it is not difficult for them to throw dust into the eyes of enquirers by getting small supplies from our distilleries to shew nominally that they get their legitimate supply and nothing else.

17. I may also add that the wholesale vendors who are expected to supply the place of distillers in the prevention of smuggling and illicit distillation have not got the same interest as the latter, who, as a rule, take care to see that their produce is sold, while the former, with slight modifications, stand on the same footing as the retail vendors and are influenced by the same circumstances. In plain words, if the retail and the wholesale vendors combine and make arrangements to smuggle arrack from the borders and allow a premium on illicit distillation, nothing would materially prevent them from doing so, and such a contingency is not an unlikely one.

18. These remarks apply with equal force to the Sirakoppa distillery, which is also situated at no greater distance from the borders.

19. Regarding the encouragement likely to be afforded to illicit distillation, I beg, with all deference to your remark, to observe that necessity, coupled with the prohibitive rates at which liquor will under the proposed arrangement have to be sold, will compel many, in places where cheap liquor cannot be got from the borders, to have recourse to the manufacture of rice-toddy "akki baja," notwithstanding the inferior quality of the drink. The poorer classes cannot give up drinking altogether, and, at the same time, cannot afford to pay high rates. The only alternative left to them are one or other of the two courses above indicated.

20. It remains only to be added that, though I admit the wisdom of the policy of placing restrictions on the supply of arrack and thereby reducing drinking habits to a minimum, I do not consider it advisable to forego a large portion of our revenue, merely to allow others to benefit at our expense.

21. The question of the difficulties of carriage is, in my opinion, of secondary importance. That these difficulties are deserving of consideration, there is no doubt; but they are not insurmountable. A good road bridged all along joins Ságar with Shimoga, and the project of joining Shimoga to the Kumsi, Hannali road at Salnaga and of joining the latter to Harogoppa on the road to Shikarpur,

which is in the hands of the District Surveyor, and to which great attention is paid, will join Shikarpur and Siralkoppa direct to Shimoga; at present carts with some difficulties pass on this road at all times of the year.

22. Information has been called for from the taluks regarding the number of cases of illicit distillation brought to light, and will be submitted as soon as it is received.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 94, dated Chikmagalur, 26th May 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 695 of the 3rd March last, calling for an opinion as to the possibility of abolishing any of the outlying distilleries in the District, I have the honor to submit the following remarks.

2. The number of distilleries in the District is certainly great for its area. The one at Tarikere especially distills the smallest quantity of arrack of all, and the cost of its establishment is proportionately heavy; a few applications have been received for opening additional stills, but what effect these would have had on the consumption of arrack it cannot be said, as it was not permitted. A wholesale shop might theoretically suffice for the local consumption, but I am informed that they were tried and found not to answer, though I can find no correspondence on the subject. The distillers have been sending in several petitions protesting against the step which is natural enough, but it mus tbe admitted that they have undergone some trouble and expense in setting up the present concerns. In order to remove these stills to the distillery at Chikmagalur which does not admit of any more stills, it will have to be enlarged, and some small addition will have to be made to the establishment, to compensate for the additional labor. Before incurring this additional cost and subjecting the Tarikere distillers to any loss, I would venture to submit that the expedient be tried of increasing the number of stills, at Tarikere on the understanding that it is to be tentative, and if the measure does not prove successful, then to abolish the distillery altogether.

As regards the Hariharpur distillery all the difficulties that exist in sending a supply of liquor into the Malnad are so fully enumerated in the letter under reply, that there is nothing left for me to add. The wholesale shop-keeper has to encounter all these difficulties until the communications in the Malnad are improved. As the date of this is not distant, I would beg to recommend that the Hariharpur distillery might be allowed to remain up to that time.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 88, dated 5th May 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 654, dated 3rd March 1874, calling for my opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of abolishing the sadar distillery at Harihar, I have the honor to reply as follows.

In the first place, I beg to state that the Chitaldroog distillery supplies all the taluks of the District, except Harihar. The following table shews the amount of arrack sent to each taluk and the still-head duty realized thereon, in 1873—74.

		Quantity. Gallons.	Still-head duty. Rs.	As.	P.
Chitaldroog	Taluk	2,523	2,523	0	0
Davangere	do	1,328	1,198	14	0
Kankuppa	do	337	301	0	0
Molkálmuru	do	1,195—20	1,046	1	0
Dodéri	do	162	162	0	0
Pavagada	do	443½	388	1	0
Hosdurga	do	183	183	0	0
Hiriyur	do	573	573	0	0
Budihal	do	None.	...	...	...
Harihar	do	4,833	4,833	0	0

Thus during the year 6,375 Rs. still-head duty was collected from the Chitaldroog distillery, supplying nine taluks, while the Harihar distillery supplying on, taluk only realized Rs. 4,833, being nearly one-half of the whole quantity consumed in the District, and this is when there is no longer a Regiment at Harihar.

The reason for this, I take to be, that the liquor is taken across the river into Dharwar, or that the people of that country come across and drink in Harihar, as it seems impossible that such a quantity can be consumed in such a small taluk as Harihar.

Doubtlessly more arrack is proportionally drunk there than in other taluks, owing to the absence of toddy.

The main point of course to be considered is, whether the closing of the Harihar distillery will prejudicially affect the revenue, and my opinion is that it will not, eventually, though doubtlessly at first the increased cost of carriage may affect it for a short time, as, if the number of stills in the Head Quarter distillery is raised, they will be able to turn out the required amount of liquor.

From Chitaldroog to Harihar is 48 miles along a bridged main road, and there is another good road running at right angles from the north to south end of the taluk, so that few parts of the taluk are at any distance from a road, as the taluk is a small one.

It is a mistake to say that Harihar is further than Pavagada, as from Chitaldroog to the latter kasba is 72 miles, and there is no road the greater part of the way, and an unbridged river intervenes, but then there is no comparison between the consumption in each taluk, as the still-head duty for Pavagada was Rs. 388—1—0, and for Harihar, Rs. 4,833.

I am informed that the rate of bandy-hire usually paid is Rs. 1¼ or Rs. 1½ for every 12 miles. One bandy usually conveys a cask holding 60 gallons of arrack, each gallon containing 40 drams, the usual price of which is 1¼ anna.

It will be seen that the very highest rate for cart-hire would be only Rs. 5 or 6, while the quantity of liquor carried would be 60 gallons priced at Rs. 225, so that Rs. 5 added to that, I think, would not make much difference in the retail price.

There can be no doubt that the rate of bandy-hire would be easily reduced if the wholesale shop-keepers were to engage a number by the month, as they probably would do.

Under these circumstances therefore, (especially as Harihar will soon cease, I believe, to be a taluk) I think that the distillery there might be advantageously abolished, the requisite supply of liquor being kept up in several wholesale shops.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 219—Rev. 84, dated Shimoga, 3rd August 1874.

Adverting to the Proceedings and Order of the Chief Commissioner noted in the * margin directing the levy of a still-head duty of 2 Rs. per gallon on spirits of 19° under proof, I have the honor to bring to notice that no exception has been made in favor of wholesale vendors.

* No. 6953—62, dated 21st March 1874.

2. Under the rules circulated with your No. 2161—D. 364, dated the 10th August 1866, wholesale vendors of arrack were allowed a reduction on duty of 2 annas in the rupee, and the duty having been nowraised to 2 Rs., I consider that these vendors are entitled to a reduction of 4 annas. In anticipation of the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, I have directed the Deputy Commissioners to issue orders permitting wholesale vendors to remove liquor on payment of Rs. 1—12—0 per gallon, and beg to solicit his confirmation to the same.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 221—Rev. 85, dated Shimoga, 5th August 1874.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Order, Circular No. 6953—Rev. 62, dated the 21st March last, and Notification of that date, directing the enhancement of the still-head duty on arrack to 2 Rs. a gallon from 1st July last, and that the standard strength of spirits to be issued should be 19° under proof, I have the honor to state that prior to the receipt of the above orders the retail shop licenses had been put up to sale in the 3 Districts subject to the condition of the payment of 1 Re. per gallon.

2. The enhanced rate having been brought into operation from 1st July last, there have been several representations made to me by wholesale and retail vendors that the new orders were

brought into force without previous notice, that the shops were purchased at the auction sale under the impression that no alteration would be made in the practice until the expiry of their licenses and that they will be put to great loss in consequence of the enhanced price of liquor and the smallness of the sales.

3. I have carefully considered the subject and have arrived at the conclusion under the circumstances brought to notice that the former rate of 1 Re. per gallon for spirits of 25° to 30° below proof had better be continued with reference to what may be considered as existing contracts, till the 31st March next, on which date the present licenses expire, and beg to solicit the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the same.

4. I beg to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the existing practice prevailing in the Division, *viz.*, of selling both retail and wholesale licenses by auction and charging license fees on the shops in addition. Under this system the number of shops cannot be increased during the year if such a course appears necessary, and shops cannot be given up by the retail or wholesale dealers, inasmuch as they will have purchased the right of retail licenses sometimes at large bids during the auction, and further it prevents the still-head duty being raised during the year at the discretion of Government. I would therefore advocate that the sale of retail licenses be discontinued for the future, and the practice which obtains in Bangalore and elsewhere of charging monthly license fees on shops and levying a certain rate for each gallon sold in excess of a certain quantity be enforced.

5. The existing practice of annually selling wholesale shops by auction appears to be objectionable and I think this should also be put a stop to.

6 If necessary a fuller report can be written on the subject of the interior economy of the arrack management of the Districts; the immediate object of this reference being to request orders to discontinue levying the extra still-head duty until the end of the year

7 The favor of an early answer is requested.

From the Offg Commissioner, Nagar Division, To Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 249—G 109, dated 15th August 1874.

Your memo No. 3367—62, dated 3rd instant, forwarding for report a petition from the license holders of the Ságar and Anantapur Taluks

In returning the petition, begs to refer to this Office letter No 221—85, dated 5th instant, on the subject.

2 As regards the abolition of the outlying distilleries, vested interests have probably something to do with the present complaint, enhanced doubtless by wholesale shops having hitherto been put up to auction which is not considered desirable, and in lieu thereof it is proposed to allow distillers to open wholesale shops at certain convenient localities upon payment of a small license fee as is the case at Bangalore.

3. The Offg. Commissioner is not prepared at present to speak with certainty on the point, but he is inclined to think that liquor to be issued and consumed at 19° below proof will be too strong and probably too dear and that it will be better to reduce the strength say to 25° or 30° below proof, making proportionate abatement in the rate of still-head duty, *viz.*, Rs. 2 *i e*, from next year.

No. 5063—Rev. 87, dated Bangalore, 12th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The first main question mooted in this correspondence is the abolition of the out-lying distilleries at the places noted in the margin.

1. Harihar.
2. Ságar.
3. Siralkoppa
4 Tarikere.

The Chief Commissioner on a careful consideration of the subject entirely concurs in the grounds on which such abolition is advocated by the Officiating Commissioner, and is satisfied that the measure is a proper and desirable one, but it will be convenient that its adoption be deferred till the end of the current financial year, *viz.*, 31st March 1875, to admit of ample time being allowed to the distillers concerned to make such arrangements as are needed to provide for their own interests. On and from that date, the sadar distilleries at Harihar, Siralkoppa and Tarikere will be closed, their places being supplied by wholesale shops from which liquor will be issued to the retail vendors.

The abolition of the sadar distillery at Ságar will however remain in abeyance for the present, and the Officer in charge of that sub-division will make it his special duty to see that the sadar distillery rules are duly enforced in that Distillery and that no smuggling therefrom is permitted.

On the abolition of the sadar distilleries named above, the distillers holding stills in them will be permitted to transfer them to the sadar distilleries at Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitaldroog respectively, and any enlargement to the sadar distillery enclosures at those places that may in consequence be necessary will be provided at the cost of Government, the interior buildings required by the distillers however being constructed at their own charge.

2. The Officiating Commissioner next recommends the continuance to wholesale shops of the remission on the still-head duty of 2 annas in the rupee authorized in the orders on this head, dated 25th November 1867, No. 4804—58.

It appears to the Chief Commissioner that the establishment of wholesale shops at the places where the abolished sadar distilleries have hitherto been located, is necessary and should be encouraged to ensure a due supply of spirits being stored there for issue as may be required to retail vendors. But wholesale shops are not needed in the neighbourhood of existing sadar distilleries and should be strictly limited to places at a distance therefrom where they are clearly required for the above purpose.

Where such shops are sanctioned, the remission of 2 annas in the rupee leviable as still-head duty will continue to be conceded on all quantities in excess of 20 gallons taken by them from the sadar distillery, such remission being subject to revision hereafter if thought necessary by Government.

Wholesale vendors should be required to take out a license (of which a draft form is annexed) by which they shall be bound always to keep on hand a minimum quantity of spirits for sale to retail vendors at a fixed rate, which shall not exceed 2 annas per gallon on the price at which the same are issued from the sadar distillery. The license fee for the wholesale vend of spirits will for the present be Rs. 2 per quarter.

3. The third proposal of the Officiating Commissioner is that the old rates of still-head duty in the Nagar Division may be continued till the end of the current year, and the standard of the strength, *viz.*, from 25° to 30° below proof heretofore in force retained in the sadar distilleries of the said Division.

The grounds on which the retention of the old rates of duty is advocated by the Officiating Commissioner are not, in Sir Richard Meade's opinion, clear or conclusive, as there is no real connection between the rate of still-head duty and the sale of retail licenses, retail vendors being in no way tied down to any fixed scale of prices. But to prevent any ground for complaint to the retail vendors in Nagar, who have bought their licenses at auction at enhanced rates, the enforcement of the new still-head duty in that Division will be deferred till 1st January 1875, when it will come into full operation.

The standard of proof fixed in the order of 21st March 1874, No. 6953—62, was adopted after due consideration, and no departure from it can be authorized.

4. With regard to the Officiating Commissioner's proposal to abolish the system which obtains in the Nagar Division of putting up the licenses for the retail vend of arrack to competition, and in lieu thereof to issue them, as in Bangalore, merely for the ordinary license fees, the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to make any change in the existing practice on this head, and it will not be disturbed. Licenses for the wholesale vend of arrack should, however, be issued only to selected parties and without competition.

5. The above orders dispose of the main points raised in the correspondence under review, but there are others incidentally referred to that require notice here.

6. The fears expressed by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga that the adoption of the measures under consideration may result in encouraging (1) the practice of smuggling liquor by individuals, and even retail vendors, from the adjoining Districts of the Madras Presidency, and (2) the illicit manufacture of spirit from rice within his District for local consumption, must be adequately guarded against by the adoption of more efficient and active measures to prevent such breaches of the abkari regulations in force in the Province. On this subject a separate order is under issue. The comparative cheapness of liquor across the frontier may and no doubt will tempt Mysore ryots residing near the frontier to cross it and drink at the shops on the other side, and for this the only possible remedy appears to he in the adoption of a mutual arrangement for the suppression of all liquor shops on either side within two miles of the frontier. The Commissioner however will be so good as to submit his views on this point.

But the attempted smuggling of liquor across the frontier and its illicit manufacture within Mysore limits are matters which must be faced by the Mysore Revenue Officers, who are responsible for the suppression of such illegal acts and who possess ample powers to effect that object.

As regards the retail vendors, a proper supervision of their shops and business would render it impossible for them to practice successfully any extensive frauds on the revenue of the nature described, without certain detection, and it is the duty of Deputy Commissioners to satisfy themselves that such supervision is adequately exercised.

7. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga appear to imply that he regards the duties of Deputy Commissioners and Amildars in connection with the sadar distilleries at their Head Quarters, as of a somewhat perfunctory and irresponsible character; and it seems to be necessary therefore to state here distinctly that such is by no means the case, and that it is the special duty of these Officers to keep at all times a close and watchful eye on the management and proceedings of these institutions, and to take constant measures for the detection of any evasion of the rules in force, and to satisfy themselves that the latter are duly acted up to. The subject is one of very high importance, and the Government expects that every Deputy Commissioner will exert himself to ensure a strict adherence to the sadar distillery regulations. The supervising establishment is not, it has been alleged, as efficient and trustworthy as it ought to be, and a general revision of it may be necessary; but however this may be, it seems to Sir Richard Meade that a very grave reflection on District Officers is involved in the opinion broached by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga that there can be and is no greater control over the management of a sadar distillery at District Head Quarters than over that of one in an outlying taluk; and if such an impression obtains in the Shimoga District, the Chief Commissioner must beg that Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce will at once take the most active steps for its removal. Where the situation of the sadar distillery renders such supervision by the District Officer difficult and uncertain, the question of its removal to a more convenient site for this purpose should be taken into consideration, for the Chief Commissioner will on no account suffer the evasion of this important duty of watchful supervision on any score.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 15th October 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 434—R. 83, dated Húnsúr, 21st September 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 5614—84, dated 9th January 1874, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 478, dated 15th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, reporting on the several points therein alluded to, in connection with the garden cultivation in the beds of the Billaganhalli Urmundinkere, Chikkanhalli, Sorekayipura Tanks in the Hassan District.

2. It will be observed from this, that the total area cultivated as garden by 16 individuals in the beds of the 3 tanks referred is 4—9—7¾ kandis, assessed at Rs. 27—15—3.

3. Apparently some of these gardens came into existence as far back as 1853—54, and others subsequent to 1860—61. They are not dependent on any artificial works of irrigation, the moisture of the soil being sufficient.

The lands were originally obtained by the ryots either for bengár or dry cultivation, but subsequently converted into gardens without any authority from the Government.

3. It appears from a statement furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, that the total number of cocoanuts trees planted in the bed of Billaganhalli Urmundinkere Tank is 1235, being from 2 to 7 years old. There are also several other kinds of trees, *viz*, areca-nut, betel-leaf-plants, &c.

4. The gardens in the beds of the other two tanks contain also a large number of fruit-bearing trees. Only bengár rates of assessment have hitherto been levied on these gardens, excepting in the case of one charged with garden rate so far back as 1860—61.

5. It is difficult to furnish correct information regarding the probable cost of restoring the tanks in the absence of a regular estimate. The probable cost required for restoring the Urmundina Tank is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at Rs. 2,640, but this figure cannot be relied upon.

6. Although circulars and orders have been issued from time to time by different Officers to the taluk Amildars as occasion arose, intimating that cultivation in the beds of the ruined tanks, &c., would be only conditional, such cultivation has not been practically prohibited, nor indeed does it appear that whenever such cases were brought to notice, the cultivators were distinctly informed in writing that the cultivation should not be proceeded with, or that claims for compensation would not be recognized. The cultivation of certain crops in the beds of the tanks has been allowed on the principle that it was better to receive some revenue than none, but it has never been admitted that permanent gardens could be formed in such places, and it is clear that the holder of these gardens cannot claim as a matter of right compensation for giving up the gardens.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 478, dated Camp Kemkal Holé, Manjarabad Taluk, 1st September 1874.

In reply to your docket No. 836 of the 27th January 1874, I have the honor to submit 3 statements giving the required particulars of the gardens in the beds of Billaganhalli Urmundinkere, Chikkanhallikere, and Sorekayipura Tanks, referred to in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5614—84 of the 19th idem, received with the docket under reply.

2. From the above statements it will be seen that the gardens have been raised unauthorizedly, although bengár and wet rates are paid.

3. The Amildar reports that the gardens in question owe their existence to the porous nature of the soil, as they are not dependent on any source of irrigation.

4. Many of these lands appear to have been cultivated prior to the receipt of the late Division Superintendent's Circular No. 13, dated 19th July 1865, which directed that cultivators of the beds of tanks cannot claim compensation when such cultivation is prohibited by Government with the object of repairing the tank. The principle, however, was one which was always thoroughly understood. This therefore is beside the question.

5. In reference to the Urmundinkere Tank itself, I beg to refer you to the previous voluminous correspondence, but especially to my letter No. 217, dated 26th May 1873, in which I entered into detail both with regard to the unauthorized garden cultivation and compensation. In the views therein expressed, Colonel Clerk conveyed his entire concurrence in his letter No. 218, dated 16th June 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 15th October 1874.

Statement shewing the particulars of the gardens in the bed of the Urmundinkere Tank, Channarayapatna Taluk.

No.	Names of garden-holders.	Area. Irrigable.	Area. Irrigated.	Rate.	Assessment.	Source of Irrigation.	Probable cost of work.	On what condition the land was obtained.	Remarks.
		K.	K. C.	M. Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.				
1	Kambe Gauda ...	..	0 4	8 5 13 1	1 5 0	These have no other sources of irrigation than the moisture in the bed of the tank.	2,640	These were let out on no particular condition.	This land was obtained for bengár cultivation in 1867, but was converted into a garden without authority in 1869—70.
2	Bora	..	0 0	8 ..	0 2 4				This being a kadim land, the date on which it was cultivated cannot be ascertained, but bengár rate was imposed in 1865—66, when it was converted into a garden.
3	Narsimmaiya ...	...	0 0	8 ...	0 2 4				Do do
4	Kambe Gauda ...	..	0 7	13 ...	2 4 5				This was obtained for dry cultivation in 1865—66, but was formed into a garden in 1870-71, without authority
5	Narsimmaiya ...	...	0 2	10 ...	0 12 1				Do do in 1867—68 do
6	Nanja ...	...	0 1	14 ...	0 9 0				This was obtained for dry cultivation in 1862-63, and converted into a garden in 1865—66, without permission.
7	Nanjappa ..	...	1 16	6 ...	10 9 4				This being a kadim land, the date from which it was brought under cultivation cannot be ascertained.
8	Do ...	...	0 1	0 ...	1 7 3				Do do do .
9	Bora	...	0 6	8 ...	1 14 3				This land was obtained in 1860-61, for dry cultivation, but was formed into a garden in 1863-64, without permission.
10	Kambe Gauda ...	...	0 0	1 ...	0 0 9				This land was obtained for bengár cultivation in 1860-61, but was converted into a garden without authority in 1862-63.
11	Hále ...	..	0 0	5 ...	0 1 5				This land was obtained for bengár cultivation in 1863-64, but was unauthorizedly converted into a garden in 1866—67.
	Total.....	...	3 2	1 ...	19 4 2				

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 15th October 1874.

Statement shewing the particulars of the gardens in the bed of the Chikkanhalli Tank, Channaraypatna Taluk.

No.	Names of garden-holders.	Area. Irrigable.	Area. Irrigated.	Rate.	Assessment.	Sources of Irrigation.	Probable cost of work.	On what condition the land was obtained.	Remarks.
		K.	K. C. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1	Muddo Gauda ...	...	0 3 0	5 13 1	0 14 0	These have no other sources of irrigation than the moisture in the bed of the tank.	...	These were let out on no particular condition.	This being a kadim land, the date on which it was obtained for dry cultivation, and on what authority it was converted into a garden, cannot be ascertained.
2	Purda Gauda ...	...	0 10 0	.. ..	2 14 6				This land was obtained for dry cultivation in 1864-65, but was formed into a garden in 1871-72 without authority.
	Total.....	...	0 13 0	... .	3 12 6				

Statement shewing the particulars of the gardens in the bed of the Sorekayipur Tank, Channaraypatna Taluk.

No.	Names of garden-holders.	Area. Irrigable.	Area. Irrigated.	Bengár Rate.	Assessment.	Sources of Irrigation.	Probable cost of work.	On what condition the land was cultivated.	Remarks.
		K.	K. C. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1	Chaudaiya ..	...	0 4 0	5 13 1	1 2 8	These have no other sources of irrigation than the moisture in the bed of the tank.	...	These were let out on no particular condition.	This being a kadim land, the date on which it was obtained for dry cultivation, and the authority under which it was converted into a garden in 1853—54, cannot be ascertained.
2	Do ...		0 9 6¾	*Garden rate.* 7 8 0	3 7 3				This land was obtained for Hulgaval in 1839—40, but was formed into a garden in 1860-61 without authority.
3	Basva ..	...	0 1 0	*Bengár rate.* 5 13 1	0 4 8				The date on which the land was obtained for dry cultivation is not known, but it was converted into a garden in 1853—54, without authority.
	Total.....	...	0 14 6¾	... .	4 14 7				

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 15th October 1874.

No. 5170—Rev. 73, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The only question at issue, so far as this Department is concerned, is, whether any and if so what rate of compensation should be allowed to holders of land situate in the beds of tanks.

2. By circular, dated 2nd February 1866, No. 4953—17, it was laid down that the cultivation of the beds of breached tanks would be permitted "only as a temporary "arrangement, and must be discontinued whenever it may be found practicable to repair "the tank either through Government or other agency."

This order conclusively settles the question as regards lands taken up after the date of its issue. No claim for compensation can be made on account of the submersion of such lands owing to the repair of the tank.

3. It remains to be determined, whether compensation can be claimed on account of lands which were brought under cultivation at a prior date. The Chief Commissioner does not think it justly can. It must have been perfectly obvious to the ryot when he took up the land, that cultivation on it could only be of a transitory character dependent on the will of the Authorities. With this expression of his opinion, Sir Richard Meade would, however, leave every such case to be dealt with on its special merits, subject to the general ruling that Government does not admit that compensation can in any case be claimable as a matter of right, unless the garden-holder can shew that distinct authority was given to the establishment of his garden where it is now situated.

The Government reserves the full power to restore any such tank, if it deems it desirable to do so.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 366—Rev. 136, dated 5th October 1874.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 304—119, dated 7th ultimo, has the honor to submit copy of a docket No. 731, dated 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, and of the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 750, dated 23rd ultimo, from which it will be observed that no "Soppin Betta" was allotted by the Survey Department to the village of Makarvalli, and that the ryots were taking leaves for manure from the surrounding jungles; but as these have been made over to the Forest Department, it is necessary that a place should be allotted for the purpose, and the Commissioner supports the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner that 20 acres of the plot of 150 acres alluded to by the Conservator of Forests should be allotted.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 731, dated 29th September 1874.

Your No. 751 of the 7th instant.

Referring to the above, has the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 750 of the 23rd September 1874, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and to state that, previous to the Survey Settlement, the villagers appear to have been using the leaves from the surrounding jungles, and since they have been made over to the Forest Department, numerous complaints have been received, so it is necessary to allot about 20 acres of land for the use of Makarvalli villagers, as Soppin Betta.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16*th October* 1874.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, No. 750, dated Dharwar, 23rd September 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 1116 of the 10th instant, enclosing copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3583—Rev.-F. 64 of the 13th ultimo, I beg to state that whatever "Soppin Betta" land was found to be in existence at the time of the introduction of the Survey Settlement was marked off and duly assigned in the several villages. In the case of the Makarvalli village the land was not "Soppin Betta" but it is quite possible that the villagers really require a small portion of the plot of 150 acres alluded to by the Conservator of Forests in para 3 of his No. 1184, dated 20th July 1874, and the necessary enquiry should be made, and if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the villagers must have the 20 acres they want for "Soppin Betta," I would recommend their having it.

No. 5206—Rev. 89, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated in the foregoing correspondence, the Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's proposal to allot, for the use of the villagers of Makarvalli in the Sorab Taluk as "Soppin Betta," 20 acres of land out of the 150 acres made over to the Forest Department at the settlement of the Taluk by the Survey, as recommended by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5216—Rev. 37, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1874.

Order.—The Chief Commissioner's attention has lately been directed to certain alleged irregularities in the working of the Abkari arrangements of the Province under the Sadar Distillery system, which appear to call for early consideration.

2. The very keystone of that system is competition among the distillers, which should result in keeping the price of liquor moderately low; but it appears to be beyond doubt that such competition does not in reality exist, and that there is a combination amongst the manufacturers in some cases at least, to an extent which virtually makes them simply shareholders in a highly profitable business.

3 It is further alleged that the distillers generally take little interest at present in the detection and prevention of smuggling and the illicit manufacture of spirits, and there is also ground for the suspicion that liquor is not unfrequently passed out of the distilleries above the authorized strength, *viz*, 19° below proof.

4. It is clear that these evils, which the Chief Commissioner is satisfied really exist to a greater or less extent, should not be suffered to continue unchecked.

5. Sir Richard Meade's views on the subject are strongly in favor of the Sadar Distillery system, but unless the main feature of that system, *viz.*, competition among the manufacturers of spirits is fully maintained, it must be evident that the system works defectively on one of the chief points essential to its success.

6. Some modification of the system to meet this drawback appears therefore to be called for under the present state of things in these respects, and the expediency of introducing certain measures with this object into one or two Districts, experimentally, is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th October 1874.

District.	Names of Distilleries.	No. of gallons issued.				Total Revenue realized.				Population	Average consumption per head.				Establishment maintained by Government		
		G.		B.	D.	Rs.		A.	P.		G.	B.	D.		Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	1,24,984		0	6	2,93,981		12	3	828,334	0	0	7		215	0	0
															2,580	0	0
Kolar ...	Gudibanda ...	14,675		4	4	18,344		11	0	618,954	0	0	1¼		78	0	0
	Shrinivaspur ...	6,982		2	2	8,727		15	6						936	0	0
Túmkúr ...	Bhimasamudra ...	6,126		3	0	6,126		8	0	632,239	0	0	7/16		113	0	0
															1,356	0	0
Mysore... ...	Palhalli	23,350		4	4	30,911		11	1	943,187	0	0	15/16		113	0	0
															1,356	0	0
Hassan	Hassan ...	8,366		1	3	11,661		0	2	663,417	0	0	9/16		115	0	0
															1,380	0	0
Shimoga ...	Shimoga ...	20,825		0	0	20,553		5	6						115	0	0
															1,380	0	0
	Ságar ...	6,329		0	0	6,204		0	0	498,976	0	0	3 1/16		102	0	0
															1,224	0	0
	Siralkoppa ...	5,048		0	0	4,985		4	0						102	0	0
															1,224	0	0
Kadur ...	Chikmagalur ...	15,934		1	0	15,152		4	8						102	0	0
															1,224	0	0
	Hariharpur ...	3,053		0	0	3,053		0	0	333 925	0	0	3¼		71	0	0
															852	0	0
	Tarikere ...	3,804		2	4	3,804		8	0						102	0	0
															1,224	0	0
Chitaldroog ...	Chitaldroog ...	7,903		2	4	7,432		4	0						102	0	0
															1,224	0	0
	Harihar ...	4,812		0	0	4,812		0	0	531,300	0	0	1 1/16		92	0	0
															1,104	0	0
Total.....		2,52,194		4	3	4,35,755		4	2	5,055,412					1,524	0	0
															18,288	0	0

7. The marginal table shews the existing Distilleries in each District, the number of gallons of spirits issued from each, and the total revenue realized from Government thereon in 1872—73, together with the total population of each District, the average consumption per head of such population, and the establishment maintained by Government at each Distillery.

8. The following points appear naturally to suggest themselves for enquiry in connection with this table.

(1.) The necessity for the maintenance or otherwise of all the existing Distilleries, and if one Distillery maintained at District Head Quarters would not suffice for each District.

This question has already been dealt with as regards the Nagar Division, in which the abolition of the Distilleries at the out-stations noted in the margin has been ordered. It has yet to be considered with reference to the Kolar District, and will be reported on by the Deputy Commissioner.

1. Siralkop.
2. Harihar.
3. Tarikere.

As regards the Ashtagram Division separate orders will be issued

(2.) The suspiciously small consumption of liquor in some Districts, especially Túmkúr and Hassan. In the former the Sadar Distillery system can only be regarded as a failure. The distillery is only occupied by one distiller, and the consumption is so low as to render it impossible to resist the conviction that smuggling in some form must be general in the District.

The circumstances of this distillery suggest the advisability of selecting it for the introduction of the measures referred to above in para 6, and the Chief Commissioner proposes that this shall be done, a reasonable time for closing his business being given to the present distiller, on which latter point the Commissioner of the Division will be communicated with.

(3.) It appears to Sir Richard Meade that the pay of the Government officials employed to supervise the distilleries is disproportionately small, when considered with reference to the responsibility of their position and the duties expected of them.

These officials are known by several designations at present, and their pay ranges from Rs. 30 to 80 per mensem. The Chief Commissioner considers that they should all in future be termed "Darogas" and be classed in those grades according to the quantity of liquor issued from each Distillery, with suitable rates of pay fixed for each.

Proposals with this object will be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, to have effect from the beginning of next year, and in the meantime, the character and qualifications of each of the present Sadar Distillery officials will be specially reported on for the Chief Commissioner's information.

With regard to the Testors, there is reason to believe that they are imperfectly acquainted with their duty, simple as it is, and arrangements will be made to secure their presence at Bangalore on 1st December next, in view to their qualifications for their posts being examined by a competent person.

9. On a consideration of all the circumstances glanced at in the foregoing remarks, the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary that all persons engaged in the manufacture of arrack in the Sadar Distilleries of the Province shall in future take out an annual license therefor, the provisions of which shall bind them not to combine with any other holder of a still in the same Sadar Distillery, or to parties to any measure which has for its object the prevention of competition, and also to use their best endeavours to detect and prevent smuggling and the illicit manufacture of spirits.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 1451, dated Poona, 21st September 1874.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 4314—187 of the 3rd November last, I beg that I may be informed if I may put in hand the valuation survey of the 49 Shimoga villages alluded to in para 10 of that order during next field season.

2. It will be most convenient and economical to take up the valuation survey of these inam villages, together with any others to be done in the north-west of Mysore simultaneously, and they must be taken up early next season in order to have them ready for the topographical survey.

3. With reference to para 10 of the order above referred to, the case of the village of Timmapur, The Survey Department, I apprehend, took the boundaries which were stated to define the inam village referred to in ignorance of any resumption of hamlets, or the area of the village proved to be greater than that stated in the inam register, after excluding the two hamlets the inam will, I apprehend, comprise all that may be within the boundaries of Timmapur whether more or less than 698½ acres. When however the survey of this village is made, it will be ascertained what land properly belongs to it and what to the resumed majres or hamlets.

No. 5220—Rev. 332, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1874.

Order thereon.—For reasons assigned in para 2 of the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions Colonel Anderson's proposal to put in hand during next field season, a valuation survey of the inam and kayamgutta villages of the Shimoga Taluk, and of others situated in the north-western taluks of the Province.

2. The necessity for the survey and assessment of these villages is explained in paras 10 and 13 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4344—R. 187 of the 3rd November 1873.

3. The result of the survey measurement of the Timmapur village alluded to in para 3, within the limits of the boundary line fixed by the Inam Department, should be reported to this Office.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 21st October 1874.

Statement shewing the Alienation of State land to be made in the Mysore Taluk of the Mysore District.

General No. / D. V. No.	Taluk, Hobli and Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of Grant.	Land. Description of Land.	Land. Extent. A. G. Y.	Assessment.	No. of reserved or unreserved trees standing on the land together with any building already existing.	Value of the Land.	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
	Kukrahalli village, Lingambudi Hobli, Mysore Taluk.	Mysore Town Municipality.	For the preparation of bricks needed for Municipal works.	Dry land No. 22.	2 0 3 1	2 0 4	0	20 3 4	East by a field belonging to Kempi and two others. West by the tank bed of Kukrahalli. South by a field belonging to Venkatamma Dasi. North by the other portion of the field No. 22.	

The land required by the Municipal Board is a portion of the field No. 22 (extent 8 *a*, 37 *g*, 3 *y*.) assessed at Rs. 8—1—7, the patta of which is in the names of Kempi, Timmi and Javara. Javara, who holds a patta for the portion of the land required by the Municipality, is willing to give it up on condition of a compensation equal to ten years' kandayam being paid to him.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 5273—104, R, dated 21st October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5273.
104, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 21*st October* 1874

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Revenue."

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to transmit herewith copy of statement shewing the description of the land proposed to be assigned to the Mysore Municipality for the preparation of bricks, needed for certain Municipal works, now in progress in that town, and to solicit the favor of your obtaining the usual sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council for the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 2—0—4 per annum.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 670, dated Camp Belikerry, Canara District, 19th April 1874.

I have the honor to forward a * report by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with appended correspondence on the revision of assessment of the Anantapur Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

* Survey Superintendent's No. 56 of the 3rd February 1874.
Survey Superintendent's No. 57, dated 3rd February 1874, forwarding No. 50, to the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division.
First Assistant Commissioner, Ságar Sub-Division's No. 326, dated 22nd February 1874.
Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's No. 904 of the 25th February 1874.
Nagar Division Commissioner's No. 714 of the 10th March 1874.
Survey Superintendent's No. 192 of the 14th March 1874.

2. The Anantapur taluk is described as less favorably situated as regards trade than the Ságar Taluk reported on by my letter No. 579, dated 24th April 1873.

3. It is certainly not so well situated with regard to markets as the Ságar Taluk, being farther from the Town of Gersoppa, which appears to be the principal outlet for the surplus rice produce of this part. As regards climate, for rice cultivation I should consider the rain-fall to be on the whole sufficient and as advantageous as that in Ságar. As regards garden cultivation the climate of Anantapur is considered from the easterly position of the bulk of it to be a little inferior to the bulk of Ságar, especially as regards the capability of growing that most valuable produce, cardamoms.

4. In the appendix No. 1 to his report Captain Grant shews the prices in Anantapur from 1857—58 to 1872—73; the variation in the rates of the different kinds of produce is considerable and except in jaggory the rise in the prices of the principal exportable articles, which are rice, supari, jaggory, and pepper, is most decided between the first and the last year. The extent of rise in price varies in different articles being over 100 per cent on pepper, and but very trifling on jaggory; it will probably be a fair approximation if we consider present prices to be one-third or 33 per cent higher than they were in 1858, in which year again, from general analogy of what we know to have occurred elsewhere, prices were on the rise and much higher than they were five years before.

*5. Therefore the extreme steadiness of the revenue in this taluk is the more remarkable. The revenue demand as shewn in column 2 of Captain Grant's table at para 12 of his letter has varied between 100,000 and 105,000; of this in round numbers about one-third has been annually remitted. The realizations since 1851—52 have never fallen short of Rs. 60,000 and have never exceeded Rs. 67,000, the collections in the last year shewn, 1872—73, being Rs. 64,437. As was shewn in the case of the cognate and contiguous Taluk Ságar, there is an entire absence of the marked fluctuations in the revenue in correspondence with the fluctuation in prices which were traceable in all the plain taluks, in Honnali for instance.

6. In 1866—67, the prices of exportable articles must have been nearly cent per cent higher than they were eighteen to twenty years before; but the annual remissions remained with little alteration, and the net collections were only increased by some Rs. 6,000 over those of 1851—52, or about 10 per cent. During the two or three years about 1866 the people of this taluk must have made large accumulations of capital or have paid off debt to a great extent, since the pressure of the Government demand on them could not have amounted to more than one half that of eighteen years previously. Some portion of this great rise in prices has been since lost, but even now prices are probably 50 per cent higher than they averaged some twenty to twenty-five years ago, and the great improvement in communications which has occurred must not only have raised prices but also have opened up markets and rendered speedy sale far more feasible than in former times.

7. This most extraordinary permanency of revenue demand and realizations in Anantapur, I am inclined to attribute, equally with the same state of things in Ságar, in a great measure to the absolute want of any reliable base on which to increase the assessment or what comes to the same thing to abate the remissions. All was darkness, no record existed of what land each person whose name was recorded in the accounts actually held or cultivated; the only record was that he paid so much last year and had so much remitted; the only base for increasing realization or decreasing remission was the word of the Shanbhog checked by that of little less interested taluk officials. The European Officer making the jamabandi knew nothing himself; had no records he could trust to, and no persons who would give him any information which he could look on as the least trustworthy; and could see very little for himself; all he could do was to endeavour to keep up the state of things as regards general results which prevailed in the preceding year, and, if the general state of the country and prices admitted of it, to endeavour to gain a little revenue rather than lose it. But whether he gained or lost revenue he was equally acting in the dark. The Shanbhogs were the only people who had any real knowledge, and they were little likely to use it except for their own purposes.

* Of the area under occupation each year no record exists, but it must have increased much in the last twenty-five years though not brought to account.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

8. The proposals regarding the assessment, detailed in Captain Grant's report, were drawn up after consultation with me, and both in their detail and in their general result have my entire approval. The rates are a shade lower than those proposed for Ságar, to meet the slight disadvantage which the Anantapur Taluk is placed at in regard to communications.

9. The general result of the rates detailed in Captain Grant's report is as follows. On the land held in 1872—73 the net realizations under the old system were Rs. 64,196; under the survey rates the same land will give Rs. 76,636 State revenue, from which has to be deducted about Rs. 5,000 which will be required for the remuneration of village officers, who at present have little or no ostensible remuneration at all, though it is hardly probable that they do not find in their position of power a full recompense for all the duties they perform. It is more than probable that a very full proportion of the remissions fall to the village officers. Though little or no "Aya" or grain is paid in this taluk, yet it is just as fair to look on the remuneration of village officers as a legitimate deduction from the revenue here as in taluks where a different state of things exists; they remunerated themselves at the expense of the revenue under the old system in some indirect mode, and under the survey system we propose to give them legitimate remuneration and to take away much of their present power of remunerating themselves whether at the expense of individuals, the Government revenue, or probably of both.

10. Therefore the estimated net revenue under the survey after deducting the Rs. 5,000 for village officers will stand at Rs. 71,636 on the identical land which paid Rs 64,196 in 1872—73. But there are several causes which may tend to reduce this Rs. 71,636 still farther. First, there are the cases of "Mandamanya" or remissions on gardens granted for a definite time, some of which may be found to hold good and must be recognized. From this cause I do not apprehend that any very large reduction is to be looked for, as the total amount of present remission, as shown in column 4 of the table at Captain Grant's para 12 under this head, is but Rs. 2,297, which sum will pretty certainly on investigation be subject to some reduction.

11. But there is another source of reduction in the estimated revenue, which is of much greater importance. The present assessment is based on the warg or entire holding of an individual, before the survey of unknown area; he paid revenue on the whole equally whether it was cultivated or uncultivated and unproductive, and practically could not resign parts of his holding and thereby obtain a reduction of his assessment. At the time of the survey every man is prone to point out the extremest limits possible as those of his land. The holding, often of extended area, and not entirely in one place, is divided by the survey into several survey fields each separately assessed, and if a holder finds he has more land on his hands than he has any prospect of being able to cultivate, nothing is easier than to at once resign any entire field or fields and reduce the Government demand proportionally. When population is thin and labor difficult to procure, as in parts of the taluk under report, there is an absolute certainty that resignations of land to some extent must occur. The survey demand on occupied land is calculated every where on the land held at the time of the survey; in plain Districts we have a fair certainty that no very large proportion will be thrown up, as most of that occupied is actually cultivated; but in taluks like Anantapur and those of similar character, there is a certainty that some land now recorded as occupied but not actually cultivated will be thrown up, but how much it is difficult or even impossible to estimate. I should not however be surprised to see a reduction of revenue of at least Rs. 5,000 from this cause and perhaps more. In part this may be compensated for to a small extent by the taking up of some eligible patches of waste, and in part by additional realizations from other sources as grazing and kans.

12. But take it all in all after providing for village officers I should doubt if I can from all sources confidently calculate on more than from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 67,000 of State revenue against the Rs. 64,437 collected in 1872—73.

13. As regards local cesses the following results are estimated by Captain Grant in his 36th para:—

Present realization ½ anna cess	Rs. 2,263	2,263
Future one anna cess	„ 4,790	
Do Irrigation cess	„ 4,532	9,322
Excess of future over present cesses	Rs.	7,059

The one anna local cess can hardly be considered an additional burden on the land if it is expended for the objects for which it is avowedly levied, namely, for the extension of local improvements. Every part of the country has a certain claim on the State treasury in return for the revenue it pays into

it; in all past years some expenditure from the State treasury has occurred on roads, &c., as much as could be afforded perhaps, though not as much as could be desired: if this annual contribution from State funds is continued to the same amount as hitherto, or nearly so, and the local cess be applied to obtaining additional advantages of various kinds which would not otherwise have been obtained, it cannot be called an additional burden of taxation on the people, for what is taken is returned in the most remunerative shape. Moreover the return of this sum to the taluk in payment of labor annually is of far more value than would appear at first sight, as it may enable many of the poorer classes of ryots by the remuneration for their own labor and that of their cattle to tide over their difficulties; the contribution is drawn from all, rich and poor cultivators; the poor reap the benefit of the first immediate expenditure, while rich and poor reap the benefit of the improvements resulting from that expenditure.

14. But if this cess in breach of the avowed purpose of its levy is not expended locally and in securing for the people advantages for the most part over and above what they obtained before, the levy of the cess is beyond all doubt nothing more than so much additional taxation, and whether this is the case or not in fact is certainly open to doubt.

15. I would strongly urge the establishment of District Local Fund Committees and annual publication of accounts shewing exactly how the cess in each taluk has been expended as the most effectual mode of removing doubt in the minds of the people and reconciling them to the levy of this cess.

16. The irrigation cess of one anna on the assessment of all irrigated land stands on a different footing. It is undoubtedly very unpopular, and as yet it has been no where spent. Moreover in Malnad Taluks great difficulty will occur in finding irrigation works on which to spend it. Under existing circumstances, the apparent impossibility of devising any means for disposing of this cess satisfactorily, the undoubted cause for reproach which the levy of a cess year after year for local purposes, for the local expenditure of which no steps have been taken or in the nature of things can be taken in this and similar taluks, the undoubted discontent caused by the levy of this cess in its present form—considering these facts, I am most decidedly of opinion that the time has fully come for taking some decided measures in regard to it, either by appropriating the cess at once to its avowed object, by diverting it to some other local object, or by abolishing it altogether as a separate cess and merging it in the general State revenue.

17. After *excluding* the one anna ordinary cess from the estimate of results of the Survey settlement and also the sum required for the village officers and *including* the irrigation cess and other minor realizations on account of grazing and kans, it appears to me that we may probably estimate on a net receipt of about Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 72,000 as the result of the Survey settlement, against Rs. 64,801, the receipts for land revenue, grazing and kans in 1872—73.

18. The rates of assessment proposed are in strict correspondence with those already proposed for the Ságar Taluk with a slight reduction to compensate for some small disadvantage of position, if the proposals for Ságar are applicable, then these for Anantapur are applicable also, and *vice versa*.

19. That the rates now proposed are very moderate is clearly shewn by the very much heavier rates on whole villages which are now paid in many instances. Of these Captain Grant gives a few examples at para 40 of his report, where the example of four villages now paying rates double those we propose to impose is given, and in the next para he gives four villages which are now paying much less than half that which will fall on them under the Survey rates. If the four villages named at para 41 of Captain Grant's report were to be assessed on the same standard on which the four villages named at para 40 have paid hitherto, it would be necessary to double their Survey assessment which would result in payment of five or six times what they have paid hitherto. If some villages have paid rates 50 and 100 per cent higher than we propose to impose under the Survey, these same Survey rates cannot possibly weigh down those who have hitherto paid unjustly low assessments.

20. I will now notice as briefly as possible the criticisms of the District and Divisional Officers. Mr. Ricketts in para 4 in allusion to the stationary nature of the revenue of the taluk during the last five years says "this serves to shew, I think, that there is not much good arable waste land in the "taluk, or that it is of a character not easily or cheaply reclaimed." It only shews that no additional land has been brought to account by the Shanbhogs; there cannot be a doubt that additional land has been appropriated during the last twenty years, and it is equally certain that the revenue has not benefited thereby for the simple reason that no means whatever existed of exercising any efficient check on the proceedings of the village and taluk establishments; it is remarkable that none of the District Officers in their remarks on the past revenue management appear to have entertained any doubt about the trustworthiness and sufficiency of the old accounts.

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21. I exceedingly doubt if Mr. Ricketts is right in deeming the inequality of assessment in this taluk referred to in his 5th para to be unusual or more than has been met with elsewhere. If it is unusual, the fact is certainly new to me.

22. Mr. Ricketts in his 9th para advocates a higher classification of the villages in the Shikarpur border, following Captain Ludlow's remarks; this objection is fully met by Captain Grant in paras 3, 4 and 5 of his letter No. 192 of the 14th ultimo.

23. Mr. Ricketts appears to generally concur with Captain Grant's proposals. Captain Ludlow on the other hand generally objects; his objections are to a considerable extent based on misapprehension of the subject and need not be discussed at length. Colonel Bruce's objections are to the same point as those of Captain Ludlow.

24. With reference to the tax on grazing, whether realized by the annual sale of grazing lands, or by a cattle tax which I would not recommend, great care must be taken to first provide the local cattle with most ample free grazing; after this is done it is possible that some parts of the extensive grass tracts in the north and east of the taluk might be sold without injury to the local population if any people from outside the taluk desired to become purchasers. In Dharwar at any rate it is a common practice for people from the plains, where all the land is occupied, to send their cattle to the jungles to graze during part of the rains, and some revenue justly is derived from the sale of the grazing in those jungles.

25. I have little to add regarding this settlement, regarding the revenue result there must be some doubt, I do not expect any extent of waste will be taken up, and on the other hand I have little doubt that some considerable area of the land recorded as occupied but at present uncultivated will be resigned. There is only one cause which will deter present holders from resigning, and that is the fear of losing their hold on land now uncultivated, but which they may hope to turn to profitable account hereafter, and secondly, the fear that such resigned land may be taken up by their present sub-tenants who would cease to remain so and would set up for themselves: but I fear that the sub-tenant or laboring population, who I imagine form the larger proportion of the actual cultivators, are too deeply in with the landholders—their masters—to be able to do this to any great extent, much as such a result is to be desired.

26. There is beyond all doubt a considerable area of land entered as occupied, yet from being uncultivated, utterly unremunerative to the holders, this land will be resigned or retained entirely according to the means of the holder; the wealthy man will disregard the assessment and hold on to all that he expects to turn to account hereafter. The poor holder will at once reduce the demand on him by resigning some or all of his uncultivated land. The Survey settlement thus in Districts of this kind adjusts itself to the circumstances of each holder.

27. As regards communications, the taluk appears to be now fairly well provided as far as east and west roads are concerned, but it would undoubtedly be a great advantage if a road was opened from Anantapur in the direction of Shikarpur.

28. I have not yet seen the correspondence which may have passed with the District Officials regarding the rates of assessment proposed for the Ságar Taluk, the present proposals are made in precise conformity with those made for Ságar, and alteration in one must in justice entail corresponding alteration in the other. The settlement of Ságar, it is hardly probable, can now be effected this year; and under these circumstances and in the doubt which exists regarding the irrigation cess I think that it will be advisable to settle no more Malnad Taluks till the question of the irrigation cess has been fully discussed and disposed of. This can be deliberately done in the course of the next five or six months and settlements can be then introduced which will not be liable to future alteration or disturbance.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 56, dated camp Megarvalli, 3rd February 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Anantapur Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. I append a General Report on the taluk by Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, which contains a great deal of carefully collected information, and it will therefore be necessary for me to touch only upon those leading characteristics of the taluk which affect, or are intimately mixed up with the question of assessment

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

3. The taluk under report forms the undivided charge of an Amildar, whose station is at the Town of Anantapur. The following statement shews the Magnis, or ancient sub-divisions, into which the taluk was divided, and the number of Government and Inam villages in each.

Name of Magni.	Government Villages.	Inam villages.	Total Government and Inam.
Anantapur	50	...	50
Masrur	95	...	95
Hebailu	21	...	21
Hosgund	23	...	23
Barrur	9	...	9
Bellandur	28	...	28
Hartal	24	...	24
Kerihalli	6	1	7
Jenni	18	...	18
Atodi	9	...	9
Tadkod	24	...	24
Satalalu	35	...	35
Kalsi	11	...	11
Mantsali	24	..	24
Chordi	13	...	13
Gauja	...	1	1
Kamur	..	1	1
Tagarti	...	1	1
Total.....	390	4	394

4. The present report deals only with the 390 Government villages. They comprise an area of 346 square miles, with a population of 20,401 souls, or 59 to the square mile.

Natural Divisions.

5. For so small an area Anantapur, from its irregular shape, presents remarkable distinctions both in climate and scenery. Thus the country comprised in the Satalalu Atodi, and Tadkod Magnis juts out in the shape of a wedge between the Ságar and Nagar Taluks, the adjoining portions of which it closely resembles. It is essentially a garden country with well stocked bottoms of supari, rice, and a fair sprinkling of cardamom cultivation. There is much laterite, and consequently but little jungle, even of an inferior sort. The cultivators do not live in communities, but in separate homesteads. The characteristics which I have attributed to this tract belong also to parts of the Hosgund and Hebailu Magnis, but are gradually lost on proceeding eastward. Again, the south-eastern portion of the Masrur Magni is unlike any other part of the taluk, and partakes more of the characteristics of the Kavaledurga Taluk, than of Anantapur. The country is wild and picturesque, with hills of considerable height, on some of which coffee gardens have been formed. There are no other gardens of any kind, rice being the only crop. The villages are few and far between and the population scanty.

Climate.

6. With the two important exceptions above mentioned, the main body of the taluk presents no very marked difference in climate, but only those minor distinctions in soil, and modes of husbandry, described by Mr Dobbie. The rain-fall registered at Kasba Anantapur in 1872 was 65 inches, and may be considered fairly representative of the bulk of the taluk, but in the outlying portions mentioned in the last para the rain-fall must be very much heavier.

7. Anantapur, it is worthy of remark, is as nearly as possible the watershed of the two river systems flowing to the east and west coasts respectively. As a consequence the few streams are of little volume, and those that do exist are chiefly border streams. But the absence of running water is compensated for by the natural springs with which the garden and rice lands abound, and the supply from which is, generally speaking, perennial.

State of Trade.

8. Notwithstanding the many natural advantages which Anantapur possesses in its climate, and, in many instances, the fertility of its soil, it is in a worse position as regards commercial enterprise than any of the adjoining taluks. Only in the solitary instance of the Town of Anantapur have the cultivators a market, and that but a second rate one, near their doors.

9. The chief exports are supari and rice. The former finds a good market at Ságar, from which place none of the Anantapur gardens are at any great distance, but the rice trade labors under very great disadvantages which I will briefly describe. The surplus rice of the taluk has two chief destinations, Gersoppa for rough rice, and Nyamti, in the Honnali Taluk, for clean rice. Probably four-fifths of the whole export take place in the shape of rough rice, which the ryots themselves carry on bullocks to Gersoppa. If the price at Gersoppa is not favorable, they sometimes take it only as far as Ságar, and sometimes the garden owners in the western villages purchase it from them at a comparatively low rate.

10. The villagers in the Bellandur Magni chiefly, and in the north-eastern villages generally, are in the habit of cleaning their rice in their own houses, in which case the demand at Nyamti regulates the price. The proportion of clean rice to paddy, when the operation of husking is performed by the ryots themselves in their own houses, is said to be very much greater than when the operation is performed by hired labor. There is a small demand for clean rice at Ságar, but Nyamti is the great market for all the surrounding country, and has one day in the week set apart exclusively for the rice trade. The taluk under report has been to some extent sacrificed in favor of Ságar in the point of trade, as explained in Mr. Dobbie's para 21. There is an utter absence of commercial bustle, excepting on the Shimoga-Gersoppa high road, which shortly after harvest time is thronged with laden bullocks from the eastern taluks. In this road the means of communication with the large outside markets, and I believe in the true direction of trade, has certainly been found, and it is a great boon to the people. The remaining roads in the taluk are neither in repair, nor are they much used.

Condition of the people.

11. As I have already stated, the resident population of this naturally fine taluk is only 59 to the square mile, a very low average indeed, and due, in a measure, to the almost entire absence of trading, and the total absence of manufacturing towns. I believe the chief cause of the utter want of commercial spirit and enterprise in Anantapur is to be found in the peculiarity of the social relations of the community. The land is entirely in the hands of the comparatively few, who never labor themselves, and who have, from time immemorial, exerted so great an influence over the actual laboring classes, that all independence of action in the latter has been destroyed, and their position degraded to that of mere laborers. The wargdars are very few in number and belong to the influential castes. The people who actually till the soil are the "Hutalu," or household slaves, in the western villages, and in the north-east, the "Divars" and other poorer castes, who are the "genidars," or subtenants, of the wargdars. I have every reason to suppose that the terms of subletting are very oppressive and that the "genidars," or subtenants, are in a very little better position than the "hutalu," or slaves. Such a state of things must be fatal to all enterprise such as leads to extension of cultivation, the improvement of the land, and eventually the establishment of markets. Mr. Dobbie considers the system of subletting on "kor," or division of the crops, to be less oppressive than the system of subletting on "gutgi" or contract to give a certain sum of money or a certain number of kandis of grain. If only 3 to 5 kandis of paddy are exacted for each kandi of land, as stated by Mr. Dobbie, the terms are exceedingly moderate, but I fear, from recent enquiries which I have made, that such instances of moderation are rare indeed. In the adjoining Taluk of Sorab, I can state with confidence, that 10 kandis of paddy for each kandi of land are sometimes taken by the wargdar, who simply pays the Government assessment, and bears no share whatever of the cost of production.

Revenue History.

12. When the revenue history of one of the taluks which came under Shivapa Nayik's revision of the assessment has been given, that of all may be said to have been given; and I will not therefore burden this report with a repetition of what I have already written in my report on the Taluk of Ságar. There has never been any measurement of the lands of this taluk until the present survey, nor is there any old record whatever of the area under cultivation. I have obtained the accounts of the taluk for the last twenty-seven years, from A. D. 1846—47 to A. D. 1872—73 inclusive, an abstract of which I give below. Each fifth year is shewn for the earlier years, and each individual year since 1856—57.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

Year.	Total assessment or "Jamabandi Beriz."	Permanent Remissions.	Temporary Remissions, chiefly "Mundmanya."	Remissions granted at Annual Jamabandi.	Actual Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1846—47	1,01,383	46,542	7,055	„	47,786
1851—52	1,02,562	36,125	6,232	„	60,205
1856—57	1,03,355	36,956	3,160	76	63,163
1857—58	1,03,340	37,314	3,049	42	62,935
1858—59	1,03,363	37,636	3,314	49	62,364
1859—60	1,03,375	37,501	3,017	„	62,857
1860—61	1,03,665	37,456	2,814	„	63,395
1861—62	1,04,103	38,707	3,105	17	62,274
1862—63	1,03,863	37,849	3,538	„	62,476
1863—64	1,03,887	37,650	3,190	„	63,047
1864—65	1,04,285	36,572	3,311	„	64,402
1865—66	1,04,282	35,254	3.547	„	65,481
1866—67	1,04,325	34,598	3,168	„	66,559
1867—68	1,04,472	34,555	2,980	„	66,937
1868—69	1,04,414	37,028	2,740	11	64,635
1869—70	1,04,497	37,773	2,482	„	64,242
1870—71	1,04,463	37,524	2,571	„	64,368
1871—72	1,04,490	37,382	2,620	„	64,488
1872—73	1,04,550	37,816	2,297	„	*64,437
				Five years' average ...	64,434
				Ten years' average ...	64,860
				Twenty years' average ...	63,747

13. The amount in column 2 represents the assessment of all land that has at any time been brought under cultivation, whether now occupied or not. In column 3 the amount shewn, so far as I can ascertain, is (1) the assessment of wargs relinquished, and (2) the "sharabaki" or permanent remission on occupied wargs. Column 4 shews chiefly the amount foregone, on account of lands given out on "mundmanya," or gradually increasing assessment, until the full rate of assessment is reached. In column 5 is entered what may fairly be called remissions, and these are, it will be seen, very insignificant In column 6 appear the actual collections with which we have chiefly to deal.

14. If the price list, which will be found in the appendix to this report, be consulted, it will be seen that the collections have not kept pace with the rise in prices, which set in after the American war, and, in almost every other part of this Province, sent up the collections to a pitch till then unknown That this should be the case in a taluk, where it has never been found necessary to grant remissions, may appear anomalous, but the explanation of the apparent inconsistency is very simple. In the taluk now under report the reclamation of land for cultivation is a difficult and expensive operation, and when any inducement, in the shape of high prices, takes place to extend cultivation, waste land, ready for the plough cannot be taken up as in the plain taluks.

15. The "Hakkal" or dry crop lands moreover are not rated in the accounts, and when the wave of cultivation, so to speak, extends and recedes on these assessment-free lands, it leaves no mark whatever on the collections, nor must it be forgotten that a large extent of occupied land is allowed to lie waste annually, and is only cultivated in favorable years. But it appears to me that a still more powerful reason for the comparatively slight fluctuation of the revenue, under great rise and fall in prices, is the state of subjection in which the laboring classes are to the wargdars. In any of the plain taluks where the greater portion of the land is held by a large number of small proprietors who, however poor they may be, are at all events free to increase the extent of their holdings should they desire to do so—the prevalence of high prices at once calls forth an effort on the part of these ryot-proprietors to take up fresh land, so as not to lose the advantage of the good prices ruling, and the result is a large aggregate increase of cultivation and consequently of revenue. But in Anantapur, and in the Malnad generally, the cultivators of the soil have not the means to take up the large relinquished wargs, and any extension of cultivation is entirely dependent on the action the few wargdars may choose to take.

* NOTE—This amount should actually be Rs. 64,196, a mistake in addition having evidently been made in the Taluk Cutcherry.

16. Although the revenue has not risen so much however as in other parts of Mysore, still on the other hand it has remained remarkably steady, and, during the fall in prices since 1866, the revenue has but little decreased. But the causes which have tended to obstruct the spread of cultivation, have also had the effect of preventing the relinquishment of land. Amongst these causes the principal is the working of the warg system which requires that a man must take up or relinquish land "in kumulo," he cannot take up or relinquish a portion of a warg. There is also the improbability of land once reclaimed being relinquished, after the expenditure of considerable capital, and in a taluk where reclaimed land is as a rule valuable.

17. The past revenue management has been in many points very lax. It may be presumed that when Mr. Stokes made the Shanbhogs give up their accounts, after the rebellion of 1832, there was much falsification of the records, but that there was nevertheless a fresh starting point after which the Shanbhogs would naturally be afraid to tamper with the accounts. If Shivapa Nayik's assessment was ever based upon the productive powers of the land, all traces of it have now disappeared, for I have rarely met with a taluk in which the inequalities of the old rates of assessment have been so great as in Anantapur. The natural presumption is, either that Shivapa Nayik's assessment was very unequal, or that the Shanbogs have at various times, but chiefly just after the rebellion, greatly falsified the accounts.

18. Broadly speaking, the old rates were high or low in proportion to the influence of the wargdar, and to the position of the village with reference to the scrutiny of the Revenue Officers, whilst the opportunities for encroaching on surrounding waste were literally unlimited. The attention of the Revenue Officers appears to me to have been given, not so much to preventing encroachment, by a careful annual inspection, and attention to matters of detail, as to maintaining the lump revenue at a high figure. The Shanbhogs found it necessary to keep up appearances which they could easily do, and still keep a large amount of power in their own hands to sacrifice the rights of Government in favor of influential people, or their own friends, as the case might be. It is astonishing how the realizations, as a whole, considering the facility of encroachment, have been kept so high, and the fact would denote careful revenue management, but I do not believe that the comparatively high figure which has been maintained, is due to any other cause than the feeling which prevailed that any falling off of the realizations would involve the taluk and village authorities in disgrace. The distribution of the assessment forming the lump sum, rested with the Shanbhogs to an injurious extent. The practice of permanent remissions called "Shara baki," the system of "Mandmanya" and the absence of any record of area, all helped to strengthen the influence of the Shanbhogs whose power was increased in proportion to the complex character of their accounts.

19. I have dwelt strongly and at some length on the inequality of the ancient rates of assessment, because it is this inequality which in my opinion justifies the increase of the assessment which I am about to propose, and which would otherwise, in the very backward state of the taluk under report, perhaps appear more than we are justified in imposing. That I have in no way exaggerated the inequality in question will be at once apparent to any one who chooses to examine the detailed statement (A.) appended to this report, in which the old assessment is contrasted with the new or Survey assessment as regards each individual village.

20. For the purpose of assessing the rice lands I propose to divide the villages under report into groups or classes as shown below:—

Assessment of rice lands.

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum rice rate.	Distinguishing characteristics.
1	2	3	4
I	78	6 0 0	The best villages on the Shimoga and Gersoppa high road, and also some villages of the west and south-west possessing a superior climate and population, and well situated for the Ságar market.
II	198	5 8 0	Central part of the taluk, only fairly situated as regards the Shimoga-Gersoppa high road, also some south-western villages which possess superior climate and population, but are not so well situated, as regards markets, as the western and south-western villages of class I.
III	86	5 0 0	Villages of the main body of the taluk, farther away from the Shimoga-Gersoppa high road than the II class villages; also some very small villages to the extreme south-west.
IV	28	4 8 0	Villages to the extreme south-east, with a good climate but a scanty population and much hill and jungle.

21. The consideration which has mainly regulated the grouping above shewn is, that the superior climate and better population of the western villages, which are within a fair distance of Ságar, put them on a par with the very best villages in the centre of the taluk, although the latter are on the Shimoga-Gersoppa road. Thus each group, excepting the fourth and the last, contains some villages of the comparatively central part of the taluk, where there is only an average climate and a small population per square mile; and also some of the west and south-western villages where the means of communication are comparatively defective, but the climate is excellent, and the population comparatively large and healthy. Such is my general plan of grouping the villages for assessing the rice lands, but I have made a point of putting some of the very small and poor villages one class lower than their position within the limits of a certain group would otherwise require.

Assessment of dry crop lands.

22. The dry crop lands are very insignificant, in comparison with the rice lands, and the grouping for the purpose of assessment is much easier as there are fewer considerations to be weighed in the operation. The following is the grouping I propose to adopt, and it is, as usual in Semi-Malnad and Malnad Taluks, from east to west, the eastern villages being far better suited for dry crop cultivation than the western villages in which the rains are too heavy for this kind of cultivation, a crop being only obtained once in 2 or 3 years. In the very best of the eastern villages however the dry crop cultivation is of an inferior description, but still very much superior to the same kind of cultivation in the west and south.

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Distinguishing characteristics.
1	2	3	4
I	9	1 4 0	A small group to the extreme East near Chordi on the Shimoga-Gersoppa high road.
II	242	1 0 0	The north, centre and south-eastern parts of the taluk.
III	139	0 12 0	The west, south-west and south, in the true Malnad.

Assessment of garden lands.

23. The gardens of this taluk are remarkably good, being but little if at all inferior to those of the Ságar Taluk, excepting in their capabilities for growing cardamoms. Mr. Stokes in his report on the Nagar Division in A. D. 1838, at which time Anantapur was included in Nagar, writes as follows whilst describing the latter taluk. "The productions are the same as those of Ságar, but the proportion of betel-nut is less. The betel-nut Magnis are kabbanad, Hebailu and Hosgund which belong to Haiga Brahmans." Of the above mentioned Magnis Hebailu and Hosgund are included in the present report. They are not superior however in garden cultivation to Tadkod, Kalsi, Mantsali and Atodi. In a word, the western villages of the taluk now under report are peculiarly suited to garden cultivation, and are only a very little inferior to those of the Ságar Taluk, the water supply being not quite so good. I proposed a 25 Rs. maximum rate for the gardens of Ságar and I think a 22 Rs. maximum rate for the western half of Anantapur will be appropriate. In the eastern half my rate of assessment of gardens will not exceed Rs. 20, and as shelter and water supply are often inferior, the average rate, on a sliding scale, will be very low. In the western villages the gardens are so good, that the top rate of the 22 Rs. scale will very generally be reached. The general result of my proposals regarding garden assessment will be to equalize the rates, and yet nowhere exceed Rs 22 per acre; although some of the old rates are actually as high as Rs. 40 per acre; and to gain on the whole by bringing an enormous extent of concealed garden cultivation to account. The old garden owners will be greatly relieved, and those whose cultivation is now brought to light will not have the slightest cause for complaint.

24. The results of my proposals will be readily understood from the detailed statement (A) appended, an abstract of which will be found in the sequel for the lands now under occupancy. If it is desired to ascertain what the new or Survey rates are in any particular village, the detailed statement alluded to must be consulted, and the average garden, rice or dry crop rate in each village can be at once obtained.

25. The following statement shews the result of the application of the rates I recommend, on the occupied lands of the villages of each group according to the grouping for the assessment of rice lands, which in the taluk under report are of paramount importance.

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Class or group.	No. of villages in each.	Garden.					Rice.					Dry Crop.				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8			9	10	11		
I	78	532·23	10,507	18	0	2	5,301·18	16,552	3	1	11	26,00·28	976	„	6	0
II	198	320·23	5,099	15	14	1	9,589·23	26,008	2	11	4	4,473·25	1,717	„	6	2
III	86	44·9	449	10	3	3	4,516·10	11,520	2	8	9	3,012·35	1,217	„	6	5
IV	28	22·11	209	9	8	8	919·37	2,173	2	5	9	507·5	209	„	6	7
	390	969·26	16,264	16	12	3	20,327·14	56,253	2	12	3	10,594·13	4,119	„	6	3

26. The following is a statement of the waste arable land in the villages of each group :—

Class or group.	No. of villages in each	Garden.					Rice.					Dry Crop.				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8			9	10	11		
I	78	15-14	116	7	11	0	1,571-27	3,623	2	5	0	3,840-27	1,490	„	6	2
II	198	2-34	27	9	0	0	3,011-13	6,211	2	1	0	5,343-12	1,967	„	5	11
III	86	...	...	...	...	...	1,694-23	3,441	2	0	5	2,116-32	832	„	6	3
IV	28	2-2	12	6	0	0	436-17	895	2	0	10	135-0	52	„	6	2
	390	20-10	155	7	12	0	6,714-0	14,170	2	1	9	11,435-31	4,341	„	6	1

27. The following is the extent and assessment of the inam lands in the villages under report, for each group :—

Class or Group.	No. of Villages in each.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	78	23·13	445	302·6	934	52.33	22	378·12	1,401
II	198	3·11	45	341·24	926	46·32	19	391·27	990
III	86	...	...	64·21	166	16·17	7	81·1	173
IV	28	...	...	52·10	123	0·39	0	53·9	123
	390	26·24	490	760·24	2,149	117·1	48	904·9	2,687

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28. The next statement exhibits the result of the imposition of my proposed rates, in comparison with the realizations under the old system for 1872—73:—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied waste arable land.		Total occupied and unoccupied land.		Inam lands.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	78	...	26,425	8,484·29	28,035	5,427·28	5,229	13,912·17	33,264	378·12	1401	14,290·29	34,665
II	198	...	27,774	14,383·37	32,824	8,357·19	8,205	22,741·16	41,029	391·27	990	23,133·3	42,019
III	86	...	8,117	7,573·14	13,186	3,811·15	4,273	11,384·29	17,459	81·1	173	11 465·30	17,632
IV	28	...	1,880	1,449·13	2,591	573·19	959	2,022·32	3,550	53·9	123	2076·1	3,673
	390	...	64.196	31,891·13	76,636	18,170·1	18,666	50,061·14	95,302	904·9	2687	50,965 23	97,989

29. It will be seen from the above that under the old assessment Rs. 64,196 were realized in 1872—73, whilst the proposed rates will give a revenue of Rs. 76,636, an increase of Rs. 12,440 or about 19 per cent. This may appear a large increase of assessment in the face of the unfavorable picture I have drawn of the taluk, and of the condition of the people generally; but my rates are in themselves moderate and are pitched, on the whole, much lower than in the adjoining taluks already settled, or for which proposals have been submitted.

30. We may expect to see a considerable extent of land, now occupied only in name, thrown up at the settlement, a result which I shall be glad to see, because I attribute the want of prosperity in this taluk in a great measure to the faults of the old assessment, and to the absence of an equable and definite demand on the land. The wargdars hold more than they can cultivate, and year after year some lands are allowed to lie waste, a state of things under which much improvement of the land cannot be expected.

31. It would be possible to adopt rates so low that not an acre of land would be relinquished at the settlement, but the only result would be to continue the present desultory style of cultivation, and sacrifice the rights of Government to a very great extent. The difficulty of obtaining labor, and many other circumstances of the taluk undoubtedly call for moderate rates but not for rates which are low beyond reason. Those I have proposed I believe to be highly favorable to the wargdars, many of whom will be greatly relieved by them, but there are others who will cry out against the survey rates in proportion to the fraudulent nature of the entries in the old accounts by which they benefited unfairly.

32. About Rs. 4,000 of the total increase of Rs. 12,440 are due to "hakkal" lands being assessed by the survey, although they were formerly given in as part and parcel of the rice lands. The rates proposed for these dry crop lands are very moderate, averaging only about 6 annas per acre.

33. The grazing in the taluk under report has never been a source of much revenue. In 1872—73 Rs. 186 were realized on account of grazing, sale of fruit-trees, &c. I do not know what the wish of Government may be as to the disposal, under the administration of the settlement now proposed, of the extensive jungle grazing tracts. At present they are free to all the villagers, as well as to large herds of cattle belonging to Maharatta "gaulis" or herdsmen.

34. The kans or ever-green tended woods, brought in a revenue of Rs. 422 in 1872—73. The assessment will be revised at the time of settlement, and a separate report submitted on the subject. There are in all 5,299 acres of ever-green forest, or kan, of which 3,903 acres are occupied, and 1,396 acres unoccupied. The survey assessment of the kans will certainly not be less than the old assessment.

35. The half anna local fund cess realized Rs. 2,263 in 1872—73. Under the new or survey assessment, the amount realizable under the one anna local fund cess will be Rs. 4,790, and under the one anna irrigation cess on all wet lands Rs.4,532, making a total of Rs. 9,322 on Government lands.

36. Having thus shewn in detail the estimated revenue from every source, I will contrast the general results of the proposed settlement with the collections under all heads for 1872—73.

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	Rupees.
Land Revenue	64,196
Grazing	186
Half anna cess	2,263
Kans	422
Total under old system	67,067
Survey assessment on occupied lands	76,636
Local Fund one anna cess	4,790
Irrigation one anna cess	4,532
Grazing	200
Kans	500
Total under Survey system	86,658

37. I have estimated the grazing and kan proceeds at very nearly the same figure as the realizations in 1872—73.

38. A sum of about Rs. 5,000 may possibly be required for the remuneration of village officers. I find that the sum at present paid to Shanbhogs and Patels in money amounts to only about 30 Rupees, so that the remuneration to these Officers will all have to come out of the sum which appears in this report as the result of the imposition of the new rates, excepting what may accrue from the profits of office land.

39. I advocate the increase of assessment above shewn because I can confidently point to the rates I have proposed as being moderate in the extreme. In the first class villages the average rate on occupied rice lands is only Rs. 3—1—11 ; the more productive lands are of course rated much higher than the above average, the less fertile lands much lower. Sugar-cane is grown in the better rice lands of all the groups of villages, but, on the whole, Anantapur produces sugar-cane in less proportion than any of the surrounding taluks, a fact due in a great measure to the want of energy which I have pointed out as characterizing the ryots of this taluk. I have little doubt that we shall see a very much large area devoted to sugar-cane ere the new settlement has run for three years.

40. I will conclude this report with a few abstract illustrations of the incidence of the new rates and their general effect. The following statement shews the old and new assessment of four villages in which very large reductions have been made in the old assessment :—

In detailed statement.		Name of village.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage reduction.	Average garden assessment.	Average rice assessment.	Average dry crop assessment.
Class.	No.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	61	Hombalekoppa, ...	67	22	67	11 0 0	"	0 5 7
II	16	Kerekoppa	128	63	51	17 0 0	1 6 4	"
III	76	Mugtekoppa	109	58	47	6 10 8	1 2 7	0 6 3
IV	19	Kammane	513	283	45	21 12 4	"	"

41. The following statement shews the same detail for four villages in which the increase of assessment has been very large :—

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In detailed statement. Class.	No.	Name of village.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage increase.	Average garden assessment.	Average rice assessment.	Average dry crop assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II	71	Kenchigapura	36	155	331	„	2.12.0	0·5·4
II	135	Honagodu	23	77	235	„	3. 8.0	0·8·0
II	165	Dodbaglu	47	144	206	„	2. 6.5	0·5·0
III	5	Samgalale	34	112	229	„	2. 2.8	0·7·6

42. The two statements given above shew that those villages, the assessment of which has been reduced, are chiefly garden, and those, the assessment of which has been raised, are chiefly rice villages. Lest it should be supposed that the distinguishing feature of the proposed assessment is the reduction of the garden assessment and the enhancement of the rice assessment, I give a statement shewing six rice villages in which a considerable reduction has occurred.

In detailed statement. Class.	No.	Name of Village.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage reduction.	Average garden assessment.	Average rice assessment.	Average dry crop assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II	20	Honkoppa	309	266	14	...	2 5 1	0 7 1
II	23	Kenchnala	549	483	12	...	2 6 7	0 6 3
II	49	Hindlikoppa	65	47	28	...	1 11 10	0 5 1
II	76	Mugtekoppa	109	58	47	6 2 8	1 2 7	0 6 3
II	81	Kabinadkoppa	197	167	15	16 0 0	2 7 4	0 5 4
II	159	Hoshalli	356	226	33	...	2 13 0	0 8 0

43. The illustrations above given might be multiplied to any extent and the old rates of assessment thus shewn to be unequal throughout the whole taluk. The cases given are not extreme cases by any means. There are some villages the assessment of which has been raised so enormously that the whole of the new assessment may fairly be considered as respresenting so much concealed cultivation brought to light.

44. It would be mere waste of time to go into the details of cases of fraud which abound in the taluk under report. They are only such cases as might naturally be expected with so much power in the hands of the Shanbhogs. The absence of any record of area in the old accounts renders the tracing of glaring cases of fraud very difficult. I will take one village as an example of the inconvenience of the warg system. The village of Hosur, No. 18 in Class II of the detailed statement appended, paid Rs. 204 of revenue in 1860—61 ; in 1861—62 it paid Rs. 15 ; in 1862—63 it paid the same amount Rs. 15 ; and then in the following years Rs. 72, whilst in 1872—73 the revenue was only Rs. 34. There may be some means of accounting for the fluctuations as above, but I feel pretty sure they can never again occur in any village, to such an extent, under the new system.

45. I append a sketch map of the taluk in illustration of the present report.

46. I trust that it will be possible to obtain sanction for the rates now proposed, so that I may commence the settlement, at the latest, on the 1st May.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Price List for the Anantapur Taluk from 1857—58 to 1873—74 inclusive.

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Per maund of 44 seers.				Remarks.
			Supari.				
	Rice.	Ragi.	Chikni or best.	Gotu or worst.	Jaggery.	Tepper.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1857—58	58	45	4 2 8	1 6 11	1 9 8	3 14 11	
1858—59	53	42	4 0 11	2 0 11	1 10 0	4 2 0	
1859—60	47	34	5 2 0	3 0 0	1 0 6	4 8 0	
1860—61	46	29	4 12 0	2 4 8	0 14 2	4 8 0	
1861—62	39	25	4 6 8	1 8 0	1 10 8	4 5 4	
1862—63	46	26	4 10 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	5 1 4	
1863—64	40	24	6 13 0	4 5 0	1 15 0	6 1 8	
1864—65	22	12	7 10 8	5 0 0	2 9 4	5 10 6	
1865—66	32	15	8 2 8	5 6 8	1 15 4	4 6 0	
1866—67	27	15	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 4	5 1 4	
1867—68	43	23	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 3 4	4 4 0	
1868—69	50	34	7 6 8	4 14 8	1 6 0	4 0 0	
1869—70	36	34	5 12 8	3 9 4	1 15 4	4 3 0	
1870—71	33	32	5 10 0	3 0 0	1 7 8	4 5 8	
1871—72	41	36	5 14 8	2 14 8	1 0 8	5 10 8	
1872—73	38	33	5 10 4	2 3 5	1 10 2	7 11 4	
1873—74	20	32	4 6 0	2 3 0	1 10 4	12 8 0	
Total.....	132	133	21 9 0	10 5 1	5 12 10	30 3 8	
Average.....	33	33¼	5 6 3	2 9 3	1 7 2	7 8 11	

From Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 17, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1873.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Anantapur Taluk, Shimoga District, the classification of which has been completed. Captains Major and Rutherfurd have supplied me with information regarding those portions of the taluk which they classified.

1. *General description.*—The Anantapur Taluk lying 20 miles north-west of Shimoga is bounded on the north by the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks, on the east by Shikarpur, Honnali and Shimoga, on the south by Kavaledurga and Nagar, and on the west by the Ságar Taluk. Irregular in shape, its greatest length, north and south, is 33 miles, while east and west, its greatest breadth, is 22 miles. At a rough computation the area may be taken as 395 square miles.

2. *Physical characteristics.*—The physical and climatic features of the taluk are so varied that for sake of clearness of description it will be advisable to group those magnis which are most akin and describe each group separately.

3. *Division of taluk.*—The taluk is divided into 15 magnis or sammats which contain 392 villages, of which 5 are wholly inam. The magnis as per * margin may be divided into four distinct groups as follows :—

*	Villages.		Villages.
Anantapur	... 30	Jeni	... 18
Kalsi	... 11	Kerrihalli	... 7
Mantsali	... 24	Atodi	... 9
Bellandur	... 29	Hebbail	.. 21
Barrur	... 9	Hartal	... 24
Hosgund	... 23	Massarur	... 95
Tadakodi	... 24	Chardi	... 13
Satal	... 35		
			392

Group No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Satal.	Kalsi	Anantapur.	Massarur.
Tadakodi	N. half Mantsali.	Hosgund.	Kerrihalli.
Atodi.	W. do Bellandur.	Hebbail.	Chardi.
	Barrur.	S. half Mantsali.	
		E. do Bellandur.	
		Hartal.	
		Jeni.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

The magnis in group No. 1 lie to the south-west of the taluk adjoining the Avinhalli sammat of the Ságar Taluk to which they bear a great resemblance, the rain-fall being almost the same. The surface is very undulating, and the descent to the hollows, in which the supari and rice lands lie, is often so abrupt as to give them almost the character of ravines. The jungle is sparse and poor and nowhere attains the character of forest.

In group No. 2, lying to the north of No. 1 and in the north-west corner of the taluk, the difference is most marked, large open stretches of fine rice and garden land with undulating grassy plains intervening dotted here and there with ever-green kans and a little jungle, bring these sammats almost on a level with the fertile magnis of Shikarpur and north of Ságar which taluks adjoin them.

Group No. 3, which forms almost a parallelogram from north to south and runs through the centre of the taluk, is hilly and covered with jungle, the trees in which attain a considerable size in some places, the cultivation lying in hollows and generally in small patches. Round Anantapur itself the country is more open and level, but only for a very short distance.

In the three magnis which compose the 4th group and which form the eastern portion of the taluk, the country is more open than in No. 3, and the patches of cultivation very much larger. In the north and east of Chardi and east and south-east of Massarur Hills form the boundary of the Honnali and Shimoga Taluks running up in some cases to a considerable height and generally covered with fair sized forest especially in the south-east.

4. *Drainage.*—A large nalla, an affluent of the Chardi river, rising in Nagar, drains the south-eastern portion of the taluk, while the drainage of the south and west is carried off by a tributary of the Sharavati river, the Murgad halla, joining it near the village of Puttagupi in the Nagar Taluk. The northern part of Anantapur is drained by a large nalla which eventually finds its way into the Chardi river near the town of Shikarpur.

5. *Irrigation.*—There are altogether 940 tanks and kattes in the taluk used for the irrigation of rice and garden lands, of these sixteen only, *vide* margin, are of any importance and have a large submerged area. In many cases the kattes do not cover an area of more than an acre being merely bunded springs, while in the villages of group No. 1 bunds are sometimes not required as the springs afford a never failing supply of water to the gardens in the hollows. The large tanks mentioned in the margin are in most cases out of repair, and the want of sluices to regulate the discharge of water is greatly felt.

Mallandur	Nantur	Barror
Yeddihalli	Kargod	Savigerri
Atchapur	Kenchenalla	Chennapur
Gillalgundi	Massarur	Nichodi
Chardi	Barrare	Chenshattikoppa
Hosgund		

6. *Soils.*—The soils throughout the taluk vary little and are generally of the reddish brown and grey descriptions; in group No. 2 the best wet crop soils are to be found being more clayey in character, but in the remaining groups a large quantity of greyish white sandy soil occurs in the rice lands which produces inferior crops. Altogether the soils may be put down as inferior to those in the adjoining Taluks of Ságar, Sorab, and Shikarpur.

7. *Crops.*—Rice, cane, supari, pepper, and a little cardamom are the principal produce of the taluk; dry crops are seldom cultivated, but when so are very inferior and are grown entirely for home consumption.

Rice.—The principal kinds of rice grown are "Dabbin Sali" "Bilibhatta," "Honasu" and "Jeddu." The first named, which is a superior species, is grown only in the villages of group No. 2 and then only in the most favorable situations, while the last three are grown generally all over the taluk. The relative prices are :—

Bilibhatta	Rs.	2-8	per 60 seers,
Honasu	„	1-8	do
Jeddu	„	1-0	do

at Anantapur Market. The rice crop is sown in June and reaped about the end of November and beginning of December.

Cane.—The chief species of cane grown are the "Dassa-kabbu" "Bili-kabbu" and "Kare-kabbu." The first named is slightly cultivated in groups No. 1, 3, and 4, but is the principal kind planted in group No. 2. The method of preparing the juice of the cane varies; in the north-west villages which comprise group No. 2 and in the Chardi magni of group 4 the method of preparation is the same as that in vogue in the Shikarpur Taluk, the juice being boiled until it crystallizes, and then poured into moulds to harden as it cools; when thus prepared it is fit for exportation, and is called "Atchu Bella.

In the remaining three groups "Maddi Bella" or liquid jaggory is prepared from the cane juice and is entirely made for home consumption. I believe this is partly the result of the excessive moisture of the lands in which the cane is grown, the juice being more watery and not crystallizing readily; but the fact that "Maddi Bella" mixed with water is largely consumed as a drink by laborers and that thus a considerable demand for it is created may also be a reason why it is so extensively prepared in this state. "Atchu Bella" or crystallized jaggory sells for Rupee 1-12 to Rupees 2 per maund, while Maddi Bella or liquid brings in from Rupee 1 to Rupee 1—4. Ten maunds of expressed juice make from 2 to 2½ maunds of Maddi Bella, while the same quantity returns only 1½ to 2 maunds of the crystallized. The measurement of the maund of liquid jaggory is curious, the common earthen pot, with a narrow mouth, the outside circumference of which is five spans, holding one maund. The system of cane cultivation is the same as that which obtains in the Ságar and Shikarpur Taluks.

Gardens.—The finest gardens are those in group No. 1, and in the magnis of Hosgund and Hebbail in group No. 3; the next in importance are those in group No. 2, while in the remaining magnis they are as a rule inferior. The chief produce is the areca nut or "supari," but pepper is grown and also cardamoms in small quantities. Detailed reports on the cultivation and out-turn of gardens in this portion of Mysore having already been submitted by Captain Major and myself, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the information contained in them. The total quantity of areca exported from the gardens in the taluk during the past year was 24,248 maunds, paying a duty of Rupees 28,656; of this quantity 20,941 maunds were Chikni or first quality, and 3,307 maunds "Betta" or second. The garden cultivators do not sell their pepper year by year if they are in fair circumstances, as it improves in value by being kept, old pepper selling for a pagoda higher than new. The amount of pepper exported last year was 1,852 maunds, but this from the above mentioned fact affords no criterion of the actual amount harvested. The chief quantity of cardamoms is grown in the village of Mavinsarra of the Atoli magni. The amount exported last year was 2½ maunds, but I believe that in this taluk as in Ságar considerable smuggling goes on.

Dry Crops.—Ragi, hurali and kurasani are the chief dry crops, but they are altogether unimportant, being grown in very small quantities and only for home consumption to eke out the provisions of the household.

8. *Kans.*—There are altogether 87 kans in the taluk on which assessment is paid, the total realized under this head last year being Rupees 414-4. I have been unable to discover the reason why there has been such a falling off in the assessment of the kans, those in Kalsi and Barrur having once been rented on what appear now almost fabulous rates, but the gradual decay of the wild pepper, the only source of profit left being the toddy drawn from the "bagani mara" or sago palm, may be partly the cause.

9. *Coffee gardens.*—There are a few coffee gardens as per margin in the Massarur magni; these contain on the aggregate nearly 75,000 trees. In addition to the assessment on the soil, an excise duty or "halat" of 4 Annas per maund is levied. The present selling price of coffee from these gardens is Rupees 5 per maund in the Anantapur market.

Mattikoppa. Shanbail. Tellali. Waddar Hoshalli.

10. *Tenure.*—The tenure throughout the greater portion of the taluk is known as "Warg," and as a description of this has been already given in previous reports it is unnecessary to recapitulate it. Gardens are almost invariably cultivated by the holders; rice lands on the contrary are sublet to a considerable extent chiefly however in the north and east of the taluk; in the other portions the Hutalus "or slaves of the Wargdars render subletting unnecessary as they carry on the cultivation.

11. *Rates.*—Anantapur originally a sub-division of Nagar and consequently included in the five Malnad Taluks, spoken of by Mr. Stokes in his report, came under the assessment of Sivappa Nayik of Ikkeri. The rates on rice land are very intricate, there being no less than 128 varying from 12 Annas 6 Pies to Rupees 7-8 per stala kandi which is very nearly the same as the English acre. In the Kalsi, Mantsali, Atodi, Tadakodi and Satal Magnis the gardens were assessed under what is known as the Kulona rate, but all gardens planted since 1836 have come under the Dhia assessment. On those gardens which were assessed per 1000 Dhia the rates vary from Rupees 23—10—2 to Rs. 75—10—2. Dry crop land in this taluk is seldom assessed, a little in the Chardi magni only paying any rent. The dry crop or "hankal" was generally included in the patta for rice cultivation and frequently lay on the borders of the rice fields. When kumri cultivation was stopped, a little of the old kumried tracts was given out on dry rates varying from 3 Annas to 5 Annas per acre.

12. *Subletting Rates.*—The subletting rates are the same as those in the Shikarpur Taluk, there being the three kinds of Kór, *viz.* Sama, one-half; Mukh, one-third; and Wathu one-fourth of the produce. There are also, Guttige or contract, in which the subtenant gives a certain quantity of grain

generally from 3 to 5 kandis of paddy for each kandi of land; and Mulgeni or Nagar Mula in which the payment is made not in kind but in money. In the northern magnis of the Taluk the Kor system of subletting prevails, while the Guttige or contract is most in vogue in the south. Of the two systems the latter is the most oppressive, and the cultivation of fields under each affords a marked difference, those under Guttige being as a rule carelessly looked after.

13. *Wages.*—Coolies or Holiyar receive 3 seers of paddy daily, females 2½ seers and a cumbly and sire per annum respectively, in addition to this on each religious festival, of which there are five in the year, 15 seers of paddy are paid to a man and his wife. Coolies who come up to the garden cultivation from below the ghats receive four annas daily and also one seer of rice with salt, pepper, &c. In the northern magnis the system of hiring coolies by the month, on a pay which averages rupees 5 per mensem, prevails.

14. *Manure.*—In garden cultivation leaf manure is largely used; it is absolutely necessary and is procured from the trees grown in the "Soppina betta" lying immediately around. In rice land a mixture of leaf and animal manure is generally applied, the former however is only used to eke out the latter. Rice is manured yearly, but in garden land it is not necessary to do so more than once in two years. Dry crop soil is seldom manured, generally about once in three or four years.

15. *Cattle.*—There are altogether 32,300 head of cattle in the taluk, or about 82 to the square mile, of this number 7,250 are of use for ploughing and agricultural purposes. The cattle are small, the result of breeding in, but appear hardy and generally in fair condition. In the magnis of groups No. 2 and 4 the best are to be found.

16. *Grazing.*—The grazing in the taluk is free with the exception of that in two villages in Bellandur, two in Masarur, and the whole of the Chardi Magni. The latter magni having originally belonged to Shimoga, on its transfer to Anantapur the "Hulbani" or grazing charge was kept up. The grazing throughout is very good, especially in the south-east portion of the taluk. Large numbers of "Gaulis" or Mahratta herdsmen graze their cattle and buffaloes in the jungles free of charge and appear to have possessed the right of so doing for years.

17. *Manufactures.*—There are almost no manufactures in the taluk, a few smelting furnaces for the preparation of the iron ore which abounds in the hills of the Magnis of Bellandur, Masarur, Chardi, and Anantapur, comprising all. Altogether there are 80 shops of Sonigars or workers in gold and silver.

18. *Population.*—The population of the taluk according to the last census was 28,000 or about 70 to the square mile; of this number 4,000 are Lingayats, 1,500 Brahmans, 1,500 Boyis 1,000 Mahrattas, 1,000 Musalmans, 7,000 Divras and 4,500 Holiyars, the remaining 7,500 being made up of Kurbars, Gangadikars &c. In respect to its area group No. 2 is the best populated.

19. *Carriage.*—There are only 73 carts or "chakra bandis" in the taluk, about one to every five square miles; they are however nearly all to be found in the level Magnis of groups Nos. 2 and 4 and in Kasba Anantapur. Agricultural carts or "Halli bandis" number 268, about one to every thirteen ploughs.

20. *Roads.*—The main road from Shimoga to Gersoppa intersects the taluk running due east and west. From Anantapur a road runs south to Nagar, this is still incomplete; while another running south-east joins the Ainur-Tirthahalli road. The main cart tracks are as follows, from Ságar, *viâ* Kalsi Mantsali, and Tagarti, to Siralkoppa and Shikarpur; another from Anantapur joins this. In the south-west a most important cart-track enters the taluk in the Satal magni and joins the high road from Shimoga to Ságar at Wulur, this track is the direct route to Kolur in South Canara and is very much used. The present made roads in the taluk, with the exception of that from Shimoga to Ságar, do not appear to lie in the trade routes, the cart tracks above mentioned being most frequented. Communication with the Siralkoppa market and from thence with the Dharwar Collectorate by means of a good made road is much wanted.

21. *Markets.*—The markets in the taluk are very insignificant; they are held once a week at Anantapur and Kenchanal on Wednesdays and Tuesdays respectively, the actual value of articles exchanged or sold rarely being more than from Rupees 30 to Rupees 50 weekly. Formerly important markets were held at Kalsi, and Hossanti in the Bellandur magni, the latter was closed in order that a market might be established at Anantapur and under the impression that the Hossanti trade would be attracted; this has turned out a failure; Anantapur market will never be of any importance, while the Hossanti trade has all gone to Ságar. The Kalsi market was closed in order to increase the importance of that at Ságar which is only three miles distant. I would suggest the re-opening of the Hossanti market on Wednesdays for the following reasons:—

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1*st.* Hossanti lies in the direct route of traders from Shikarpur and Namti going to Ságar Market.

2*nd.* Ságar Market is held on Thursdays so that traders would pass on conveniently from the Hossanti Market on Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

3*rd.* The population of the finest and most fertile portion of the Anantapur Taluk would have a market at their doors instead of having to go to Ságar, a long distance from their villages in many cases.

I received several petitions from the principal landholders of the surrounding villages while I was camped at Hossanti urging the necessity of the resuscitation of the market there.

22. *Exports.*—The principal exports of the taluk are supari, pepper, cardamoms, sugar, tamarinds rice, coffee, honey and wax. The amount exported of each during the past year was approximately as follows :—

Supari	.. 24,248 maunds.		Tamarinds	.. 30 cooly loads.		Approximately.
Pepper	.. 1,852 do.		Iron	.. 300 do.		
Cardamoms	.. 2½ do.		Sugar	.. 1,500 maunds.		
Coffee	.. 86 do.		Honey	.. 35 do.		
Rice	.. 6,920 do.		Wax	.. 20 do.		

The export returns of the taluk are however not reliable, consequently too much faith must not be reposed in the above.

23. *Imports.*—The chief imports are ragi, javari gram, salt, cloths, cumblies and sírés. Salt comes from Gersoppa chiefly, while the remaining imports come from Honnali and Shimoga.

24. *Prices.*—The fluctuation in prices has been exactly similar to that displayed in the Shikarpur price lists, the greatest rise taking place in 1866.

25. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall at Kasba Anantapur is about 48 inches, in south-west however it must each 60 per annum, while the average for the whole taluk may be put down as 55 inches.

26. *Health.*—Fever is very prevalent in the taluk from November to February generally ; groups Nos. 2 and 4 are considerably less feverish however than Nos. 1 and 2. Cholera visited the taluk in 1866-67 rather severely. Small pox attacked the villages of group No. 1 in 1872 ; the coolies from below the ghats who came to work in the gardens are supposed to have brought up the infection.

27, *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, the ryots may be put down on the whole as fairly off, their condition in different parts of the taluk varies considerably, those in groups Nos. 1 and 2 being in the best circumstances, in No. 4 fairly, and in No. 3 indifferently off. The landowners want encouragement, they are heavily in debt, and their crops nearly always mortgaged. The opening up of communications, repair of irrigation tanks, and encouragement of markets, together with the new uniform assessment, will do much towards raising the condition of the taluk which at present is only very second rate.

No. 5304—Rev. 335, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Anantapur Taluk in the Shimoga District.

2. From the records of this Office it would appear that the taluk of Anantapur was in the year 1832—33 broken up and amalgamated with that of Nagar, from which however it appears to have been separated and re-constituted in 1857—58, into a taluk by itself with an accession of 3 magnis taken from Nagar and 5 from Ságar. These territorial additions raised the actual collections on account of Land Revenue in the latter year to Rs. 64,977. The taluk appears to have been further enlarged in 1866—67, by the transfer of 11 villages from the Shimoga and the Channagiri Taluks, but what the consequent increase in the revenue collections was, is not ascertainable.

3. The taluk may be roughly computed to cover an area of 395 square miles. It is divided into 18 magnis which are again made up of 391 villages, of which four are inam.

The present reports deal only with the 390 Government villages which comprise an area of 346 square miles, with a population of 20,401 souls, or 59 to the square mile. This very low average is stated to be in a measure due to the remarkably backward state of trade and the entire absence of manufacturing industry. There are 2,819 houses, 30,312 head of cattle, 373 carts, 2,576 ploughs and 4 market towns, including Kalsi and Hossanti where markets have lately been re-established under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. The rain-fall registered at Kasba Anantapur in 1872 was 65 inches, which figure is stated to be fairly representative of the bulk of the taluk. The average rain-fall of the five years ending with 1873—74 is shewn by this Office records to be 53·38 inches. The climate of the taluk cannot on the whole be considered as very salubrious, fever being generally very prevalent during four months of the year. A rather severe epidemic of cholera broke out in 1866—67, and small-pox visited the taluk in 1872. Rice cultivation appears generally to thrive well in the taluk, the climate of which however is not equally favorable to the growth of the garden products, cardamoms especially.

4. The soils throughout the taluk are generally of the reddish brown and grey descriptions and somewhat inferior to those in the adjoining taluks. In the west and north-west of the Anantapur Taluk the best wet crop soils are to be found, being more clayey in character, but in other parts a large quantity of greyish white sandy soil occurs in the rice lands which produce inferior crops. The main road from Shimoga to Gersoppa cuts through the taluk in the direction of east and west and leads to the large outside markets. The remaining roads in the taluk yield in importance and serviceableness to the cart tracks, marking the true direction of trade, which the roads referred to do not.

The population, as already described, is sparse. The land is almost entirely in the hands of the comparatively few wargdars who, never laboring themselves, contrive to live on the fruits of the labor of others, *viz.*, their sub-tenants who compose the agricultural classes. The latter are generally in a depressed condition owing to the oppressive terms imposed on them by the wargdars.

Rice, cane, supari, pepper, and a little cardamom are the chief products of the taluk. Among the dry crops, ragi, hurali, and kurasani may be mentioned, but the quantity produced is as small as their quality is inferior.

The prevailing tenure of land is that known as the "warg." Gardens are mostly cultivated by their holders, while rice lands are either sublet to under-tenants or are tilled by the Hutlu or men who may be described as little better than the slaves of the wargdars.

5. The present survey is stated to be the first measurement to which the lands in this taluk were ever subjected, and there was consequently no record whatever of the area under cultivation. In these circumstances encroachments on the surrounding waste must have been of very frequent occurrence. Indeed, the inequality of the old rates of assessment is said to be greater in this taluk than in any other, and the practice of granting permanent remissions called "Shara Baki," as well as the mundmanya system under which assessment fixed low at first is gradually raised until the maximum rate is reached, have further multiplied the opportunities of the Shanbhogs for the exercise of favoritism to the serious detriment of the interests of the Government.

6. The taluk which comprises a total area of 221,340·62 acres has been divided by the survey as follows:—

	Acres.
Land under occupation	31,891·13
Government arable waste	18,170·1
Alienated lands	904·9
Unarable waste	170,375·39
Total...	221,340·62

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7. The average annual collections of revenue during the past five, ten and twenty years ending with 1872—73, were Rs. 64,434, 64,860 and 63,747 respectively. The prices current in 1857—58 and the annual average prices during the four years, 1870—71 to 1873—74, are shewn below :—

	Seers for one Rupee.		Per maund of 44 seers.			
			Supari.		Jaggery.	Pepper.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Chikni or best.	Gotu or inferior.		
1857—1858	58	45	4—2—8	1—6—11	1—9—8	3—14—11
Annual average for four years, 1870—71 to 1873—74	33	33½	5—6—3	2—9—3	1—7—2	7— 8—11

From the above it would appear that the decided rise noticeable in prices has not brought about a corresponding increase in the revenue collections owing no doubt mainly to the entire absence of efficient means of checking the proceedings of the village Shanbhogs as already described towards the close of para 5 above.

8. The reports under review do not, as usual, state the realizations of revenue on each description of land with the average rates per acre under the old system of assessment in the last year preceding the introduction of the Survey.

The following statement for 1872—73 has therefore been compiled from the records of this Office :—

Description of land.	Area in acres as per Survey.	Total assessment.		Average per acre.		
Garden	969·26	14,981	9 8	15	7	4
Rice	20,327·14	49,276	9 3	2	6	9
Dry	10,594·13	185	13 4	0	0	3½
Total.....	31,891·13	64,444	0 3	2	0	4

9. For the assessment of rice lands it is proposed to divide the Government villages into 4 classes with reference to the character of the soil and climate, population, proximity to markets and facilities of communicating therewith. The size of the villages and poverty of the inhabitants have also been specially considered where such was deemed to be desirable.

The classification made is as follows :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum rates.		
I.	78	6	0	0
II.	198	5	8	0
III.	86	5	0	0
IV.	28	4	8	0

For the assessment of dry crop lands, which are comparatively very insignificant in the taluk, the following grouping is proposed :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum rates.		
I.	9	1	4	0
II.	242	1	0	0
III.	139	0	12	0

As regards the assessment of garden lands a maximum rate of Rs. 22 is proposed for the gardens in the western half of the taluk, which are stated to be superior to those in the eastern half for which the highest rate fixed is Rs. 20. Much concealed garden cultivation has been brought to book, and inequalities in the old rates have been corrected.

The general results obtained by adopting the above rates are contrasted in the subjoined statement with the realizations in 1872—73 :—

Description of land.	Area in acres as per Survey.	Total assessment realized in 1872-73 as per accounts in the Chief Commissioner's Office.			Assessment according to proposed rates.			Average for 1872—73.			Average under the Survey.		
Garden ...	969·26	14,981	9	8	16,264	0	0	15	7	4	16	12	3
Rice	20,327·14	49,276	9	3	56,253	0	0	2	6	9	2	12	3
Dry crop ...	10,594·13	185	13	4	4,119	0	0	0	0	8½	0	6	3
Total.....	31,891·13	64,444	0	3	76,636	0	0	2	0	4	2	6	4

The unoccupied arable waste is classed and assessed as below :—

Description of land.	Area in each.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
Garden	20·10	155	7	12	0
Rice	6,714	14,170	2	1	9
Dry	11,435·31	4,341	0	6	1
Total.....	18,170·1	18,666	1	0	5

10. The following particulars relate to alienated lands in the taluk :—

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
Garden ..	26·24	490	18	7	0
Rice	760·24	2,149	2	13	0
Dry	117·1	48	0	6	7
Total.....	904·9	2,687	2	15	7

11. The total survey assessment fixed on all the arable land in the taluk is shewn below :—

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Description of land.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.		Inam lands.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Garden ...	969·26	16,264	20·10	155	26·24	490	1,016·20	16,909
Rice ...	20,327·14	56,253	6,714	14,170	760·24	2,149	27,801 38	72,572
Dry ..	10,594·13	4,119	11,435·31	4,341	117·1	48	22,147·5	8,508
Total.....	31,891·13	76,636	18,170·1	18,666	904·9	2,687	50,965·23	97,989

12. From what has been stated above the results of the proposed settlement will be gathered to be as follows :—

Survey assessment on occupied lands.	Rs.	76,636
Do do on assessed waste.	,,	18,666

The total assessment on the former is shewn to be Rs. 12,140 in excess of the realizations for 1872—73, but of this amount Rs. 5,000 will be payable to village officers as their remuneration, and the balance will be liable to a large reduction on account of "Mundmanya" lands and anticipated resignations of lands in wargs, as explained by the Survey Commissioner, which will probably, in Colonel Anderson's opinion, reduce the actual revenue to from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 67,000.

The average rates on the several descriptions of cultivation in occupied lands, as contrasted with those heretofore levied, are as noted in the margin, the general average being Rs. 2—6—4, as against Rs. 2 per acre heretofore.

	Survey Settlement.			Old Assessment.		
Garden ..	16	12	3	15	7	4
Rice ...	2	12	3	2	6	9
Dry ...	0	6	3	0	0	3½

The rates proposed for the assessed waste are also given in the *margin

*Garden ..	Rs.	7	12	0
Rice ..	,,	2	1	9
Dry .	,,	0	6	1

13. The Chief Commissioner has carefully considered the Survey Commissioner's proposals, as above summarized, together with the opinions of the Local Officers, and sanctions the adoption of the rates recommended by Colonel Anderson, which appear to Sir Richard Meade, under the circumstances stated, to be generally fair and reasonable. The only point on which some doubt may possibly exist as to the rates being sufficiently moderate, is in the case of those imposed on dry lands, and it will, the Chief Commissioner considers, be proper to watch the result closely, so far as this class of lands is concerned.

14. In addition to the assessment on occupied lands, grazing dues are put down at Rs. 200, and the revenue from kans at Rs. 500.

As regards the mode of dealing with the grazing lands, the Chief Commissioner concurs generally in Colonel Anderson's views. An adequate extent of free grazing will be set apart for the local cattle of the taluk, and the grazing tracts which are in excess of such local requirements may fairly be sold to outsiders. The arrangements with this object will require to be introduced with due caution and consideration, as these tracts have been hitherto free to all classes, whether villagers or owners of head of cattle from other parts, desiring to use them.

15. The separate report on the assessment of the kans promised in para 34 of Captain Grant's Report will be awaited.

16. The local cesses are estimated to yield as follows.

Local Fund one anna cess Rs. 4,790, as against Rs. 2,263 now levied.

Irrigation one anna cess Rs. 4,532.

The recent establishment of District Committees for the administration of the Local Funds will, it is hoped, ensure the due expenditure in future of these funds for the benefit of those contributing to them. With reference however to the Survey Commissioner's remarks in para 13, it is not possible to promise that the same expenditure, as heretofore, from State funds shall be continued on the local communications in each taluk, for the allotment of funds from the annual Public Works grant for such works requires to be dealt with according to general rather than local requirements. At the same time, the Chief Commissioner is quite opposed to casting on the Local Funds burdens which should be borne by the State or which they are not in a condition to provide for without detriment to the other legitimate calls on them.

No. 210—R., dated 27th August 1874.

Under the recent orders of the Government of India, the amount of the Irrigation cess will be merged in the general assessment, and the Settlement Superintendent will fix the amount that is to be set apart annually from the latter, to form a local cess for Irrigation works to be administered by the District Committees.

17. The question of the opening of a road from Anantapur to Shikarpur, as recommended by Colonel Anderson, will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner.

18. The singular fluctuation of revenue in the case of the village of Hosur, noticed by Captain Grant, will be specially reported on when the enquiry that has been instituted is completed.

19. The villagevar statement appended to the Report or rather which accompanied it, is no doubt a useful addition to the information usually afforded in Settlement Reports; but the Chief Commissioner considers that the statement would be of more value for purposes of reference and comparison if the minimum, maximum and average rates of assessment on each class of cultivation in each village were added.

20. There has been a delay in the issue of final orders on the proposals for the settlement of Anantapur, but as the Survey Commissioner's report was only received on the 25th April, it was clearly impossible to dispose of it by the 1st May following—the latest date named by him for that purpose, to admit of the introduction of the settlement during the current year—and having regard to the necessity of deciding on certain important points connected with the settlement of Malnad Taluks, such as retention or otherwise of the Irrigation cess, &c., the postponement of the disposal of the report in question was unavoidable.

The Chief Commissioner, it need hardly be said, is on every account most anxious to give effect to the proposals of the Settlement Department with as little delay as may be possible, but as these proposals may require special examination, involving a reference to the Local Officers or the Survey Commissioner himself, it is clear that their disposal within a week may not be practicable. The Survey Commissioner will have the goodness therefore to make such arrangements as will in future ensure the submission of all Settlement Reports, in a complete form, to the Chief Commissioner by the 15th February at the latest.

21. There appears to Sir Richard Meade to be fair reason for anticipating that the settlement now sanctioned will prove a success; but, as in the case of other recent settlements, any cases of objection by individuals to the rates imposed under it, that may be preferred within three years from the date of its introduction, will be entitled to reconsideration.

22. In conclusion, it is due to the Survey Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent to state that the several questions connected with the proposed settlement have received careful consideration at their hands, and the Chief Commissioner begs that Colonel Anderson will accept for himself and will convey to Captain Grant, his acknowledgments for their respective labors in drawing up the reports under review.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 370—R. 138, dated 7th October 1874.

Referring to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Circular No 4709—Rev. 32, dated the 30th ultimo, has the honor to solicit instructions as to what course should be pursued in the event of a Patel declining to accept the responsibility in the matter of maintaining in due repair, the boundary marks in Government unoccupied lands attached to his village on the terms fixed by Government.

No. 5323—Rev. 90, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The work required of a Patel by this Office Order No. 4709—R. 32, dated 30th September 1874, forms as much a part of his duty as any other that devolves on him as the servant of Government, and its performance is obligatory. It is of course open to him to represent for the orders of higher authority any practical difficulties which may confront him in the discharge of his duty, and para 3 of the order in question provides for special or extra rates of commission being allowed, on the inadequacy of the normal rates sanctioned for the purpose being fully and clearly shewn. But in no case can it be admitted that the Patel or any other public servant has the option of declining to undertake a responsibility which appertains to him by virtue of his office.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

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From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 625—Rev. 217, dated Shimoga, 10th March 1874.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner and Order No. 6102—52, dated the 3rd ultimo, I have the honor to state that it would seem advisable to altogether prohibit the culture of ganja in this Division, and to sell the contract hereafter, Districtvar instead of Talukvar, the contractor stipulating to only supply those who have licenses and to bring to the notice of Government, (and which indeed it would be his interest to do) all cases of sale brought to his knowledge without license. The rate of license might be fixed at from 1 or 2 rupees for taluks, and 2 to 5 rupees for Head Quarters of Districts. The enclosed statement exhibits the realization from this source for the last 3 years, and as the contract is sold yearly, new rules might come into operation from 1st April 1875, and it is apprehended that the introduction of any new measures would not affect the sale of the toddy contracts.

2. For Forms of licenses and other particulars, I would suggest that a reference may be made to certain correspondence on the subject to be found in your Office; and on which the Chief Commissioner fixed certain restrictions on the sale of maddat, &c., in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.

3. It will be observed that I propose rather low rates of license fees, as the consumption in these parts is not much, and after getting a new system into working order, it will be easy hereafter to raise the rates if necessary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 236, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6102—R. 52 of 3rd ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion as to the best mode of discouraging the consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to state that the shrub is but little grown in Mysore, and I think that a stringent prohibition against its cultivation would bring about no good results; especially as it is used medicinally in this Province to a great extent, and Government would simply indirectly incite the people to smuggle, and deprive itself of a legitimate source of income, without any beneficial results.

2. The measures I would suggest are as follows:—

I. Ganja should only be sold by licensed vendors.
II. The illicit sale should be punishable with great severity under Local Law.
III It should be sold nowhere except in Kasbas or large towns.
IV. A form of license should be issued, and the fee should be not less than Rs. 3 monthly.

3. The income is small, and the above measures are not likely to interfere injuriously with the toddy contract.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, General No. 430—Rev. 82, dated Camp Húnsúr, 19th September 1874.

In reply to your printed letter No. 6102—52, dated 3rd February 1874, I have the honor to submit a report on ganja and bhang in this Division.

2. Ganja as well known, is prepared from the leaves of a plant of the hemp species called bhangi in Kanarese and ganja in Hindustani. It is used for smoking by simply crushing the dry leaves in the hand, and mixing them with tobacco in the proportion of two parts of the former to one part of the latter, or swallowed after being prepared in different ways.

3. The ordinary method is in pills made either by pounding the boiled leaves with sugar and spices or by frying ganja powder mixed with molasses. This is called majim, and is generally eaten in sweet-meats.

4. An infusion of the withered flowers of the ganja plant is occasionally made and mixed with pepper, poppy seed and fried Bengal-gram. The preparation being either diluted and drunk under the name of ram-ras, or made up into pills and swallowed when it is called bhang.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

5. There is no systematic cultivation of ganja in this Division. It is grown in the back-yards of a few persons for private use, but little or no attention is paid to it owing to the inferior quality of the drug prepared from its leaves and the prohibition of its sale to any except to the licensed contractor on the part of the Government. Further details on these points cannot be furnished owing to the want of any reliable statistics regarding the area of the back-yards in which the plant is cultivated and the quantity of produce obtained annually.

6. When the Panchbab was under Government management, ganja was obtained chiefly from Her Majesty's Districts at the * marginally noted prices and supplied by Government to retail vendors for sale at two fixed rates, namely, Rs. 29—1—4 first sort, and Rs. 17—7—3 per maund second sort. The commission to retail vendors was Rs. 4—6—0 per maund or about 17 per cent on their realizations.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Per maund (24 lbs.)	8	9	5
Do ...	6	11	10
Do ...	5	0	0
Do ...	4	10	6
Do ...	3	11	2

7. The annual receipts from the sale of ganja to Government were from Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 per annum as per appended statement.

Statement of Ganja Revenue from the year 1834—35 to 1861—62.

Year.	Revenue.			Year.	Revenue.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1834—35 ...	1,728	8	2	1848—49 ...	1,923	6	7
1835—36 ...	1,583	0	11	1849—50 ...	2,146	4	9
1836—37 ...	1,618	4	0	1850—51 ...	2,060	3	2
1837—38 ...	1,792	10	6	1851—52 ...	1,980	5	5
1838—39 ...	2,149	8	9	1852—53 ...	1,631	0	10
1839—40 ...	2,209	14	7	1853—54 ...	1,676	11	11
1840—41 ...	2,181	13	5	1854—55 ...	1,676	15	10
1841—42 ...	2,196	8	5	1855—56 ...	2,197	15	4
1842—43 ...	2,164	2	7	1856—57 ...	1,745	13	1
1843—44 ...	2,626	2	4	1857—58 ...	1,892	11	8
1844—45 ...	2,799	0	5	1858—59 ...	2,189	0	0
1845—46 ...	2,624	14	6	1859—60 ...	2,198	12	1
1846—47 ...	2,458	10	0	1860—61 ...	2,385	13	1
1847—48 ...	2,351	11	10	1861—62 ..	3,075	12	9

N. B.—This does not include the ganja-revenue of Seringapatam.

8. In the year 1862—63, all direct interference of Government with the sale of spirituous liquors having been discontinued and the management of the toddy-revenue placed in the hands of a contractor, the right of selling the intoxicating drugs, opium and ganja was also rented to him for an annual lump sum of Rs. 500 and 1,500 respectively, on condition of selling the articles at fixed rates, namely, Rs. 20 and 10 per maund of ganja for the 1st and 2nd sorts respectively, and Rs. 10 per seer of opium.

9. In 1871—72, a question being raised by the abkari contractor as to the propriety of allowing the ryots to cultivate ganja, Colonel Elliot was of opinion that whatever may have been the rights exercised by Government when the Panchbab was under its direct management, the contractor's right should be confined to the sale of ganja as provided for in the contract bond executed by him, and that the ryots are at liberty to cultivate the plant for their own consumption, but if they wished to sell it they must do it only to the contractor.

10. Subsequently on receipt of Circular No. 1596—81, dated 24th October 1871, from the Judicial Commissioner, careful enquiries were made and detailed reports submitted to him regarding the effects produced by the use of ganja and bhang.

11. Colonel Renton, the Town Magistrate of Mysore, recommended the prohibition of all cultivation, and levy of duty of Rs. 10 per maund on import of foreign produce.

12. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, considered it not necessary to stop either the cultivation or consumption of the drug, especially as the production and importation is insignificant and ganja is consumed only by the idle and dissipated classes.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, recommended that ganja be sold at higher prices, and the privilege of manufacturing it for private consumption be withdrawn in order to prevent smuggling.

14. The introduction of Act X of 1871 was also suggested.

15. In communicating these views Colonel Elliot expressed it as his opinion that some prohibitory measures are called for, and that the sale and growth of the plant, the continual use of which is detrimental to the well being of the community, should be more strictly controlled.

16. Under the system now in force, the exclusive right of selling ganja is rented to the abkari contractor for a lump sum of Rs. 1000 in the Mysore, and 500 in the Hassan District per annum. He obtains the supply from Vellore, Adoni, &c., where it sells from 5 to 6 Rs. per maund and sells it at 30 Rs. per maund, to general retail shop-keepers in the several taluks in this Division, who sell it at about 35 rupees per maund. In places where retail vendors are not forthcoming the article is sold by the contractor's agents.

17. The total number of shops for the sale of ganja in the Mysore District is 23, namely 9 in the Town of Mysore, 5 in the Ashtagram Taluk, and 1 in each of the remaining taluk head-quarters, excepting Maddur and Heggaddevankote in which there are no shops.

18. The total quantity sold in these shops during the year 1873—74 is stated to have been 134 maunds, 84 maunds (or nearly $\frac{5}{8}$) in the Town of Mysore. 39 maunds, ($\frac{1}{4}$) in the island of Seringapatam including Ganjam and French Rocks, and only 11 maunds (less than $\frac{1}{8}$) in the remaining taluks. The total amount realized from the sale of this quantity was Rs. 4,690, on an average of Rs. 35 per maund.

19. The generality of the consumers are supposed to be Mahommadans, many of whom are idle and disreputable men of the lower classes, as also Bairaghis, Gosayis, Rajputs and a few other Hindus.

20. It is represented that where the quantity consumed is below $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees weight (equal to 1 *oz*), it does not produce any bad effects; but where this is exceeded, temporary insanity and stupefaction are the results. There is however no evidence to shew that it excites crime or produces permanent insanity, although it may tend to affect the nervous system and undermine the constitution gradually.

21. The information regarding the Hassan District is incomplete, only 12 maunds are shewn as sold in the whole District in the year 1873—74.

22. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore thinks that the cultivation of the plant may be prohibited with advantage, and that after the expiry of the present contract, on the 31st March 1875, a monthly license fee of Rs. 5 and 3 may be imposed on the shops in the Town of Mysore and in the taluks respectively, while the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, in making similar suggestions regarding the levy of license fees, is not in favor of the prohibition of cultivation.

23. The Chief Commissioner has decided to prohibit the sale of these drugs except by licensed vendors and to charge as high a license fee as possible on the retail sale, and it is therefore necessary to endeavour to estimate the effect of the license fees proposed by the Deputy Commissioners, though this is difficult, as I doubt much the correctness of the returns of the quantity said to be sold during the year.

24. Taking the cost price of ganja at an average of 8 rupees per maund, the cost price of the quantity sold, *viz*,

	Rs.	As.	P.
146 Maunds is	1,168	0	0
Add contract sum	1,500	0	0
Total...	2,668	0	0
Deducting this from the price at which it is given to the retail sellers,	4,380	0	0
leaves a balance of rupees as the contractor's profit ..	1,712	0	0

25. The retail price to consumers being Rs. 35 per maund, the total price charged to consumers is 5,110, and the retail vendors' profit 730 rupees.

26. As already stated, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, proposes to charge Rs. 5 for every license in the Town of Mysore, and Rs. 3 in the taluks. By these rates a sum of Rs. 1,044 would be imposed, Rs. 540 being on account of the 9 shops in the town of Mysore at Rs. 5 and Rs. 504 on account of the 14 shops in taluks at Rs. 3 per month. If the number of shops and the price at which ganja is

supplied to the retail vendors remained as at present, the general adoption of the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, would amount to Rs. 1,512 or about Rs. 1,600.

27. The Deputy Commissioners do not state whether on the introduction of these license fees the amount of rent at present levied on account of the exclusive right of selling the drug will be relinquished or continued, but unless the renting system be continued, the effect of this would only be to add about Rs. 100 to the present Government charge of Rs. 1,500, raising the retail price from Rs. 5,110 to 5,210 or from 35 to 36 rupees per maund—an amount too insignificant to affect consumption; whereas the system of renting combined with the license fees ought to double the price if the same profits were obtained as now. The contractor should as at present be bound to supply the drugs at a fixed price to the retail vendors.

28. It is of course impossible to predict what the result will be, but I see no objection to the introduction of license fees on the following scale as an experiment introduced with the direct object of discouraging consumption.

29. It will be perceived from the information furnished in para 18, that the consumption varies according to the localities, so much so that the quantity sold in the Town of Mysore, Seringapatam, Ganjam and French Rocks in 1873—74, was nearly ten times as great as that sold elsewhere; as a check over this large consumption, it may be advisable to impose as high a rate of license fee as possible, say 10 rupees per month, a rate which is at present levied on all 1st class arrack shops in this Division.

30. In all other places in both Mysore and Hassan, the license fee may be fixed at 5 rupees each per month. The total receipts from this source, allowing 9 shops in the Town of Mysore, and 1 shop in each of the head-quarters of taluks, will probably be between 2,500 and 3,000 rupees, but these figures cannot be relied upon as it remains to be seen how far the existing number of shops will be reduced on the introduction of these rates.

31. I doubt the necessity for totally prohibiting the cultivation of ganja, the chief consumption appears to be in the large towns where imported ganja is used, and the inquisitorial proceedings and corruption of the subordinate Revenue officials would lead to abuses which would probably be quite as mischievous as the growth of a limited quantity of ganja in back-yards and similar places.

32. Copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners on the subject are herewith forwarded.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 216, dated Camp Gundlupet, 6th June 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 416 of the 25th February last, forwarding printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 3rd idem, calling for an opinion as to the best mode of prohibiting the growth and consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement prepared from information obtained, after much delay, from the Government abkari contractor and the Amildars, from which it will be seen that there are 23 shops in the District, in which 134 maunds of ganja of the value of Rs. 4031—14—6 were sold during the past year. The abkari contractor, who has taken this item on contract for 1,000 rupees per annum from Government, sells ganja at Rs. 30 a maund of 24lbs. to the retail vendors, who sell it in small quantities to the public, with a profit of Rs. 5—0—0 per maund. The supply is obtained by the contractor from Vellore and Adoni. No hemp is grown in this District for ganja; but a few ryots grow some plants in their back-yards for private consumption. They are however prohibited from selling any to other than the Government contractor.

2. From the above figures and facts it will be seen that the use of the drug is confined to a small proportion of the population, chiefly Rajputs in towns and a few of the Bedar class.

3. The prohibition of the growth of the plant would entail no hardship, and would tend to check the use of the drug among the agricultural class.

4. The abkari contractor whose profits cannot be large might be required to issue licenses to his retail vendors, and when his present contract expires, which it will do on the 31st March 1875, a monthly license fee of Rs. 5 may be charged on shops in Mysore, and Rs. 3 on shops in taluks.

5. With respect to bhang it is manufactured from the seeds of the poppy, chiefly in the direction of Chikballapur, in the Kolar District, and the abkari contractor pays yearly to Government Rs. 350

for the privilege of selling it. The growth of the poppy in the Province could not well be prevented, but further inquiries will be made concerning the quantity sold and the profit to the contractor. As the sales are known to be comparatively small, one license should cover both ganja and bhang.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 5, dated Hassan, 2nd April 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 416 of 25th February 1874, forwarding for an expression of my opinion, printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the best mode of prohibiting the growth and consumption of ganja and bhang.

2. I beg in reply to submit that careful inquiries prove that ganja is grown in this District only in the back-yards mostly of a few of the middle classes of Muhammadans, but the produce is so very insignificant that it is believed that no special measures are called for for the prevention of its growth, and there appear to have been in this District no cases in which crimes of heinous offences have been committed under the influence of the drug.

3. I would however advocate the introduction of the license system from and after the 1st April 1875, the date of expiration of the Abkari contract, in which the sale of ganja is included; and I would propose that not more than one retail shop should be allowed to be kept in each taluk, for which a license fee of Rs. 10 per annum should be paid. I would further propose that growers of ganja should obtain a license from Government before they cultivated this drug either in their gardens or back-yards, for which privilege they should pay a fee of Rs. 2, and that they must further be bound to sell the produce to the licensed retail vendors only. These restrictions should moreover be enforced by the payment of a penalty of Rs. 50 for any breach of the rules committed.

4. The measures above suggested I think will be quite ample to meet the object of the Government, *viz.* to prevent the spreading of the cultivation of ganja to any great extent and this would further, I submit, gradually put a stop to the culture of ganja without affording means for complaint on the part of the growers.

From the Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 368—290, dated 21st March 1874.

With reference to your Proceedings, dated 3rd February 1874, No. 6102—Rev. 52, calling for opinion as to the best mode of discouraging the consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to submit that ganja is not allowed to be sold by any one except the person who purchases the license for the sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

2. Section 20 of the Excise Act X of 1871 places restrictions on the sale of ganja by the cultivators of the plant producing it.

3. Ganja is only grown in small quantites, and the cultivation appears to be decreasing; the consumption is also said to be less than formerly, having to some extent been replaced by spirituous liquors.

4. The Coorgs give ganja as a medicine to cattle, and the jungle tribes use it as a febrifuge; in both these cases the prohibition of the culture would entail hardship, while the restrictions now in force seem sufficient in other respects.

No. 5315—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—On a full consideration of the views set forth in the foregoing letters on the subject of the best mode of discouraging the cultivation and consumption of ganja, the Chief Commissioner directs that, after the expiration of the existing toddy contracts, (in which ganja is included) license fees at one of the following rates per mensem shall be levied on all shops for the retail sale of ganja.

Rs. 10—On shops situated in localities where it is desirable to check the sale of ganja by a prohibitive rate.

Rs. 5—On shops situated in kasba towns.

Rs. 3, 2—On other shops.

2. The application of these rates will rest with the Deputy Commissioners, who should obtain from the contractor a list of all the retail shops. Where the drug is sold by the contractor's agents, the license fee should not be remitted on that ground.

3. It will not be necessary to insert any fresh clause in the agreement between Government and the contractor, but full publicity will be given to the measures ordered herein, when the contracts for the sale of the durg are put up to auction.

The intention of Government being to check, rather than altogether stop, the consumption of ganja, it is hoped that the shop-tax now imposed on licenses for its sale will fall upon the consumer.

4. Sections XLVIII and LXXIII of Act *XXI of 1856 regulate the punishment to be awarded to those who sell ganja without a license, and these sections should be rigorously enforced.

*Extended to Mysore, under Foreign Department Notification No. 244, dated 29th November 1864.

5. The Chief Commissioner is not at present prepared to authorize an absolute prohibition of the cultivation of ganja. Close watch will, however, be enjoined by all Revenue Officers on the growth and manufacture, as also the use, of the drug.

6. In future, contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs should be given separately from that of toddy.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 419—Rev. 78, dated 11th September 1874.

With reference to his letter No. 5, dated 11th April 1874, has the honor to submit copy of letter from the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, No. 156, dated 3rd August 1874, and to state that on an examination of the sannads relating to certain inams forming a portion of the property belonging to the late Chik Dési Urs, the undersigned concurs in the opinion expressed by the Inam Superintendent regarding the nature of these inams. The sannads referred to are herewith submitted.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 156, dated Bangalore, 3rd August 1874.

In reply to your letter *No. 92, dated 8th May last, I have the honor to inform you that on a careful examination of the sannads forwarded by you with the inamti accounts furnished from the Chief Commissioner's records, I am of opinion that the four inam villages named in the * margin are personal in their tenure, and that no condition of service is attached to any of them. In the sannads for villages Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the inam is clearly stated to have been given for the grantee's own benefit without reservation. In that for No. 4, however, the word "Umbli" is used in one place, but from the context and the Maharaja's autograph, it appears to be a clerical interpolation, as no condition of service is imposed, nor is the nature of any service specified.

* Enclosures returned.

1. Bagali.
2. Jannara.
3. Demahalli.
4. Hoskote.

2. Under these circumstances, the inams in question are clearly governed by Rule VI and its clauses.

3. Apologizing for the unavoidable delay that has taken place in replying to your reference.

No. 5378—Rev. 76, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The sannads received with the above have been examined. The word "Umbli" occurring in the body of the sannad for the Hoskote village, so far from being merely a "Clerical interpolation" as observed by the Inam Superintendent, appears, when viewed in connection with all the circumstances of this, as well as the other grants, made to the late Chik Dési Urs, to have been authoritatively inserted to indicate the service tenure on which the inam in question was originally granted; for although from the absence of any specification of its nature, the service demanded must have been more or less nominal, the intention nevertheless appears clearly to have been to secure the grantee's attachment to the Royal Court, as well as to render his personal attendance thereat on State occasions, obligatory.

The village of Hoskote will therefore be resumable by Government on the demise of both the widows of the said Urs, its revenues being enjoyed by them during their lifetime.

2. The sannad for the Jannara and Demahalli villages converts the grant from a Kayamgutta to a jodi holding, the Government demand being reduced from a fixed rent of Rs. 3,394—1—10 to a jodi of Rs. 2,036—5—10. The term "Umbli" or "Hereditary" does not occur either in the body of the sannad or in the autograph clause. The two villages in question require therefore to be dealt with under clause (*b*) of the Land Inam Rule 6, and unless they are enfranchised by the widows at the Inam settlement, they must be held to be inalienable property and must revert to the State on their demise.

3. The sannad for the Bagali village describes it as expressly granted on account of "Manavarte Vetcha" or house-hold expenditure. The grant was therefore of a purely hereditary character, and unless it also is enfranchised, the widows can only have a life interest in the village, which will likewise revert to Government on their demise, and no alienation of the property can be recognized.

4. As regards the management of these villages, the Chief Commissioner on further consideration deems it undesirable under present circumstances to disturb the existing arrangements made with that object. The management will continue therefore to remain with the Deputy Commissioner of the District, any charge thereby incurred being borne by the revenues of the said villages.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1104, Miscellaneous, dated Ootacamund, 28th August 1874.

Progs. of Govt., 28th Aug. 1874, No. 1103.

With reference to Mr. Wellesley's letter, dated 2nd February last, No. 6079—49, I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government marginally shewn and two maps illustrative of the award which has been made by Mr. Sullivan, Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, in the boundary dispute in question.

2. When the boundary pillars have been erected, a statement of the cost debitable to the Mysore Government will be forwarded.

Proceedings of the Madras Government—Revenue Department—28th August 1874.

Read the following papers :—

From H. E. Sullivan, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to C. G. Master, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 30th July 1874, No. 1590—22.

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to the orders of Government, dated 22nd January last, No. 99, I proceeded to Gootapolliem, a village of Poonganoor, in the immediate vicinity of the boundary dispute between that Zemindari and the Kolar District of Mysore, and encamped there for nine days, during which time I made a most careful inspection of the locality in company with the Zemindar of Poonganoor and the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk, the latter of whom attended to represent Mysore interests, and with them thoroughly investigated such evidence as was forthcoming in support of the rival claims. The results of the inquiry and the award made by me will be found embodied in the accompanying report, for the length of which I have to apologize. I found it difficult to explain in fewer words the nature of the claims and the grounds on which I arrived at my decision. I have endeavoured to make matters as clear as possible by sketches illustrative of the report and by a chain-and-compass survey of the locality.

2. Previous to my proceeding to the scene of the dispute, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, B. Krishnaiengar Avargal, wrote and asked me to inform him of the date when I should visit the place, in view to his deputing his Assistant, Mahomed Ali Sahib, to meet me. In reply, I advised him of the date on which I should arrive at Poonganoor, and expressed a hope that he would meet me himself. I stated that I must decline to confer with an officer of the rank of his Assistant. For this I had two reasons : in the first place, I considered it was due to my position that the officer in charge of the District, the boundary of which was in dispute, should meet me ; and in the second, the Assistant Commissioner had already committed himself in his report to the expression of very strong opinions on the subject, and I was naturally anxious to confer with some one whose judgment was unbiassed, and who could dispassionately go through the *pros* and *cons* of the case with me. On my arrival in camp at Gootapolliem, on the 27th ultimo, I was met by the Amildar of Mulbagal, who handed me a letter from the Deputy Commissioner expressing his regret (?) that he was unable to meet me as he was on circuit. I ascertained that he was at the time only thirty miles from my camp, and, though I remained there for nine days, he never came near me. That this want of courtesy on his part has not the sanction of the Mysore Authorities, I am quite aware, as, since my return to Madras, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division has written to ask me when I proposed to visit the scene of the dispute, in order that he might direct the Deputy Commissioner to meet me.

3. So far as actual work was concerned, his absence was of little consequence. The Mulbagal Tahsildar was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the dispute, and ably represented the interests of Mysore. I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my sense of the able assistance afforded me by this officer.

4. In conclusion, I beg to recommend, for the favorable consideration of Government, the claim of the Poonganoor Zemindar to a proportionate remission of the peshkash to compensate him for the loss of territory which he sustains under the award recorded in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report.

Enclosure No. 1.

Report of the Offg. Director of Revenue Settlement on the boundary-dispute between the Kolar District of Mysore and the Poonganoor Zemindari, in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

Preliminary Observations.—The villages concerned in the boundary-dispute between the Mysore territory and the Poonganoor Zemindari are as follow:—

Mysore.	*v.*	*Poonganoor.*
1. Rajagundlahalli.		*a.* Kurjali.
2. Gollapalli.		*b.* Gootapolliem.
3. Kanemanahalli.		*c.* Doddepalli.
4. Chinnagundlahalli.		*d.* Baredipalli.

2. It will be found convenient to consider the dispute between the Mysore villages of (1) Rajagundlahalli and (2) Gollapalli and the Poonganoor villages of (*a*) Kurjali, (*b*) Gootapolliem, and (*c*) Doddepalli separately from that existing between (3) Kanemanahalli and (4) Chinnagundlahalli of Mysore and (*d*) Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and for this purpose I have had two sketches, Nos. I, and II, prepared. No. I illustrates what I will call the Kurjali claim and No. II that which will be referred to below as the Baredipalli claim.

3. *Means available for determining Boundaries.*—The means available for determining the true positions of the boundaries were—

1. The Mysore Village Accounts.
2. "Sasanams" or Boundary-marks.
3. The Poonganoor Paimayish of 1805.

4. *Mysore Village Accounts.*—As the old Mysore records do not specify the village boundaries nor the area of fields or holdings, but only the total area of the village lands, it is evident that they could be of little use in the matter under consideration, and this was admitted by the intelligent Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk who attended to represent Mysore interests. Had they contained the particulars of measurement which are found in the paimayish records of the Madras Presidency, they would doubtless have afforded me material aid in unravelling the difficult questions which cropped up during the investigation; but, being devoid of them, they were absolutely useless for the purpose in hand.

5. *Sasanams.*—Next in order came the Sasanams or engraved boundary symbols on which both parties relied more or less. A descriptive list of these symbols, taken from an unattested copy of an unauthenticated original produced by the Amildar of Mulbagal, is appended to this report. These symbols of various designs are to be found scattered about the country engraved on the rocks which abound in the locality. They are cut about quarter of an inch deep in the rudest manner. In one or two places inscriptions were pointed out, but neither party could decipher them, nor could the language in which they were written be decided with certainty. In regard to the symbolic Sasanams, I would here remark that from their very rude nature, they offer every facility for forgery and could be as easily obliterated, and the latter course, it was alleged, had, in some instances, been followed. Some of those that I examined bore the mark of antiquity; others had certainly been cut at a comparatively recent date. Some of the Sasanams were claimed by both parties, the Mysore ryots alleging that they denoted a district boundary, whilst the Poonganoor ryots were prepared to shew that the same symbol was used by them to indicate the limits of villages. As there was nothing but oral tradition of a conflicting nature to serve as a key to the meaning and uses of these various symbols, I, after much consideration, came to the conclusion that, save where they served to corroborate or were themselves supported by other testimony, but little reliance could be placed on the allegations of either party which were based on their presence.

6. *Paimayish of* 1805.—In 1805, when the Poonganoor Zemindari was included within the limits of the Cuddapah District, a "Paimayish" or measurement of the cultivated and culturable lands of the estate was carried out, under the orders of Colonel Munro, on the same principles which regulated this rough description of Revenue survey in the Government taluks of the District, and, as this was the only authentic record which was likely to throw any light on the points at issue, it was determined that the rival claims should be tested by the measurements therein contained; and here a brief description of the paimayish record of the Madras Presidency will not be out of place.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

7. *Brief Description of the Madras Paimayish.*—The paimayish account of a village divides the area into fields, to each of which is assigned a number. The boundaries of each field are specified, its measurement E. to W. and N. to S., and its area are also entered. Where the fields are very large they are sub-divided into "taks" or divisions, the measurements of which, and their relative positions to each other, are duly recorded, and their aggregate areas make up the extent of the paimayish field. To this is appended a brief description of the field, shewing whether it is waste or cultivated, irrigated or unirrigated, porambok, &c., and the sum of the field areas represents the total ayakat or extent of the village. The boundary limits of this ayakat are not specially defined in the account, but are easily ascertained from the recorded measurements and boundaries of the fields which go to make up the entire area. A translated extract from the accounts of the Poonganoor villages concerned in the dispute is appended to this report, a reference to which will shew the nature of the information furnished by the paimayish.

8. *Imperfect Nature of the Record.*—I stated above that, had the Mysore paimayish contained the same detailed information which is to be found in the Madras accounts, my task would have been comparatively easy. It will be seen, on referring to the appended extract from the Poonganoor accounts, that the field boundaries therein laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluks; but as, owing to the absence of field measurements in the Mysore accounts, it is impossible to lay down these boundaries from them, the only way left was to determine the frontier of the two territories by the field measurements entered in the Poonganoor paimayish, and, had these measurements been perfectly reliable, a satisfactory result might, in this manner, have been arrived at; but, although the positions of the fields are laid down with tolerable accuracy, and the measurements are generally correct, it was found, on testing the latter, that, in some instances, a good deal of the work had, to use a term well understood by Surveyors, been "fudged," and, where this was found to be the case, fresh complications arose which convinced me that it was a simple impossibility to arrive at an equitable decision on the imperfect evidence available. The difficulties which thus presented themselves will be understood from the following detailed description of the claims put forward on either side.

9. *Kurjali Claim, Sketch No.* I.—In the sketch it will be seen that the Poonganoor villages are colored pink and those of Mysore yellow. The undisputed boundaries reaching from Valiswara Konda on the north to Gootapolliem Goota on the south is indicated by a plain black line. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Rajagundlahalli (Mysore), which is situated at the north-west base of the large hill entered in the sketch as Kurjali Konda and the cultivated lands belonging to it. It is at the northern base of the rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota that the dispute begins.

10. *Boundary claimed by Kurjali and Doddepalli.*—Kurjali, a village of Poonganoor, claims to run its boundary, indicated by a dotted blue line, in a westerly direction from the village along the northern bases of the Gootapolliem Goota and the Kurjali Konda between that hill and the village of Rajagundlahalli. The line is then taken north, then west, and then more or less southerly to the hillock entered as Malapully Goota, which is admitted to be within the Poonganoor limits. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Doddepalli, an Inam of Poonganoor, together with a considerable tract of waste land lying to the south and south-west of the village.

11. *Boundary claimed on behalf of Rajagundlahalli and Gollepalli.*—On the other hand, Mysore on behalf of Rajagundlahalli and its dependent hamlet Gollepalli, claims the boundary indicated by the *black* dotted line. Taking off at the southern extremity of the undisputed boundary at the north base of the Gootapolliem Goota, it divides that hillock from north to south, and proceeds south along the bund of the Kurjali Tank to the centre of the Thokaraya Goota, whence it diverges, in a westerly direction, along a low rocky ridge which connects the last-named goota or hillock with the Malapully Goota, of which it skirts the northern extremity, and runs for a short distance west into the Mysore country to the point A, where it suddenly strikes up to the north-east and, crossing the boundary claimed by Poonganoor at point B, skirts Doddepalli on the east, which village is thereby completely isolated from Poonganoor territory although it is admitted to be a Poonganoor village.

12. *Claim of Rajagundlahalli ryots to the Kurjali Valley untenable.*—A glance will shew that a portion of the land in dispute is a valley formed by the Kurjali Konda on the north and the rocky ridge connecting the Thokaraya and Malapully Gootas on the south. The Mysore claim includes the Kurjali Tank, an abandoned tank above it called the Byamah Tank, and the whole valley, the surface drainage of which, combined with a few springs, furnishes a considerable portion of the water supply. Now, as the wet lands of Kurjali, situated immediately below, have from time immemorial been irrigated from this tank, a claim to cut off their water supply, even in the absence of any evidence to shew the right of the Kurjali ryots to the valley, would appear untenable; and a reference to the Kurjali paimayish of 1805 shews that it must be entirely rejected. The valley is in this document divided into three survey numbers. No. I is described as immemorial waste lying to the south of the Kurjali Konda, north of the Kanemanahalli boundary, and east of the boundary of the Murugamallah Taluk, and *containing*

within its limits the waterspread of the Byamah Tank; No. II is described as immemorial waste lying to the east of, and below, this tank; and No. III, as lying to the east of No. II, and *containing* within its *limits the waterspread of the Kurjali Tank.* On testing the measurements of these fields as recorded in the paimayish accounts they were found almost to correspond with the well-defined natural limits of the valley.

13. *Claim to the Hill.*—Another portion of this dispute is the claim put forward by both parties to the little rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota and the large rocky hill entered in the plan as Kurjali Konda. Both these eminences are masses of rock with a few stunted trees and bushes growing in the crevices. They are very precipitous, and no animals but goats could pasture there. I examined them carefully every morning and evening during the nine or ten days I spent in the locality and could never distinguish a living creature on them; and, as there is abundance of pasture on the uncultivated plains in the immediate vicinity, I am under the impression that cattle never do graze there. In the report furnished by the Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Ali Sahib, he speaks of this hill as the Rajagundlahalli Hill, and states that an hereditary Inam for the conservancy of the forest on the hill is enjoyed by an inhabitant of the village. As there most decidedly is not a vestige of forest on the hill, this individual must be in the enjoyment of a sinecure. Mahomed Ali Sahib has here, however, indulged in rather a free translation. The Inam, as he himself states, is a "Kondakaval Inam," and was probably granted in former days as remuneration to the watchers in the small forts on the top, whence a very extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The Assistant Commissioner has written at considerable length to shew that this hill belongs to Mysore; but I do not think his arguments carry convincing proof with them. Neither he nor the Assistant Collector of North Arcot, Mr. Cox, appears to have noticed that in the Poonganoor paimayish account of 1805 this hill is distinctly referred to as the *Kurjali* Konda, so that at that time it may be assumed it was considered to belong to that village. I have not the slightest doubt that the valley lying to the south of this hill belongs to Poonganoor, and, if this is the case, a reference to the sketch will shew that Rajagundlahalli and its adjacent lands occupy a singularly anomalous position within what may have been, and probably was, the ancient boundary line of the Poonganoor Samasthanum. Be that as it may, the village should, from its position, share with other villages any advantages which a right over the hill may confer; and in making the award I have given this point due consideration.

14. *Claim of Rajagundlahalli to a portion of the Lands belonging to the Poonganoor Village of Doddepalli.*—It is not disputed on the part of Mysore that Doddepalli is an Inam village of Poonganoor; but, in continuation of the claim put in to the Kurjali Valley, the ryots of Rajagundlahalli assert a right to that portion of its lands lying to the east and south-east of the black dotted line, which, starting in a northerly direction from point A, crosses the boundary claimed for Doddepalli by Poonganoor at point B, and, diverging north-east, skirts the village-site of Doddepalli. When I proceeded to test the rival claims by the measurements laid down in the Poonganoor paimayish, two difficulties presented themselves: one was that the field boundaries laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluks which, owing to the absence of fieldvar measurements in the old Mysore paimayish, it was impossible to identify from that record; another was that the Poonganoor measurements could not be got to fit into their proper places, or to adjust themselves to such of the boundaries as could be determined on the ground. This is attributable, in my opinion, partly to the indefinite nature of some of the field boundaries entered in the account, and partly to some of the measurements having been arrived at by guess. Take, for instance, field No. 1 of Doddepalli. It is stated to be "a plot of immemorial waste consisting of stones and lying to the

> "East of the village;
> South of the culturable waste;
> West of the Gundlahalli boundary."

Now, the village was a definite starting point, and we had no difficulty in taking the measurements from west to east; but, when we wanted to measure from north to south, we did not know where to begin, as what might have been culturable waste when the paimayish was made seventy years ago had ceased to bear that character; nor could the measurements from west to east be tested by the position of the Gundlahalli boundary, as the Mysore accounts were devoid of information on the subject. The other fields of the village were measured as accurately as possible under the circumstances above stated; and in some instances, they were found to fit into the positions which, according to the accounts, they ought to occupy; in others, no amount of ingenuity could squeeze them into their proper places. The only satisfactory result of the measurement of these lands was to shew that the aggregate area of the Poonganoor claim, indicated by the *blue* dotted line, was within the total extent which the paimayish accounts shewed to belong to the village, and it also appeared from the measurements that the Doddepalli lands extended in an easterly direction to what would appear to be their natural boundary, *viz.*, the western base of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks connecting that hill with the Malapully Goota. This disposed of

the Rajagundlahalli claim, indicated by the *black* dotted line, lying to the south-east of Doddepalli and west of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks above referred to.

15. *Difficulties of arriving at a decision owing to imperfect nature of the Evidence.*—From what is above recorded it will be understood that to arrive at an equitable decision on the merits of the rival claims was a task which presented considerable difficulties. The evidence adduced in support of the Mysore claim was almost *nil*, whilst, on the other hand, the measurements entered in the Poonganoor paimayish were found, on being tested, not to be wholly reliable. Under these circumstances, nothing was left to me, in my capacity as arbitrator, but to decide on a boundary line between the two territories which would secure to each of the parties interested an equitable share of the rights and privileges contended for. In making my award I have been guided, as far as possible, by the evidence adduced before me. Where this was wanting, or appeared to be of doubtful reliability, the boundary laid down is necessarily arbitrary. This, after a patient investigation conducted on the spot and extending over nine days, I can confidently assert to be unavoidable, and if the settlement of this long-standing dispute conduces to prevent the recurrence of local affrays, ending, as they occasionally have done, in bloodshed, I am convinced that neither the Mysore Government nor the Zemindar of Poonganoor will have cause to regret the decision I have arrived at.

16. *Award on the Kurjali Claim.*—In regard to what is herein before designated the "Kurjali Claim" I proceed to pass the following decision :—

(*a.*) I declare the claim put forward by the inhabitants of Rajagundlahalli and its hamlets Gollepalli to include within their limits, as indicated in the sketch (No. I.) by the black dotted line, that block of land which comprises the Kurjali Konda, the Kurjali Valley with the Kurjali and Byamah tanks, and a tract of land lying south-east of the Inam village of Doddepalli to be untenable.

(*b.*) I further declare that, although in the Poonganoor paimayish accounts the large hill at the north of the Kurjali Valley is called the Kurjali Konda, the ryots of Rajagundlahalli have, from the position of their village at its northern base, a right to share in its products and such pasturage as it may yield, and also that the ryots of Gollepalli, situate at the base of the Gootapolliem Goota, have equal rights over that hillock with the ryots of the hamlet of Gootapolliem.

(*c.*) And, in view to prevent any future doubt as to the boundary dividing the kingdom of Mysore from the Poonganoor Samasthanum in the locality under reference, I hereby adjudge and declare that it shall follow the red line marked in the plan, that is to say—

Starting from the northern base of the Gootapolliem Goota, at the spot where the present undisputed boundary terminates, the new boundary divides the hillock north and south. The eastern portion is to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Poonganoor village, Gootapolliem, and the western portion by the inhabitants of the Mysore village of Gollepalli. Starting again from the southern base of the hillock, and skirting it in a north-westerly direction, it proceeds west over the crest of the Kurjali Konda down to the toe of the western slope of that hill; then, northing and easting so as to include the village of Doddepalli, it runs north, north-west, and eventually south-west, to a "Soolam" Sasanum* claimed by Poonganoor and not disputed by Mysore, thence it runs easterly to a rocky hillock from which the bearing of Malapully Goota reads 142° and thence S.S.E to the crest of the Malapully Goota. By this arrangement the enjoyment of the northern half of the Kurjali Konda will be vested in the ryots of Rajagundlahalli of Mysore and the southern half falls to the share of the ryots of the Poonganoor village of Kurjali. A free right of way is also secured to all parties at both the eastern and western extremities of the hill.

* Bearing of Kurjali Konda 81°.

17. *The Baredipalli Claim.*—Before proceeding to explain the nature of the Baredipalli claim, illustrated by Sketch No. II, I would ask that both sketches may be placed side by side, No. II overlapping No. I, so that the marks >< may coincide. It will be seen that the whole tract of country therein depicted consists of three valleys, in which a water supply is stored to irrigate the lands of the villages which lie at the base of each. These villages are Kurjali (already disposed of), Baredipalli, and Chinnagundlahalli. The first two are Poonganoor villages, and the last belongs to Mysore. There cannot, I think, be the least doubt but that, when these villages were originally established, the sites were chosen with reference to the natural facilities offered by these valleys for storing water, and that the first settlers in each looked upon the whole of the basin comprised within the natural boundaries of rock and hill as belonging to their respective villages. With these preliminary remarks I now ask attention to the Baredipalli Valley, illustrated by Sketch No. II. It will be seen that the natural boundaries of the valley are—on the north, the low rocky ridge which divides it from the Kurjali Valley; on the west, another line of rocks which connect the Malapully and the Tatla Gootas; and on the south, the Tatla Goota itself. It is open at the east end. Now, from the black dotted lines on the plan it will be seen

that Mysore puts in a claim, on behalf of villages lying well outside of the natural boundaries, to a share in this valley. The Mysore village of Kanemanahalli claims to include within its limits the upper or western portion of the valley running its boundary in a north-easterly direction, as shewn by the black dotted line YZ, and then westerly along the rocky ridge past the southern base of the Malapully Goota into the Mysore country. This claim is put forward on the strength of a Valayavahmana Sasanum, which is to be found on the rocks at point Z. This Sasanum bears the mark of antiquity, and has every appearance of being genuine, but it is claimed by both parties. On the part of Mysore it is urged that it indicates the frontier line between the two territories, whilst, on the part of Poonganoor, it is said to indicate the boundary between the lands of Kurjali and those of Baredipalli. It might, from its position, serve for either. The allegation on the part of Mysore that this description of Sasanum "Gindi or Valayavahmana" was invariably used to designate district frontiers, was shewn to be incorrect by an inspection of the Sasanum at point W, where, as will be seen below, another frontier line is claimed. The Sasanum here is a Lingam. But there is this to be said in favor of the Mysore claim to the upper part of the valley. It will be observed, on referring to the sketch, that the tract of land lying to the north of the stony ridge contains the Byamah Tank. This is No. 1 field of Kurjali, and is thus described in the paimayish account of that village:—

Disputed boundary between Baredipalli and Kanemanahalli.

> "No. 1 (immemorial waste) contains the waterspread of the Byamah Cheruvu, and lies to
> The east of the taluk boundary of Murugamalla
> *North of Kanemanahalli Boundary.*"

Now, as she paimayish measurements take the southern limit of this field up to the rocky ridge along which Kanemanahalli claims to run its northern boundary, there appeared at first to be no doubt that the claim was a just one. But I had hardly congratulated myself on having tided over one of the many complications which this dispute involved, when a reference to the paimayish account of Baredipalli stranded me again. A careful measurement of the Baredipalli lands commenced from the village of that name on the east, and proceeding west shewed that a considerable portion of field No 6 belonging to Baredipalli was embraced in the Kanemanahalli claim above referred to, and, on looking for the description of the field, the following entry was found in the paimayish account;—

> "No. 6. A plot of immemorial waste containing the boundary* line, and lying to the—
>
> West of the previous number,
> North of the tank-bed immemorial waste,
> *East* of the boundary of Kanemanahalli,
> *South* of the Malapully Goota."

* Apparently the boundary line between the Kurjali and Baredipalli lands indicated by the low rocky ridge.

Now, the Malapully Goota is a fixed point about which there can be no mistake, and, if field No. 6 of Baredipalli lies to the south of it as described in the paimayish, and the measurements bring the western † limits very close to its base, the effect is to throw back the eastern boundary of Kanemanahalli to the westward of Malapully Goota. The position is approximately indicated by the blue dotted line which represents the Poonganoor claim. It will thus be seen that whilst the Kurjali paimayish gives support to the Kanemanahalli claim to the block of land enclosed by the line YZ and the rocky ridge from Z to the Malapully Goota, the paimayish of Baredipalli entirely demolishes it. The features of the country clearly indicate the rocky ridge connecting the Tatla and Malapully Gootas as the natural boundary of the Baredipalli Valley on the west.

† *Note.*—There is the ambiguity in the paimayish with reference to the position of the third division of this field noted by Messrs. Cox and Mahomed Ali; but, as the block of land in question cannot be squeezed into the valley in any other direction, it may be assumed that the word "west" which appears in the Telugu copy is correct.

18. *Baredipalli Claim continued—Disputed Boundary between that Village and Chinnagundlahalli of Mysore.*—I have above endeavoured to describe the nature of the dispute between the Mysore village of Kanemanahalli and Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and now proceed to explain the differences which exist between the ryots of the Mysore village of Chinnagundlahalli and of Baredipalli of Poonganoor, with reference to the position of the boundary between their respective villages. On behalf of Baredipalli, the Poonganoor Zemindar claims to run his boundary on the south from Y to V, and then north-east along the line VXU. On the other hand, Mysore, on behalf of Chinnagudlahalli, claims to have the boundary laid down from point W nearly due east to point X. I will dispose of the latter claim first. It is based entirely on two Lingam Sasanums of doubtful authenticity. One is scratched on a rock at point W, and the other on a rock near the small tank above the Baredipalli Tank. This line, it will be seen, intersects the Baredipalli Tank and the irrigated lands of that village below it, and includes, within the limits of the Chinnagundlahalli lands, the rocky hill entered in the plan as the Tatla Goota, which would seem to be the natural boundary between the Baredipalli and Chinnagundlahalli Valleys. On testing the Poonganoor

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Price List for the Anantapur Taluk from 1857—58 to 1873—74 inclusive.

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Per maund of 44 seers.				Remarks.
			Supari.				
	Rice.	Ragi.	Chikni or best.	Gotu or worst.	Jaggery.	Tepper.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1857—58	58	45	4 2 8	1 6 11	1 9 8	3 14 11	
1858—59	53	42	4 0 11	2 0 11	1 10 0	4 2 0	
1859—60	47	34	5 2 0	3 0 0	1 0 6	4 8 0	
1860—61	46	29	4 12 0	2 4 8	0 14 2	4 8 0	
1861—62	39	25	4 6 8	1 8 0	1 10 8	4 5 4	
1862—63	46	26	4 10 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	5 1 4	
1863—64	40	24	6 13 0	4 5 0	1 15 0	6 1 8	
1864—65	22	12	7 10 8	5 0 0	2 9 4	5 10 6	
1865—66	32	15	8 2 8	5 6 8	1 15 4	4 6 0	
1866—67	27	15	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 4	5 1 4	
1867—68	43	23	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 3 4	4 4 0	
1868—69	50	34	7 6 8	4 14 8	1 6 0	4 0 0	
1869—70	36	34	5 12 8	3 9 4	1 15 4	4 3 0	
1870—71	33	32	5 10 0	3 0 0	1 7 8	4 5 8	
1871—72	41	36	5 14 8	2 14 8	1 0 8	5 10 8	
1872—73	38	33	5 10 4	2 3 5	1 10 2	7 11 4	
1873—74	20	32	4 6 0	2 3 0	1 10 4	12 8 0	
Total.....	132	133	21 9 0	10 5 1	5 12 10	30 3 8	
Average.....	33	33¼	5 6 3	2 9 3	1 7 2	7 8 11	

From Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 17, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1873.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Anantapur Taluk, Shimoga District, the classification of which has been completed. Captains Major and Rutherfurd have supplied me with information regarding those portions of the taluk which they classified.

1. *General description.*—The Anantapur Taluk lying 20 miles north-west of Shimoga is bounded on the north by the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks, on the east by Shikarpur, Honnali and Shimoga, on the south by Kavaledurga and Nagar, and on the west by the Ságar Taluk. Irregular in shape, its greatest length, north and south, is 33 miles, while east and west, its greatest breadth, is 22 miles. At a rough computation the area may be taken as 395 square miles.

2. *Physical characteristics.*—The physical and climatic features of the taluk are so varied that for sake of clearness of description it will be advisable to group those magnis which are most akin and describe each group separately.

3. *Division of taluk.*—The taluk is divided into 15 magnis or sammats which contain 392 villages, of which 5 are wholly inam. The magnis as per * margin may be divided into four distinct groups as follows :—

*	Villages.		Villages.
Anantapur	... 30	Jeni	... 18
Kalsi	... 11	Kerrihalli	... 7
Mantsali	... 24	Atodi	... 9
Bellandur	... 29	Hebbail	.. 21
Barrur	... 9	Hartal	... 24
Hosgund	... 23	Massarur	... 95
Tadakodi	... 24	Chardi	... 13
Satal	... 35		
			392

Group No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Satal.	Kalsi	Anantapur.	Massarur.
Tadakodi	N. half Mantsali.	Hosgund.	Kerrihalli.
Atodi.	W. do Bellandur.	Hebbail.	Chardi.
	Barrur.	S. half Mantsali.	
		E. do Bellandur.	
		Hartal.	
		Jeni.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd October 1874.

The magnis in group No. 1 lie to the south-west of the taluk adjoining the Avinhalli sammat of the Ságar Taluk to which they bear a great resemblance, the rain-fall being almost the same. The surface is very undulating, and the descent to the hollows, in which the supari and rice lands lie, is often so abrupt as to give them almost the character of ravines. The jungle is sparse and poor and nowhere attains the character of forest.

In group No. 2, lying to the north of No. 1 and in the north-west corner of the taluk, the difference is most marked, large open stretches of fine rice and garden land with undulating grassy plains intervening dotted here and there with ever-green kans and a little jungle, bring these sammats almost on a level with the fertile magnis of Shikarpur and north of Ságar which taluks adjoin them.

Group No. 3, which forms almost a parallelogram from north to south and runs through the centre of the taluk, is hilly and covered with jungle, the trees in which attain a considerable size in some places, the cultivation lying in hollows and generally in small patches. Round Anantapur itself the country is more open and level, but only for a very short distance.

In the three magnis which compose the 4th group and which form the eastern portion of the taluk, the country is more open than in No. 3, and the patches of cultivation very much larger. In the north and east of Chardi and east and south-east of Massarur Hills form the boundary of the Honnali and Shimoga Taluks running up in some cases to a considerable height and generally covered with fair sized forest especially in the south-east.

4. *Drainage.*—A large nalla, an affluent of the Chardi river, rising in Nagar, drains the south-eastern portion of the taluk, while the drainage of the south and west is carried off by a tributary of the Sharavati river, the Murgad halla, joining it near the village of Puttagupi in the Nagar Taluk. The northern part of Anantapur is drained by a large nalla which eventually finds its way into the Chardi river near the town of Shikarpur.

5. *Irrigation.*—There are altogether 940 tanks and kattes in the taluk used for the irrigation of rice and garden lands, of these sixteen only, *vide* margin, are of any importance and have a large submerged area. In many cases the kattes do not cover an area of more than an acre being merely bunded springs, while in the villages of group No. 1 bunds are sometimes not required as the springs afford a never failing supply of water to the gardens in the hollows. The large tanks mentioned in the margin are in most cases out of repair, and the want of sluices to regulate the discharge of water is greatly felt.

Mallandur	Nantur	Barror
Yeddihalli	Kargod	Savigerri
Atchapur	Kenchenalla	Chennapur
Gillalgundi	Massarur	Nichodi
Chardi	Barrare	Chenshattikoppa
Hosgund		

6. *Soils.*—The soils throughout the taluk vary little and are generally of the reddish brown and grey descriptions; in group No. 2 the best wet crop soils are to be found being more clayey in character, but in the remaining groups a large quantity of greyish white sandy soil occurs in the rice lands which produces inferior crops. Altogether the soils may be put down as inferior to those in the adjoining Taluks of Ságar, Sorab, and Shikarpur.

7. *Crops.*—Rice, cane, supari, pepper, and a little cardamom are the principal produce of the taluk; dry crops are seldom cultivated, but when so are very inferior and are grown entirely for home consumption.

Rice.—The principal kinds of rice grown are "Dabbin Sali" "Bilibhatta," "Honasu" and "Jeddu." The first named, which is a superior species, is grown only in the villages of group No. 2 and then only in the most favorable situations, while the last three are grown generally all over the taluk. The relative prices are :—

Bilibhatta	Rs.	2-8	per 60 seers,
Honasu	„	1-8	do
Jeddu	„	1-0	do

at Anantapur Market. The rice crop is sown in June and reaped about the end of November and beginning of December.

Cane.—The chief species of cane grown are the "Dassa-kabbu" "Bili-kabbu" and "Kare-kabbu." The first named is slightly cultivated in groups No. 1, 3, and 4, but is the principal kind planted in group No. 2. The method of preparing the juice of the cane varies; in the north-west villages which comprise group No. 2 and in the Chardi magni of group 4 the method of preparation is the same as that in vogue in the Shikarpur Taluk, the juice being boiled until it crystallizes, and then poured into moulds to harden as it cools; when thus prepared it is fit for exportation, and is called "Atchu Bella.

In the remaining three groups "Maddi Bella" or liquid jaggory is prepared from the cane juice and is entirely made for home consumption. I believe this is partly the result of the excessive moisture of the lands in which the cane is grown, the juice being more watery and not crystallizing readily; but the fact that "Maddi Bella" mixed with water is largely consumed as a drink by laborers and that thus a considerable demand for it is created may also be a reason why it is so extensively prepared in this state. "Atchu Bella" or crystallized jaggory sells for Rupee 1-12 to Rupees 2 per maund, while Maddi Bella or liquid brings in from Rupee 1 to Rupee 1—4. Ten maunds of expressed juice make from 2 to 2½ maunds of Maddi Bella, while the same quantity returns only 1½ to 2 maunds of the crystallized. The measurement of the maund of liquid jaggory is curious, the common earthen pot, with a narrow mouth, the outside circumference of which is five spans, holding one maund. The system of cane cultivation is the same as that which obtains in the Ságar and Shikarpur Taluks.

Gardens.—The finest gardens are those in group No. 1, and in the magnis of Hosgund and Hebbail in group No. 3; the next in importance are those in group No. 2, while in the remaining magnis they are as a rule inferior. The chief produce is the areca nut or "supari," but pepper is grown and also cardamoms in small quantities. Detailed reports on the cultivation and out-turn of gardens in this portion of Mysore having already been submitted by Captain Major and myself, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the information contained in them. The total quantity of areca exported from the gardens in the taluk during the past year was 24,248 maunds, paying a duty of Rupees 28,656; of this quantity 20,941 maunds were Chikni or first quality, and 3,307 maunds "Betta" or second. The garden cultivators do not sell their pepper year by year if they are in fair circumstances, as it improves in value by being kept, old pepper selling for a pagoda higher than new. The amount of pepper exported last year was 1,852 maunds, but this from the above mentioned fact affords no criterion of the actual amount harvested. The chief quantity of cardamoms is grown in the village of Mavinsarra of the Atoli magni. The amount exported last year was 2½ maunds, but I believe that in this taluk as in Ságar considerable smuggling goes on.

Dry Crops.—Ragi, hurali and kurasani are the chief dry crops, but they are altogether unimportant, being grown in very small quantities and only for home consumption to eke out the provisions of the household.

8. *Kans.*—There are altogether 87 kans in the taluk on which assessment is paid, the total realized under this head last year being Rupees 414-4. I have been unable to discover the reason why there has been such a falling off in the assessment of the kans, those in Kalsi and Barrur having once been rented on what appear now almost fabulous rates, but the gradual decay of the wild pepper, the only source of profit left being the toddy drawn from the "bagani mara" or sago palm, may be partly the cause.

9. *Coffee gardens.*—There are a few coffee gardens as per margin in the Massarur magni; these contain on the aggregate nearly 75,000 trees. In addition to the assessment on the soil, an excise duty or "halat" of 4 Annas per maund is levied. The present selling price of coffee from these gardens is Rupees 5 per maund in the Anantapur market.

Mattikoppa. Shanbail. Tellali. Waddar Hoshalli.

10. *Tenure.*—The tenure throughout the greater portion of the taluk is known as "Warg," and as a description of this has been already given in previous reports it is unnecessary to recapitulate it. Gardens are almost invariably cultivated by the holders; rice lands on the contrary are sublet to a considerable extent chiefly however in the north and east of the taluk; in the other portions the Hutalus "or slaves of the Wargdars render subletting unnecessary as they carry on the cultivation.

11. *Rates.*—Anantapur originally a sub-division of Nagar and consequently included in the five Malnad Taluks, spoken of by Mr. Stokes in his report, came under the assessment of Sivappa Nayik of Ikkeri. The rates on rice land are very intricate, there being no less than 128 varying from 12 Annas 6 Pies to Rupees 7-8 per stala kandi which is very nearly the same as the English acre. In the Kalsi, Mantsali, Atodi, Tadakodi and Satal Magnis the gardens were assessed under what is known as the Kulona rate, but all gardens planted since 1836 have come under the Dhia assessment. On those gardens which were assessed per 1000 Dhia the rates vary from Rupees 23—10—2 to Rs. 75—10—2. Dry crop land in this taluk is seldom assessed, a little in the Chardi magni only paying any rent. The dry crop or "hankal" was generally included in the patta for rice cultivation and frequently lay on the borders of the rice fields. When kumri cultivation was stopped, a little of the old kumried tracts was given out on dry rates varying from 3 Annas to 5 Annas per acre.

12. *Subletting Rates.*—The subletting rates are the same as those in the Shikarpur Taluk, there being the three kinds of Kór, *viz.* Sama, one-half; Mukh, one-third; and Wathu one-fourth of the produce. There are also, Guttige or contract, in which the subtenant gives a certain quantity of grain

generally from 3 to 5 kandis of paddy for each kandi of land; and Mulgeni or Nagar Mula in which the payment is made not in kind but in money. In the northern magnis of the Taluk the Kor system of subletting prevails, while the Guttige or contract is most in vogue in the south. Of the two systems the latter is the most oppressive, and the cultivation of fields under each affords a marked difference, those under Guttige being as a rule carelessly looked after.

13. *Wages.*—Coolies or Holiyar receive 3 seers of paddy daily, females 2½ seers and a cumbly and sire per annum respectively, in addition to this on each religious festival, of which there are five in the year, 15 seers of paddy are paid to a man and his wife. Coolies who come up to the garden cultivation from below the ghats receive four annas daily and also one seer of rice with salt, pepper, &c. In the northern magnis the system of hiring coolies by the month, on a pay which averages rupees 5 per mensem, prevails.

14. *Manure.*—In garden cultivation leaf manure is largely used; it is absolutely necessary and is procured from the trees grown in the "Soppina betta" lying immediately around. In rice land a mixture of leaf and animal manure is generally applied, the former however is only used to eke out the latter. Rice is manured yearly, but in garden land it is not necessary to do so more than once in two years. Dry crop soil is seldom manured, generally about once in three or four years.

15. *Cattle.*—There are altogether 32,300 head of cattle in the taluk, or about 82 to the square mile, of this number 7,250 are of use for ploughing and agricultural purposes. The cattle are small, the result of breeding in, but appear hardy and generally in fair condition. In the magnis of groups No. 2 and 4 the best are to be found.

16. *Grazing.*—The grazing in the taluk is free with the exception of that in two villages in Bellandur, two in Masarur, and the whole of the Chardi Magni. The latter magni having originally belonged to Shimoga, on its transfer to Anantapur the "Hulbani" or grazing charge was kept up. The grazing throughout is very good, especially in the south-east portion of the taluk. Large numbers of "Gaulis" or Mahratta herdsmen graze their cattle and buffaloes in the jungles free of charge and appear to have possessed the right of so doing for years.

17. *Manufactures.*—There are almost no manufactures in the taluk, a few smelting furnaces for the preparation of the iron ore which abounds in the hills of the Magnis of Bellandur, Masarur, Chardi, and Anantapur, comprising all. Altogether there are 80 shops of Sonigars or workers in gold and silver.

18. *Population.*—The population of the taluk according to the last census was 28,000 or about 70 to the square mile; of this number 4,000 are Lingayats, 1,500 Brahmans, 1,500 Boyis 1,000 Mahrattas, 1,000 Musalmans, 7,000 Divras and 4,500 Holiyars, the remaining 7,500 being made up of Kurbars, Gangadikars &c. In respect to its area group No. 2 is the best populated.

19. *Carriage.*—There are only 73 carts or "chakra bandis" in the taluk, about one to every five square miles; they are however nearly all to be found in the level Magnis of groups Nos. 2 and 4 and in Kasba Anantapur. Agricultural carts or "Halli bandis" number 268, about one to every thirteen ploughs.

20. *Roads.*—The main road from Shimoga to Gersoppa intersects the taluk running due east and west. From Anantapur a road runs south to Nagar, this is still incomplete; while another running south-east joins the Ainur-Tirthahalli road. The main cart tracks are as follows, from Ságar, *viâ* Kalsi Mantsali, and Tagarti, to Siralkoppa and Shikarpur; another from Anantapur joins this. In the south-west a most important cart-track enters the taluk in the Satal magni and joins the high road from Shimoga to Ságar at Wulur, this track is the direct route to Kolur in South Canara and is very much used. The present made roads in the taluk, with the exception of that from Shimoga to Ságar, do not appear to lie in the trade routes, the cart tracks above mentioned being most frequented. Communication with the Siralkoppa market and from thence with the Dharwar Collectorate by means of a good made road is much wanted.

21. *Markets.*—The markets in the taluk are very insignificant; they are held once a week at Anantapur and Kenchanal on Wednesdays and Tuesdays respectively, the actual value of articles exchanged or sold rarely being more than from Rupees 30 to Rupees 50 weekly. Formerly important markets were held at Kalsi, and Hossanti in the Bellandur magni, the latter was closed in order that a market might be established at Anantapur and under the impression that the Hossanti trade would be attracted; this has turned out a failure; Anantapur market will never be of any importance, while the Hossanti trade has all gone to Ságar. The Kalsi market was closed in order to increase the importance of that at Ságar which is only three miles distant. I would suggest the re-opening of the Hossanti market on Wednesdays for the following reasons:—

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1*st.* Hossanti lies in the direct route of traders from Shikarpur and Namti going to Ságar Market.

2*nd.* Ságar Market is held on Thursdays so that traders would pass on conveniently from the Hossanti Market on Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

3*rd.* The population of the finest and most fertile portion of the Anantapur Taluk would have a market at their doors instead of having to go to Ságar, a long distance from their villages in many cases.

I received several petitions from the principal landholders of the surrounding villages while I was camped at Hossanti urging the necessity of the resuscitation of the market there.

22. *Exports.*—The principal exports of the taluk are supari, pepper, cardamoms, sugar, tamarinds rice, coffee, honey and wax. The amount exported of each during the past year was approximately as follows :—

Supari	.. 24,248 maunds.		Tamarinds	.. 30 cooly loads.		Approximately.
Pepper	.. 1,852 do.		Iron	.. 300 do.		
Cardamoms	.. 2½ do.		Sugar	.. 1,500 maunds.		
Coffee	.. 86 do.		Honey	.. 35 do.		
Rice	.. 6,920 do.		Wax	.. 20 do.		

The export returns of the taluk are however not reliable, consequently too much faith must not be reposed in the above.

23. *Imports.*—The chief imports are ragi, javari gram, salt, cloths, cumblies and sírés. Salt comes from Gersoppa chiefly, while the remaining imports come from Honnali and Shimoga.

24. *Prices.*—The fluctuation in prices has been exactly similar to that displayed in the Shikarpur price lists, the greatest rise taking place in 1866.

25. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall at Kasba Anantapur is about 48 inches, in south-west however it must each 60 per annum, while the average for the whole taluk may be put down as 55 inches.

26. *Health.*—Fever is very prevalent in the taluk from November to February generally ; groups Nos. 2 and 4 are considerably less feverish however than Nos. 1 and 2. Cholera visited the taluk in 1866-67 rather severely. Small pox attacked the villages of group No. 1 in 1872 ; the coolies from below the ghats who came to work in the gardens are supposed to have brought up the infection.

27, *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, the ryots may be put down on the whole as fairly off, their condition in different parts of the taluk varies considerably, those in groups Nos. 1 and 2 being in the best circumstances, in No. 4 fairly, and in No. 3 indifferently off. The landowners want encouragement, they are heavily in debt, and their crops nearly always mortgaged. The opening up of communications, repair of irrigation tanks, and encouragement of markets, together with the new uniform assessment, will do much towards raising the condition of the taluk which at present is only very second rate.

No. 5304—Rev. 335, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Anantapur Taluk in the Shimoga District.

2. From the records of this Office it would appear that the taluk of Anantapur was in the year 1832—33 broken up and amalgamated with that of Nagar, from which however it appears to have been separated and re-constituted in 1857—58, into a taluk by itself with an accession of 3 magnis taken from Nagar and 5 from Ságar. These territorial additions raised the actual collections on account of Land Revenue in the latter year to Rs. 64,977. The taluk appears to have been further enlarged in 1866—67, by the transfer of 11 villages from the Shimoga and the Channagiri Taluks, but what the consequent increase in the revenue collections was, is not ascertainable.

3. The taluk may be roughly computed to cover an area of 395 square miles. It is divided into 18 magnis which are again made up of 391 villages, of which four are inam.

The present reports deal only with the 390 Government villages which comprise an area of 346 square miles, with a population of 20,401 souls, or 59 to the square mile. This very low average is stated to be in a measure due to the remarkably backward state of trade and the entire absence of manufacturing industry. There are 2,819 houses, 30,312 head of cattle, 373 carts, 2,576 ploughs and 4 market towns, including Kalsi and Hossanti where markets have lately been re-established under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. The rain-fall registered at Kasba Anantapur in 1872 was 65 inches, which figure is stated to be fairly representative of the bulk of the taluk. The average rain-fall of the five years ending with 1873—74 is shewn by this Office records to be 53·38 inches. The climate of the taluk cannot on the whole be considered as very salubrious, fever being generally very prevalent during four months of the year. A rather severe epidemic of cholera broke out in 1866—67, and small-pox visited the taluk in 1872. Rice cultivation appears generally to thrive well in the taluk, the climate of which however is not equally favorable to the growth of the garden products, cardamoms especially.

4. The soils throughout the taluk are generally of the reddish brown and grey descriptions and somewhat inferior to those in the adjoining taluks. In the west and north-west of the Anantapur Taluk the best wet crop soils are to be found, being more clayey in character, but in other parts a large quantity of greyish white sandy soil occurs in the rice lands which produce inferior crops. The main road from Shimoga to Gersoppa cuts through the taluk in the direction of east and west and leads to the large outside markets. The remaining roads in the taluk yield in importance and serviceableness to the cart tracks, marking the true direction of trade, which the roads referred to do not.

The population, as already described, is sparse. The land is almost entirely in the hands of the comparatively few wargdars who, never laboring themselves, contrive to live on the fruits of the labor of others, *viz.*, their sub-tenants who compose the agricultural classes. The latter are generally in a depressed condition owing to the oppressive terms imposed on them by the wargdars.

Rice, cane, supari, pepper, and a little cardamom are the chief products of the taluk. Among the dry crops, ragi, hurali, and kurasani may be mentioned, but the quantity produced is as small as their quality is inferior.

The prevailing tenure of land is that known as the "warg." Gardens are mostly cultivated by their holders, while rice lands are either sublet to under-tenants or are tilled by the Hutlu or men who may be described as little better than the slaves of the wargdars.

5. The present survey is stated to be the first measurement to which the lands in this taluk were ever subjected, and there was consequently no record whatever of the area under cultivation. In these circumstances encroachments on the surrounding waste must have been of very frequent occurrence. Indeed, the inequality of the old rates of assessment is said to be greater in this taluk than in any other, and the practice of granting permanent remissions called "Shara Baki," as well as the mundmanya system under which assessment fixed low at first is gradually raised until the maximum rate is reached, have further multiplied the opportunities of the Shanbhogs for the exercise of favoritism to the serious detriment of the interests of the Government.

6. The taluk which comprises a total area of 221,340·62 acres has been divided by the survey as follows:—

	Acres.
Land under occupation	31,891·13
Government arable waste	18,170·1
Alienated lands	904·9
Unarable waste	170,375·39
Total.. ..	221 340·62

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7. The average annual collections of revenue during the past five, ten and twenty years ending with 1872—73, were Rs. 64,434, 64,860 and 63,747 respectively. The prices current in 1857—58 and the annual average prices during the four years, 1870—71 to 1873—74, are shewn below :—

	Seers for one Rupee.		Per maund of 44 seers.			
			Supari.		Jaggery.	Pepper.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Chikni or best.	Gotu or inferior.		
1857—1858	58	45	4—2—8	1—6—11	1—9—8	3—14—11
Annual average for four years, 1870—71 to 1873—74	33	33½	5—6—3	2—9—3	1—7—2	7— 8—11

From the above it would appear that the decided rise noticeable in prices has not brought about a corresponding increase in the revenue collections owing no doubt mainly to the entire absence of efficient means of checking the proceedings of the village Shanbhogs as already described towards the close of para 5 above.

8. The reports under review do not, as usual, state the realizations of revenue on each description of land with the average rates per acre under the old system of assessment in the last year preceding the introduction of the Survey.

The following statement for 1872—73 has therefore been compiled from the records of this Office :—

Description of land.	Area in acres as per Survey.	Total assessment.		Average per acre.		
Garden	969·26	14,981	9 8	15	7	4
Rice	20,327·14	49,276	9 3	2	6	9
Dry	10,594·13	185	13 4	0	0	3½
Total.....	31,891·13	64,444	0 3	2	0	4

9. For the assessment of rice lands it is proposed to divide the Government villages into 4 classes with reference to the character of the soil and climate, population, proximity to markets and facilities of communicating therewith. The size of the villages and poverty of the inhabitants have also been specially considered where such was deemed to be desirable.

The classification made is as follows :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum rates.		
I.	78	6	0	0
II.	198	5	8	0
III.	86	5	0	0
IV.	28	4	8	0

For the assessment of dry crop lands, which are comparatively very insignificant in the taluk, the following grouping is proposed :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum rates.		
I.	9	1	4	0
II.	242	1	0	0
III.	139	0	12	0

As regards the assessment of garden lands a maximum rate of Rs. 22 is proposed for the gardens in the western half of the taluk, which are stated to be superior to those in the eastern half for which the highest rate fixed is Rs. 20. Much concealed garden cultivation has been brought to book, and inequalities in the old rates have been corrected.

The general results obtained by adopting the above rates are contrasted in the subjoined statement with the realizations in 1872—73 :—

Description of land.	Area in acres as per Survey.	Total assessment realized in 1872-73 as per accounts in the Chief Commissioner's Office.			Assessment according to proposed rates.			Average for 1872—73.			Average under the Survey.		
Garden ...	969·26	14,981	9	8	16,264	0	0	15	7	4	16	12	3
Rice	20,327·14	49,276	9	3	56,253	0	0	2	6	9	2	12	3
Dry crop ...	10,594·13	185	13	4	4,119	0	0	0	0	8½	0	6	3
Total.....	31,891·13	64,444	0	3	76,636	0	0	2	0	4	2	6	4

The unoccupied arable waste is classed and assessed as below :—

Description of land.	Area in each.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
Garden	20·10	155	7	12	0
Rice	6,714	14,170	2	1	9
Dry	11,435·31	4,341	0	6	1
Total.....	18,170·1	18,666	1	0	5

10. The following particulars relate to alienated lands in the taluk :—

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
Garden ..	26·24	490	18	7	0
Rice	760·24	2,149	2	13	0
Dry	117·1	48	0	6	7
Total.....	904·9	2,687	2	15	7

11. The total survey assessment fixed on all the arable land in the taluk is shewn below :—

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Description of land.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.		Inam lands.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Garden ...	969·26	16,264	20·10	155	26·24	490	1,016·20	16,909
Rice ...	20,327·14	56,253	6,714	14,170	760·24	2,149	27,801 38	72,572
Dry ..	10,594·13	4,119	11,435·31	4,341	117·1	48	22,147·5	8,508
Total.....	31,891·13	76,636	18,170·1	18,666	904·9	2,687	50,965·23	97,989

12. From what has been stated above the results of the proposed settlement will be gathered to be as follows :—

Survey assessment on occupied lands.	Rs.	76,636
Do do on assessed waste.	,,	18,666

The total assessment on the former is shewn to be Rs. 12,140 in excess of the realizations for 1872—73, but of this amount Rs. 5,000 will be payable to village officers as their remuneration, and the balance will be liable to a large reduction on account of "Mundmanya" lands and anticipated resignations of lands in wargs, as explained by the Survey Commissioner, which will probably, in Colonel Anderson's opinion, reduce the actual revenue to from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 67,000.

The average rates on the several descriptions of cultivation in occupied lands, as contrasted with those heretofore levied, are as noted in the margin, the general average being Rs. 2—6—4, as against Rs. 2 per acre heretofore.

	Survey Settlement.			Old Assessment.		
Garden ..	16	12	3	15	7	4
Rice ...	2	12	3	2	6	9
Dry ...	0	6	3	0	0	3½

The rates proposed for the assessed waste are also given in the *margin

*Garden ..	Rs.	7	12	0
Rice ..	,,	2	1	9
Dry .	,,	0	6	1

13. The Chief Commissioner has carefully considered the Survey Commissioner's proposals, as above summarized, together with the opinions of the Local Officers, and sanctions the adoption of the rates recommended by Colonel Anderson, which appear to Sir Richard Meade, under the circumstances stated, to be generally fair and reasonable. The only point on which some doubt may possibly exist as to the rates being sufficiently moderate, is in the case of those imposed on dry lands, and it will, the Chief Commissioner considers, be proper to watch the result closely, so far as this class of lands is concerned.

14. In addition to the assessment on occupied lands, grazing dues are put down at Rs. 200, and the revenue from kans at Rs. 500.

As regards the mode of dealing with the grazing lands, the Chief Commissioner concurs generally in Colonel Anderson's views. An adequate extent of free grazing will be set apart for the local cattle of the taluk, and the grazing tracts which are in excess of such local requirements may fairly be sold to outsiders. The arrangements with this object will require to be introduced with due caution and consideration, as these tracts have been hitherto free to all classes, whether villagers or owners of head of cattle from other parts, desiring to use them.

15. The separate report on the assessment of the kans promised in para 34 of Captain Grant's Report will be awaited.

16. The local cesses are estimated to yield as follows.

Local Fund one anna cess Rs. 4,790, as against Rs. 2,263 now levied.

Irrigation one anna cess Rs. 4,532.

The recent establishment of District Committees for the administration of the Local Funds will, it is hoped, ensure the due expenditure in future of these funds for the benefit of those contributing to them. With reference however to the Survey Commissioner's remarks in para 13, it is not possible to promise that the same expenditure, as heretofore, from State funds shall be continued on the local communications in each taluk, for the allotment of funds from the annual Public Works grant for such works requires to be dealt with according to general rather than local requirements. At the same time, the Chief Commissioner is quite opposed to casting on the Local Funds burdens which should be borne by the State or which they are not in a condition to provide for without detriment to the other legitimate calls on them.

No. 210—R., dated 27th August 1874.

Under the recent orders of the Government of India, the amount of the Irrigation cess will be merged in the general assessment, and the Settlement Superintendent will fix the amount that is to be set apart annually from the latter, to form a local cess for Irrigation works to be administered by the District Committees.

17. The question of the opening of a road from Anantapur to Shikarpur, as recommended by Colonel Anderson, will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner.

18. The singular fluctuation of revenue in the case of the village of Hosur, noticed by Captain Grant, will be specially reported on when the enquiry that has been instituted is completed.

19. The villagevar statement appended to the Report or rather which accompanied it, is no doubt a useful addition to the information usually afforded in Settlement Reports; but the Chief Commissioner considers that the statement would be of more value for purposes of reference and comparison if the minimum, maximum and average rates of assessment on each class of cultivation in each village were added.

20. There has been a delay in the issue of final orders on the proposals for the settlement of Anantapur, but as the Survey Commissioner's report was only received on the 25th April, it was clearly impossible to dispose of it by the 1st May following—the latest date named by him for that purpose, to admit of the introduction of the settlement during the current year—and having regard to the necessity of deciding on certain important points connected with the settlement of Malnad Taluks, such as retention or otherwise of the Irrigation cess, &c., the postponement of the disposal of the report in question was unavoidable.

The Chief Commissioner, it need hardly be said, is on every account most anxious to give effect to the proposals of the Settlement Department with as little delay as may be possible, but as these proposals may require special examination, involving a reference to the Local Officers or the Survey Commissioner himself, it is clear that their disposal within a week may not be practicable. The Survey Commissioner will have the goodness therefore to make such arrangements as will in future ensure the submission of all Settlement Reports, in a complete form, to the Chief Commissioner by the 15th February at the latest.

21. There appears to Sir Richard Meade to be fair reason for anticipating that the settlement now sanctioned will prove a success; but, as in the case of other recent settlements, any cases of objection by individuals to the rates imposed under it, that may be preferred within three years from the date of its introduction, will be entitled to reconsideration.

22. In conclusion, it is due to the Survey Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent to state that the several questions connected with the proposed settlement have received careful consideration at their hands, and the Chief Commissioner begs that Colonel Anderson will accept for himself and will convey to Captain Grant, his acknowledgments for their respective labors in drawing up the reports under review.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 370—R. 138, dated 7th October 1874.

Referring to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Circular No 4709—Rev. 32, dated the 30th ultimo, has the honor to solicit instructions as to what course should be pursued in the event of a Patel declining to accept the responsibility in the matter of maintaining in due repair, the boundary marks in Government unoccupied lands attached to his village on the terms fixed by Government.

No. 5323—Rev. 90, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The work required of a Patel by this Office Order No. 4709—R. 32, dated 30th September 1874, forms as much a part of his duty as any other that devolves on him as the servant of Government, and its performance is obligatory. It is of course open to him to represent for the orders of higher authority any practical difficulties which may confront him in the discharge of his duty, and para 3 of the order in question provides for special or extra rates of commission being allowed, on the inadequacy of the normal rates sanctioned for the purpose being fully and clearly shewn. But in no case can it be admitted that the Patel or any other public servant has the option of declining to undertake a responsibility which appertains to him by virtue of his office.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

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From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 625—Rev. 217, dated Shimoga, 10th March 1874.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner and Order No. 6102—52, dated the 3rd ultimo, I have the honor to state that it would seem advisable to altogether prohibit the culture of ganja in this Division, and to sell the contract hereafter, Districtvar instead of Talukvar, the contractor stipulating to only supply those who have licenses and to bring to the notice of Government, (and which indeed it would be his interest to do) all cases of sale brought to his knowledge without license. The rate of license might be fixed at from 1 or 2 rupees for taluks, and 2 to 5 rupees for Head Quarters of Districts. The enclosed statement exhibits the realization from this source for the last 3 years, and as the contract is sold yearly, new rules might come into operation from 1st April 1875, and it is apprehended that the introduction of any new measures would not affect the sale of the toddy contracts.

2. For Forms of licenses and other particulars, I would suggest that a reference may be made to certain correspondence on the subject to be found in your Office; and on which the Chief Commissioner fixed certain restrictions on the sale of maddat, &c., in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.

3. It will be observed that I propose rather low rates of license fees, as the consumption in these parts is not much, and after getting a new system into working order, it will be easy hereafter to raise the rates if necessary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 236, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6102—R. 52 of 3rd ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion as to the best mode of discouraging the consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to state that the shrub is but little grown in Mysore, and I think that a stringent prohibition against its cultivation would bring about no good results; especially as it is used medicinally in this Province to a great extent, and Government would simply indirectly incite the people to smuggle, and deprive itself of a legitimate source of income, without any beneficial results.

2. The measures I would suggest are as follows:—

I. Ganja should only be sold by licensed vendors.
II. The illicit sale should be punishable with great severity under Local Law.
III It should be sold nowhere except in Kasbas or large towns.
IV. A form of license should be issued, and the fee should be not less than Rs. 3 monthly.

3. The income is small, and the above measures are not likely to interfere injuriously with the toddy contract.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, General No. 430—Rev. 82, dated Camp Húnsúr, 19th September 1874.

In reply to your printed letter No. 6102—52, dated 3rd February 1874, I have the honor to submit a report on ganja and bhang in this Division.

2. Ganja as well known, is prepared from the leaves of a plant of the hemp species called bhangi in Kanarese and ganja in Hindustani. It is used for smoking by simply crushing the dry leaves in the hand, and mixing them with tobacco in the proportion of two parts of the former to one part of the latter, or swallowed after being prepared in different ways.

3. The ordinary method is in pills made either by pounding the boiled leaves with sugar and spices or by frying ganja powder mixed with molasses. This is called majim, and is generally eaten in sweet-meats.

4. An infusion of the withered flowers of the ganja plant is occasionally made and mixed with pepper, poppy seed and fried Bengal-gram. The preparation being either diluted and drunk under the name of ram-ras, or made up into pills and swallowed when it is called bhang.

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5. There is no systematic cultivation of ganja in this Division. It is grown in the back-yards of a few persons for private use, but little or no attention is paid to it owing to the inferior quality of the drug prepared from its leaves and the prohibition of its sale to any except to the licensed contractor on the part of the Government. Further details on these points cannot be furnished owing to the want of any reliable statistics regarding the area of the back-yards in which the plant is cultivated and the quantity of produce obtained annually.

6. When the Panchbab was under Government management, ganja was obtained chiefly from Her Majesty's Districts at the * marginally noted prices and supplied by Government to retail vendors for sale at two fixed rates, namely, Rs. 29—1—4 first sort, and Rs. 17—7—3 per maund second sort. The commission to retail vendors was Rs. 4—6—0 per maund or about 17 per cent on their realizations.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Per maund (24 lbs.)	8	9	5
Do ...	6	11	10
Do ...	5	0	0
Do ...	4	10	6
Do ...	3	11	2

7. The annual receipts from the sale of ganja to Government were from Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 per annum as per appended statement.

Statement of Ganja Revenue from the year 1834—35 to 1861—62.

Year.	Revenue.			Year.	Revenue.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1834—35 ...	1,728	8	2	1848—49 ...	1,923	6	7
1835—36 ...	1,583	0	11	1849—50 ...	2,146	4	9
1836—37 ...	1,618	4	0	1850—51 ...	2,060	3	2
1837—38 ...	1,792	10	6	1851—52 ...	1,980	5	5
1838—39 ...	2,149	8	9	1852—53 ...	1,631	0	10
1839—40 ...	2,209	14	7	1853—54 ...	1,676	11	11
1840—41 ...	2,181	13	5	1854—55 ...	1,676	15	10
1841—42 ...	2,196	8	5	1855—56 ...	2,197	15	4
1842—43 ...	2,164	2	7	1856—57 ...	1,745	13	1
1843—44 ...	2,626	2	4	1857—58 ...	1,892	11	8
1844—45 ...	2,799	0	5	1858—59 ...	2,189	0	0
1845—46 ...	2,624	14	6	1859—60 ...	2,198	12	1
1846—47 ...	2,458	10	0	1860—61 ...	2,385	13	1
1847—48 ...	2,351	11	10	1861—62 ..	3,075	12	9

N. B.—This does not include the ganja-revenue of Seringapatam.

8. In the year 1862—63, all direct interference of Government with the sale of spirituous liquors having been discontinued and the management of the toddy-revenue placed in the hands of a contractor, the right of selling the intoxicating drugs, opium and ganja was also rented to him for an annual lump sum of Rs. 500 and 1,500 respectively, on condition of selling the articles at fixed rates, namely, Rs. 20 and 10 per maund of ganja for the 1st and 2nd sorts respectively, and Rs. 10 per seer of opium.

9. In 1871—72, a question being raised by the abkari contractor as to the propriety of allowing the ryots to cultivate ganja, Colonel Elliot was of opinion that whatever may have been the rights exercised by Government when the Panchbab was under its direct management, the contractor's right should be confined to the sale of ganja as provided for in the contract bond executed by him, and that the ryots are at liberty to cultivate the plant for their own consumption, but if they wished to sell it they must do it only to the contractor.

10. Subsequently on receipt of Circular No. 1596—81, dated 24th October 1871, from the Judicial Commissioner, careful enquiries were made and detailed reports submitted to him regarding the effects produced by the use of ganja and bhang.

11. Colonel Renton, the Town Magistrate of Mysore, recommended the prohibition of all cultivation, and levy of duty of Rs. 10 per maund on import of foreign produce.

12. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, considered it not necessary to stop either the cultivation or consumption of the drug, especially as the production and importation is insignificant and ganja is consumed only by the idle and dissipated classes.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, recommended that ganja be sold at higher prices, and the privilege of manufacturing it for private consumption be withdrawn in order to prevent smuggling.

14. The introduction of Act X of 1871 was also suggested.

15. In communicating these views Colonel Elliot expressed it as his opinion that some prohibitory measures are called for, and that the sale and growth of the plant, the continual use of which is detrimental to the well being of the community, should be more strictly controlled.

16. Under the system now in force, the exclusive right of selling ganja is rented to the abkari contractor for a lump sum of Rs. 1000 in the Mysore, and 500 in the Hassan District per annum. He obtains the supply from Vellore, Adoni, &c., where it sells from 5 to 6 Rs. per maund and sells it at 30 Rs. per maund, to general retail shop-keepers in the several taluks in this Division, who sell it at about 35 rupees per maund. In places where retail vendors are not forthcoming the article is sold by the contractor's agents.

17. The total number of shops for the sale of ganja in the Mysore District is 23, namely 9 in the Town of Mysore, 5 in the Ashtagram Taluk, and 1 in each of the remaining taluk head-quarters, excepting Maddur and Heggaddevankote in which there are no shops.

18. The total quantity sold in these shops during the year 1873—74 is stated to have been 134 maunds, 84 maunds (or nearly $\frac{5}{8}$) in the Town of Mysore. 39 maunds, ($\frac{1}{4}$) in the island of Seringapatam including Ganjam and French Rocks, and only 11 maunds (less than $\frac{1}{8}$) in the remaining taluks. The total amount realized from the sale of this quantity was Rs. 4,690, on an average of Rs. 35 per maund.

19. The generality of the consumers are supposed to be Mahommadans, many of whom are idle and disreputable men of the lower classes, as also Bairaghis, Gosayis, Rajputs and a few other Hindus.

20. It is represented that where the quantity consumed is below $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees weight (equal to 1 *oz*), it does not produce any bad effects; but where this is exceeded, temporary insanity and stupefaction are the results. There is however no evidence to shew that it excites crime or produces permanent insanity, although it may tend to affect the nervous system and undermine the constitution gradually.

21. The information regarding the Hassan District is incomplete, only 12 maunds are shewn as sold in the whole District in the year 1873—74.

22. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore thinks that the cultivation of the plant may be prohibited with advantage, and that after the expiry of the present contract, on the 31st March 1875, a monthly license fee of Rs. 5 and 3 may be imposed on the shops in the Town of Mysore and in the taluks respectively, while the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, in making similar suggestions regarding the levy of license fees, is not in favor of the prohibition of cultivation.

23. The Chief Commissioner has decided to prohibit the sale of these drugs except by licensed vendors and to charge as high a license fee as possible on the retail sale, and it is therefore necessary to endeavour to estimate the effect of the license fees proposed by the Deputy Commissioners, though this is difficult, as I doubt much the correctness of the returns of the quantity said to be sold during the year.

24. Taking the cost price of ganja at an average of 8 rupees per maund, the cost price of the quantity sold, *viz*,

	Rs.	As.	P.
146 Maunds is	1,168	0	0
Add contract sum	1,500	0	0
Total...	2,668	0	0
Deducting this from the price at which it is given to the retail sellers,	4,380	0	0
leaves a balance of rupees as the contractor's profit ..	1,712	0	0

25. The retail price to consumers being Rs. 35 per maund, the total price charged to consumers is 5,110, and the retail vendors' profit 730 rupees.

26. As already stated, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, proposes to charge Rs. 5 for every license in the Town of Mysore, and Rs. 3 in the taluks. By these rates a sum of Rs. 1,044 would be imposed, Rs. 540 being on account of the 9 shops in the town of Mysore at Rs. 5 and Rs. 504 on account of the 14 shops in taluks at Rs. 3 per month. If the number of shops and the price at which ganja is

supplied to the retail vendors remained as at present, the general adoption of the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, would amount to Rs. 1,512 or about Rs. 1,600.

27. The Deputy Commissioners do not state whether on the introduction of these license fees the amount of rent at present levied on account of the exclusive right of selling the drug will be relinquished or continued, but unless the renting system be continued, the effect of this would only be to add about Rs. 100 to the present Government charge of Rs. 1,500, raising the retail price from Rs. 5,110 to 5,210 or from 35 to 36 rupees per maund—an amount too insignificant to affect consumption; whereas the system of renting combined with the license fees ought to double the price if the same profits were obtained as now. The contractor should as at present be bound to supply the drugs at a fixed price to the retail vendors.

28. It is of course impossible to predict what the result will be, but I see no objection to the introduction of license fees on the following scale as an experiment introduced with the direct object of discouraging consumption.

29. It will be perceived from the information furnished in para 18, that the consumption varies according to the localities, so much so that the quantity sold in the Town of Mysore, Seringapatam, Ganjam and French Rocks in 1873—74, was nearly ten times as great as that sold elsewhere; as a check over this large consumption, it may be advisable to impose as high a rate of license fee as possible, say 10 rupees per month, a rate which is at present levied on all 1st class arrack shops in this Division.

30. In all other places in both Mysore and Hassan, the license fee may be fixed at 5 rupees each per month. The total receipts from this source, allowing 9 shops in the Town of Mysore, and 1 shop in each of the head-quarters of taluks, will probably be between 2,500 and 3,000 rupees, but these figures cannot be relied upon as it remains to be seen how far the existing number of shops will be reduced on the introduction of these rates.

31. I doubt the necessity for totally prohibiting the cultivation of ganja, the chief consumption appears to be in the large towns where imported ganja is used, and the inquisitorial proceedings and corruption of the subordinate Revenue officials would lead to abuses which would probably be quite as mischievous as the growth of a limited quantity of ganja in back-yards and similar places.

32. Copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners on the subject are herewith forwarded.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 216, dated Camp Gundlupet, 6th June 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 416 of the 25th February last, forwarding printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 3rd idem, calling for an opinion as to the best mode of prohibiting the growth and consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement prepared from information obtained, after much delay, from the Government abkari contractor and the Amildars, from which it will be seen that there are 23 shops in the District, in which 134 maunds of ganja of the value of Rs. 4031—14—6 were sold during the past year. The abkari contractor, who has taken this item on contract for 1,000 rupees per annum from Government, sells ganja at Rs. 30 a maund of 24lbs. to the retail vendors, who sell it in small quantities to the public, with a profit of Rs. 5—0—0 per maund. The supply is obtained by the contractor from Vellore and Adoni. No hemp is grown in this District for ganja; but a few ryots grow some plants in their back-yards for private consumption. They are however prohibited from selling any to other than the Government contractor.

2. From the above figures and facts it will be seen that the use of the drug is confined to a small proportion of the population, chiefly Rajputs in towns and a few of the Bedar class.

3. The prohibition of the growth of the plant would entail no hardship, and would tend to check the use of the drug among the agricultural class.

4. The abkari contractor whose profits cannot be large might be required to issue licenses to his retail vendors, and when his present contract expires, which it will do on the 31st March 1875, a monthly license fee of Rs. 5 may be charged on shops in Mysore, and Rs. 3 on shops in taluks.

5. With respect to bhang it is manufactured from the seeds of the poppy, chiefly in the direction of Chikballapur, in the Kolar District, and the abkari contractor pays yearly to Government Rs. 350

for the privilege of selling it. The growth of the poppy in the Province could not well be prevented, but further inquiries will be made concerning the quantity sold and the profit to the contractor. As the sales are known to be comparatively small, one license should cover both ganja and bhang.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 5, dated Hassan, 2nd April 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 416 of 25th February 1874, forwarding for an expression of my opinion, printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the best mode of prohibiting the growth and consumption of ganja and bhang.

2. I beg in reply to submit that careful inquiries prove that ganja is grown in this District only in the back-yards mostly of a few of the middle classes of Muhammadans, but the produce is so very insignificant that it is believed that no special measures are called for for the prevention of its growth, and there appear to have been in this District no cases in which crimes of heinous offences have been committed under the influence of the drug.

3. I would however advocate the introduction of the license system from and after the 1st April 1875, the date of expiration of the Abkari contract, in which the sale of ganja is included; and I would propose that not more than one retail shop should be allowed to be kept in each taluk, for which a license fee of Rs. 10 per annum should be paid. I would further propose that growers of ganja should obtain a license from Government before they cultivated this drug either in their gardens or back-yards, for which privilege they should pay a fee of Rs. 2, and that they must further be bound to sell the produce to the licensed retail vendors only. These restrictions should moreover be enforced by the payment of a penalty of Rs. 50 for any breach of the rules committed.

4. The measures above suggested I think will be quite ample to meet the object of the Government, *viz.* to prevent the spreading of the cultivation of ganja to any great extent and this would further, I submit, gradually put a stop to the culture of ganja without affording means for complaint on the part of the growers.

From the Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 368—290, dated 21st March 1874.

With reference to your Proceedings, dated 3rd February 1874, No. 6102—Rev. 52, calling for opinion as to the best mode of discouraging the consumption of ganja and bhang, I have the honor to submit that ganja is not allowed to be sold by any one except the person who purchases the license for the sale of opium, ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

2. Section 20 of the Excise Act X of 1871 places restrictions on the sale of ganja by the cultivators of the plant producing it.

3. Ganja is only grown in small quantites, and the cultivation appears to be decreasing; the consumption is also said to be less than formerly, having to some extent been replaced by spirituous liquors.

4. The Coorgs give ganja as a medicine to cattle, and the jungle tribes use it as a febrifuge; in both these cases the prohibition of the culture would entail hardship, while the restrictions now in force seem sufficient in other respects.

No. 5315—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—On a full consideration of the views set forth in the foregoing letters on the subject of the best mode of discouraging the cultivation and consumption of ganja, the Chief Commissioner directs that, after the expiration of the existing toddy contracts, (in which ganja is included) license fees at one of the following rates per mensem shall be levied on all shops for the retail sale of ganja.

Rs. 10—On shops situated in localities where it is desirable to check the sale of ganja by a prohibitive rate.

Rs. 5—On shops situated in kasba towns.

Rs. 3, 2—On other shops.

2. The application of these rates will rest with the Deputy Commissioners, who should obtain from the contractor a list of all the retail shops. Where the drug is sold by the contractor's agents, the license fee should not be remitted on that ground.

3. It will not be necessary to insert any fresh clause in the agreement between Government and the contractor, but full publicity will be given to the measures ordered herein, when the contracts for the sale of the durg are put up to auction.

The intention of Government being to check, rather than altogether stop, the consumption of ganja, it is hoped that the shop-tax now imposed on licenses for its sale will fall upon the consumer.

4. Sections XLVIII and LXXIII of Act *XXI of 1856 regulate the punishment to be awarded to those who sell ganja without a license, and these sections should be rigorously enforced.

*Extended to Mysore, under Foreign Department Notification No. 244, dated 29th November 1864.

5. The Chief Commissioner is not at present prepared to authorize an absolute prohibition of the cultivation of ganja. Close watch will, however, be enjoined by all Revenue Officers on the growth and manufacture, as also the use, of the drug.

6. In future, contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs should be given separately from that of toddy.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 419—Rev. 78, dated 11th September 1874.

With reference to his letter No. 5, dated 11th April 1874, has the honor to submit copy of letter from the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, No. 156, dated 3rd August 1874, and to state that on an examination of the sannads relating to certain inams forming a portion of the property belonging to the late Chik Dési Urs, the undersigned concurs in the opinion expressed by the Inam Superintendent regarding the nature of these inams. The sannads referred to are herewith submitted.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 156, dated Bangalore, 3rd August 1874.

In reply to your letter *No. 92, dated 8th May last, I have the honor to inform you that on a careful examination of the sannads forwarded by you with the inamti accounts furnished from the Chief Commissioner's records, I am of opinion that the four inam villages named in the * margin are personal in their tenure, and that no condition of service is attached to any of them. In the sannads for villages Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the inam is clearly stated to have been given for the grantee's own benefit without reservation. In that for No. 4, however, the word "Umbli" is used in one place, but from the context and the Maharaja's autograph, it appears to be a clerical interpolation, as no condition of service is imposed, nor is the nature of any service specified.

* Enclosures returned.

1. Bagali.
2. Jannara.
3. Demahalli.
4. Hoskote.

2. Under these circumstances, the inams in question are clearly governed by Rule VI and its clauses.

3. Apologizing for the unavoidable delay that has taken place in replying to your reference.

No. 5378—Rev. 76, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The sannads received with the above have been examined. The word "Umbli" occurring in the body of the sannad for the Hoskote village, so far from being merely a "Clerical interpolation" as observed by the Inam Superintendent, appears, when viewed in connection with all the circumstances of this, as well as the other grants, made to the late Chik Dési Urs, to have been authoritatively inserted to indicate the service tenure on which the inam in question was originally granted; for although from the absence of any specification of its nature, the service demanded must have been more or less nominal, the intention nevertheless appears clearly to have been to secure the grantee's attachment to the Royal Court, as well as to render his personal attendance thereat on State occasions, obligatory.

The village of Hoskote will therefore be resumable by Government on the demise of both the widows of the said Urs, its revenues being enjoyed by them during their lifetime.

2. The sannad for the Jannara and Demahalli villages converts the grant from a Kayamgutta to a jodi holding, the Government demand being reduced from a fixed rent of Rs. 3,394—1—10 to a jodi of Rs. 2,036—5—10. The term "Umbli" or "Hereditary" does not occur either in the body of the sannad or in the autograph clause. The two villages in question require therefore to be dealt with under clause (*b*) of the Land Inam Rule 6, and unless they are enfranchised by the widows at the Inam settlement, they must be held to be inalienable property and must revert to the State on their demise.

3. The sannad for the Bagali village describes it as expressly granted on account of "Manavarte Vetcha" or house-hold expenditure. The grant was therefore of a purely hereditary character, and unless it also is enfranchised, the widows can only have a life interest in the village, which will likewise revert to Government on their demise, and no alienation of the property can be recognized.

4. As regards the management of these villages, the Chief Commissioner on further consideration deems it undesirable under present circumstances to disturb the existing arrangements made with that object. The management will continue therefore to remain with the Deputy Commissioner of the District, any charge thereby incurred being borne by the revenues of the said villages.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1104, Miscellaneous, dated Ootacamund, 28th August 1874.

Progs. of Govt., 28th Aug. 1874, No. 1103.

With reference to Mr. Wellesley's letter, dated 2nd February last, No. 6079—49, I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government marginally shewn and two maps illustrative of the award which has been made by Mr. Sullivan, Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, in the boundary dispute in question.

2. When the boundary pillars have been erected, a statement of the cost debitable to the Mysore Government will be forwarded.

Proceedings of the Madras Government—Revenue Department—28th August 1874.

Read the following papers :—

From H. E. Sullivan, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to C. G. Master, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 30th July 1874, No. 1590—22.

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to the orders of Government, dated 22nd January last, No. 99, I proceeded to Gootapolliem, a village of Poonganoor, in the immediate vicinity of the boundary dispute between that Zemindari and the Kolar District of Mysore, and encamped there for nine days, during which time I made a most careful inspection of the locality in company with the Zemindar of Poonganoor and the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk, the latter of whom attended to represent Mysore interests, and with them thoroughly investigated such evidence as was forthcoming in support of the rival claims. The results of the inquiry and the award made by me will be found embodied in the accompanying report, for the length of which I have to apologize. I found it difficult to explain in fewer words the nature of the claims and the grounds on which I arrived at my decision. I have endeavoured to make matters as clear as possible by sketches illustrative of the report and by a chain-and-compass survey of the locality.

2. Previous to my proceeding to the scene of the dispute, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, B. Krishnaiengar Avargal, wrote and asked me to inform him of the date when I should visit the place, in view to his deputing his Assistant, Mahomed Ali Sahib, to meet me. In reply, I advised him of the date on which I should arrive at Poonganoor, and expressed a hope that he would meet me himself. I stated that I must decline to confer with an officer of the rank of his Assistant. For this I had two reasons : in the first place, I considered it was due to my position that the officer in charge of the District, the boundary of which was in dispute, should meet me ; and in the second, the Assistant Commissioner had already committed himself in his report to the expression of very strong opinions on the subject, and I was naturally anxious to confer with some one whose judgment was unbiassed, and who could dispassionately go through the *pros* and *cons* of the case with me. On my arrival in camp at Gootapolliem, on the 27th ultimo, I was met by the Amildar of Mulbagal, who handed me a letter from the Deputy Commissioner expressing his regret (?) that he was unable to meet me as he was on circuit. I ascertained that he was at the time only thirty miles from my camp, and, though I remained there for nine days, he never came near me. That this want of courtesy on his part has not the sanction of the Mysore Authorities, I am quite aware, as, since my return to Madras, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division has written to ask me when I proposed to visit the scene of the dispute, in order that he might direct the Deputy Commissioner to meet me.

3. So far as actual work was concerned, his absence was of little consequence. The Mulbagal Tahsildar was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the dispute, and ably represented the interests of Mysore. I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my sense of the able assistance afforded me by this officer.

4. In conclusion, I beg to recommend, for the favorable consideration of Government, the claim of the Poonganoor Zemindar to a proportionate remission of the peshkash to compensate him for the loss of territory which he sustains under the award recorded in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report.

Enclosure No. 1.

Report of the Offg. Director of Revenue Settlement on the boundary-dispute between the Kolar District of Mysore and the Poonganoor Zemindari, in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

Preliminary Observations.—The villages concerned in the boundary-dispute between the Mysore territory and the Poonganoor Zemindari are as follow:—

Mysore.	*v.*	*Poonganoor.*
1. Rajagundlahalli.		*a.* Kurjali.
2. Gollapalli.		*b.* Gootapolliem.
3. Kanemanahalli.		*c.* Doddepalli.
4. Chinnagundlahalli.		*d.* Baredipalli.

2. It will be found convenient to consider the dispute between the Mysore villages of (1) Rajagundlahalli and (2) Gollapalli and the Poonganoor villages of (*a*) Kurjali, (*b*) Gootapolliem, and (*c*) Doddepalli separately from that existing between (3) Kanemanahalli and (4) Chinnagundlahalli of Mysore and (*d*) Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and for this purpose I have had two sketches, Nos. I, and II, prepared. No. I illustrates what I will call the Kurjali claim and No. II that which will be referred to below as the Baredipalli claim.

3. *Means available for determining Boundaries.*—The means available for determining the true positions of the boundaries were—

1. The Mysore Village Accounts.
2. "Sasanams" or Boundary-marks.
3. The Poonganoor Paimayish of 1805.

4. *Mysore Village Accounts.*—As the old Mysore records do not specify the village boundaries nor the area of fields or holdings, but only the total area of the village lands, it is evident that they could be of little use in the matter under consideration, and this was admitted by the intelligent Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk who attended to represent Mysore interests. Had they contained the particulars of measurement which are found in the paimayish records of the Madras Presidency, they would doubtless have afforded me material aid in unravelling the difficult questions which cropped up during the investigation; but, being devoid of them, they were absolutely useless for the purpose in hand.

5. *Sasanams.*—Next in order came the Sasanams or engraved boundary symbols on which both parties relied more or less. A descriptive list of these symbols, taken from an unattested copy of an unauthenticated original produced by the Amildar of Mulbagal, is appended to this report. These symbols of various designs are to be found scattered about the country engraved on the rocks which abound in the locality. They are cut about quarter of an inch deep in the rudest manner. In one or two places inscriptions were pointed out, but neither party could decipher them, nor could the language in which they were written be decided with certainty. In regard to the symbolic Sasanams, I would here remark that from their very rude nature, they offer every facility for forgery and could be as easily obliterated, and the latter course, it was alleged, had, in some instances, been followed. Some of those that I examined bore the mark of antiquity; others had certainly been cut at a comparatively recent date. Some of the Sasanams were claimed by both parties, the Mysore ryots alleging that they denoted a district boundary, whilst the Poonganoor ryots were prepared to shew that the same symbol was used by them to indicate the limits of villages. As there was nothing but oral tradition of a conflicting nature to serve as a key to the meaning and uses of these various symbols, I, after much consideration, came to the conclusion that, save where they served to corroborate or were themselves supported by other testimony, but little reliance could be placed on the allegations of either party which were based on their presence.

6. *Paimayish of* 1805.—In 1805, when the Poonganoor Zemindari was included within the limits of the Cuddapah District, a "Paimayish" or measurement of the cultivated and culturable lands of the estate was carried out, under the orders of Colonel Munro, on the same principles which regulated this rough description of Revenue survey in the Government taluks of the District, and, as this was the only authentic record which was likely to throw any light on the points at issue, it was determined that the rival claims should be tested by the measurements therein contained; and here a brief description of the paimayish record of the Madras Presidency will not be out of place.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

7. *Brief Description of the Madras Paimayish.*—The paimayish account of a village divides the area into fields, to each of which is assigned a number. The boundaries of each field are specified, its measurement E. to W. and N. to S., and its area are also entered. Where the fields are very large they are sub-divided into "taks" or divisions, the measurements of which, and their relative positions to each other, are duly recorded, and their aggregate areas make up the extent of the paimayish field. To this is appended a brief description of the field, shewing whether it is waste or cultivated, irrigated or unirrigated, porambok, &c., and the sum of the field areas represents the total ayakat or extent of the village. The boundary limits of this ayakat are not specially defined in the account, but are easily ascertained from the recorded measurements and boundaries of the fields which go to make up the entire area. A translated extract from the accounts of the Poonganoor villages concerned in the dispute is appended to this report, a reference to which will shew the nature of the information furnished by the paimayish.

8. *Imperfect Nature of the Record.*—I stated above that, had the Mysore paimayish contained the same detailed information which is to be found in the Madras accounts, my task would have been comparatively easy. It will be seen, on referring to the appended extract from the Poonganoor accounts, that the field boundaries therein laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluks; but as, owing to the absence of field measurements in the Mysore accounts, it is impossible to lay down these boundaries from them, the only way left was to determine the frontier of the two territories by the field measurements entered in the Poonganoor paimayish, and, had these measurements been perfectly reliable, a satisfactory result might, in this manner, have been arrived at; but, although the positions of the fields are laid down with tolerable accuracy, and the measurements are generally correct, it was found, on testing the latter, that, in some instances, a good deal of the work had, to use a term well understood by Surveyors, been "fudged," and, where this was found to be the case, fresh complications arose which convinced me that it was a simple impossibility to arrive at an equitable decision on the imperfect evidence available. The difficulties which thus presented themselves will be understood from the following detailed description of the claims put forward on either side.

9. *Kurjali Claim, Sketch No.* I.—In the sketch it will be seen that the Poonganoor villages are colored pink and those of Mysore yellow. The undisputed boundaries reaching from Valiswara Konda on the north to Gootapolliem Goota on the south is indicated by a plain black line. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Rajagundlahalli (Mysore), which is situated at the north-west base of the large hill entered in the sketch as Kurjali Konda and the cultivated lands belonging to it. It is at the northern base of the rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota that the dispute begins.

10. *Boundary claimed by Kurjali and Doddepalli.*—Kurjali, a village of Poonganoor, claims to run its boundary, indicated by a dotted blue line, in a westerly direction from the village along the northern bases of the Gootapolliem Goota and the Kurjali Konda between that hill and the village of Rajagundlahalli. The line is then taken north, then west, and then more or less southerly to the hillock entered as Malapully Goota, which is admitted to be within the Poonganoor limits. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Doddepalli, an Inam of Poonganoor, together with a considerable tract of waste land lying to the south and south-west of the village.

11. *Boundary claimed on behalf of Rajagundlahalli and Gollepalli.*—On the other hand, Mysore on behalf of Rajagundlahalli and its dependent hamlet Gollepalli, claims the boundary indicated by the *black* dotted line. Taking off at the southern extremity of the undisputed boundary at the north base of the Gootapolliem Goota, it divides that hillock from north to south, and proceeds south along the bund of the Kurjali Tank to the centre of the Thokaraya Goota, whence it diverges, in a westerly direction, along a low rocky ridge which connects the last-named goota or hillock with the Malapully Goota, of which it skirts the northern extremity, and runs for a short distance west into the Mysore country to the point A, where it suddenly strikes up to the north-east and, crossing the boundary claimed by Poonganoor at point B, skirts Doddepalli on the east, which village is thereby completely isolated from Poonganoor territory although it is admitted to be a Poonganoor village.

12. *Claim of Rajagundlahalli ryots to the Kurjali Valley untenable.*—A glance will shew that a portion of the land in dispute is a valley formed by the Kurjali Konda on the north and the rocky ridge connecting the Thokaraya and Malapully Gootas on the south. The Mysore claim includes the Kurjali Tank, an abandoned tank above it called the Byamah Tank, and the whole valley, the surface drainage of which, combined with a few springs, furnishes a considerable portion of the water supply. Now, as the wet lands of Kurjali, situated immediately below, have from time immemorial been irrigated from this tank, a claim to cut off their water supply, even in the absence of any evidence to shew the right of the Kurjali ryots to the valley, would appear untenable; and a reference to the Kurjali paimayish of 1805 shews that it must be entirely rejected. The valley is in this document divided into three survey numbers. No. I is described as immemorial waste lying to the south of the Kurjali Konda, north of the Kanemanahalli boundary, and east of the boundary of the Murugamallah Taluk, and *containing*

within its limits the waterspread of the Byamah Tank; No. II is described as immemorial waste lying to the east of, and below, this tank; and No. III, as lying to the east of No. II, and *containing* within its *limits the waterspread of the Kurjali Tank.* On testing the measurements of these fields as recorded in the paimayish accounts they were found almost to correspond with the well-defined natural limits of the valley.

13. *Claim to the Hill.*—Another portion of this dispute is the claim put forward by both parties to the little rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota and the large rocky hill entered in the plan as Kurjali Konda. Both these eminences are masses of rock with a few stunted trees and bushes growing in the crevices. They are very precipitous, and no animals but goats could pasture there. I examined them carefully every morning and evening during the nine or ten days I spent in the locality and could never distinguish a living creature on them; and, as there is abundance of pasture on the uncultivated plains in the immediate vicinity, I am under the impression that cattle never do graze there. In the report furnished by the Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Ali Sahib, he speaks of this hill as the Rajagundlahalli Hill, and states that an hereditary Inam for the conservancy of the forest on the hill is enjoyed by an inhabitant of the village. As there most decidedly is not a vestige of forest on the hill, this individual must be in the enjoyment of a sinecure. Mahomed Ali Sahib has here, however, indulged in rather a free translation. The Inam, as he himself states, is a "Kondakaval Inam," and was probably granted in former days as remuneration to the watchers in the small forts on the top, whence a very extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The Assistant Commissioner has written at considerable length to shew that this hill belongs to Mysore; but I do not think his arguments carry convincing proof with them. Neither he nor the Assistant Collector of North Arcot, Mr. Cox, appears to have noticed that in the Poonganoor paimayish account of 1805 this hill is distinctly referred to as the *Kurjali* Konda, so that at that time it may be assumed it was considered to belong to that village. I have not the slightest doubt that the valley lying to the south of this hill belongs to Poonganoor, and, if this is the case, a reference to the sketch will shew that Rajagundlahalli and its adjacent lands occupy a singularly anomalous position within what may have been, and probably was, the ancient boundary line of the Poonganoor Samasthanum. Be that as it may, the village should, from its position, share with other villages any advantages which a right over the hill may confer; and in making the award I have given this point due consideration.

14. *Claim of Rajagundlahalli to a portion of the Lands belonging to the Poonganoor Village of Doddepalli.*—It is not disputed on the part of Mysore that Doddepalli is an Inam village of Poonganoor; but, in continuation of the claim put in to the Kurjali Valley, the ryots of Rajagundlahalli assert a right to that portion of its lands lying to the east and south-east of the black dotted line, which, starting in a northerly direction from point A, crosses the boundary claimed for Doddepalli by Poonganoor at point B, and, diverging north-east, skirts the village-site of Doddepalli. When I proceeded to test the rival claims by the measurements laid down in the Poonganoor paimayish, two difficulties presented themselves: one was that the field boundaries laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluks which, owing to the absence of fieldvar measurements in the old Mysore paimayish, it was impossible to identify from that record; another was that the Poonganoor measurements could not be got to fit into their proper places, or to adjust themselves to such of the boundaries as could be determined on the ground. This is attributable, in my opinion, partly to the indefinite nature of some of the field boundaries entered in the account, and partly to some of the measurements having been arrived at by guess. Take, for instance, field No. 1 of Doddepalli. It is stated to be "a plot of immemorial waste consisting of stones and lying to the

> "East of the village;
> South of the culturable waste;
> West of the Gundlahalli boundary."

Now, the village was a definite starting point, and we had no difficulty in taking the measurements from west to east; but, when we wanted to measure from north to south, we did not know where to begin, as what might have been culturable waste when the paimayish was made seventy years ago had ceased to bear that character; nor could the measurements from west to east be tested by the position of the Gundlahalli boundary, as the Mysore accounts were devoid of information on the subject. The other fields of the village were measured as accurately as possible under the circumstances above stated; and in some instances, they were found to fit into the positions which, according to the accounts, they ought to occupy; in others, no amount of ingenuity could squeeze them into their proper places. The only satisfactory result of the measurement of these lands was to shew that the aggregate area of the Poonganoor claim, indicated by the *blue* dotted line, was within the total extent which the paimayish accounts shewed to belong to the village, and it also appeared from the measurements that the Doddepalli lands extended in an easterly direction to what would appear to be their natural boundary, *viz.*, the western base of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks connecting that hill with the Malapully Goota. This disposed of

the Rajagundlahalli claim, indicated by the *black* dotted line, lying to the south-east of Doddepalli and west of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks above referred to.

15. *Difficulties of arriving at a decision owing to imperfect nature of the Evidence.*—From what is above recorded it will be understood that to arrive at an equitable decision on the merits of the rival claims was a task which presented considerable difficulties. The evidence adduced in support of the Mysore claim was almost *nil*, whilst, on the other hand, the measurements entered in the Poonganoor paimayish were found, on being tested, not to be wholly reliable. Under these circumstances, nothing was left to me, in my capacity as arbitrator, but to decide on a boundary line between the two territories which would secure to each of the parties interested an equitable share of the rights and privileges contended for. In making my award I have been guided, as far as possible, by the evidence adduced before me. Where this was wanting, or appeared to be of doubtful reliability, the boundary laid down is necessarily arbitrary. This, after a patient investigation conducted on the spot and extending over nine days, I can confidently assert to be unavoidable, and if the settlement of this long-standing dispute conduces to prevent the recurrence of local affrays, ending, as they occasionally have done, in bloodshed, I am convinced that neither the Mysore Government nor the Zemindar of Poonganoor will have cause to regret the decision I have arrived at.

16. *Award on the Kurjali Claim.*—In regard to what is herein before designated the "Kurjali Claim" I proceed to pass the following decision :—

(*a.*) I declare the claim put forward by the inhabitants of Rajagundlahalli and its hamlets Gollepalli to include within their limits, as indicated in the sketch (No. I.) by the black dotted line, that block of land which comprises the Kurjali Konda, the Kurjali Valley with the Kurjali and Byamah tanks, and a tract of land lying south-east of the Inam village of Doddepalli to be untenable.

(*b.*) I further declare that, although in the Poonganoor paimayish accounts the large hill at the north of the Kurjali Valley is called the Kurjali Konda, the ryots of Rajagundlahalli have, from the position of their village at its northern base, a right to share in its products and such pasturage as it may yield, and also that the ryots of Gollepalli, situate at the base of the Gootapolliem Goota, have equal rights over that hillock with the ryots of the hamlet of Gootapolliem.

(*c.*) And, in view to prevent any future doubt as to the boundary dividing the kingdom of Mysore from the Poonganoor Samasthanum in the locality under reference, I hereby adjudge and declare that it shall follow the red line marked in the plan, that is to say—

Starting from the northern base of the Gootapolliem Goota, at the spot where the present undisputed boundary terminates, the new boundary divides the hillock north and south. The eastern portion is to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Poonganoor village, Gootapolliem, and the western portion by the inhabitants of the Mysore village of Gollepalli. Starting again from the southern base of the hillock, and skirting it in a north-westerly direction, it proceeds west over the crest of the Kurjali Konda down to the toe of the western slope of that hill; then, northing and easting so as to include the village of Doddepalli, it runs north, north-west, and eventually south-west, to a "Soolam" Sasanum* claimed by Poonganoor and not disputed by Mysore, thence it runs easterly to a rocky hillock from which the bearing of Malapully Goota reads 142° and thence S.S.E to the crest of the Malapully Goota. By this arrangement the enjoyment of the northern half of the Kurjali Konda will be vested in the ryots of Rajagundlahalli of Mysore and the southern half falls to the share of the ryots of the Poonganoor village of Kurjali. A free right of way is also secured to all parties at both the eastern and western extremities of the hill.

* Bearing of Kurjali Konda 81°.

17. *The Baredipalli Claim.*—Before proceeding to explain the nature of the Baredipalli claim, illustrated by Sketch No. II, I would ask that both sketches may be placed side by side, No. II overlapping No. I, so that the marks >< may coincide. It will be seen that the whole tract of country therein depicted consists of three valleys, in which a water supply is stored to irrigate the lands of the villages which lie at the base of each. These villages are Kurjali (already disposed of), Baredipalli, and Chinnagundlahalli. The first two are Poonganoor villages, and the last belongs to Mysore. There cannot, I think, be the least doubt but that, when these villages were originally established, the sites were chosen with reference to the natural facilities offered by these valleys for storing water, and that the first settlers in each looked upon the whole of the basin comprised within the natural boundaries of rock and hill as belonging to their respective villages. With these preliminary remarks I now ask attention to the Baredipalli Valley, illustrated by Sketch No. II. It will be seen that the natural boundaries of the valley are—on the north, the low rocky ridge which divides it from the Kurjali Valley; on the west, another line of rocks which connect the Malapully and the Tatla Gootas; and on the south, the Tatla Goota itself. It is open at the east end. Now, from the black dotted lines on the plan it will be seen

that Mysore puts in a claim, on behalf of villages lying well outside of the natural boundaries, to a share in this valley. The Mysore village of Kanemanahalli claims to include within its limits the upper or western portion of the valley running its boundary in a north-easterly direction, as shewn by the black dotted line YZ, and then westerly along the rocky ridge past the southern base of the Malapully Goota into the Mysore country. This claim is put forward on the strength of a Valayavahmana Sasanum, which is to be found on the rocks at point Z. This Sasanum bears the mark of antiquity, and has every appearance of being genuine, but it is claimed by both parties. On the part of Mysore it is urged that it indicates the frontier line between the two territories, whilst, on the part of Poonganoor, it is said to indicate the boundary between the lands of Kurjali and those of Baredipalli. It might, from its position, serve for either. The allegation on the part of Mysore that this description of Sasanum "Gindi or Valayavahmana" was invariably used to designate district frontiers, was shewn to be incorrect by an inspection of the Sasanum at point W, where, as will be seen below, another frontier line is claimed. The Sasanum here is a Lingam. But there is this to be said in favor of the Mysore claim to the upper part of the valley. It will be observed, on referring to the sketch, that the tract of land lying to the north of the stony ridge contains the Byamah Tank. This is No. 1 field of Kurjali, and is thus described in the paimayish account of that village:—

Disputed boundary between Baredipalli and Kanemanahalli.

> "No. 1 (immemorial waste) contains the waterspread of the Byamah Cheruvu, and lies to
> The east of the taluk boundary of Murugamalla
> *North of Kanemanahalli Boundary.*"

Now, as she paimayish measurements take the southern limit of this field up to the rocky ridge along which Kanemanahalli claims to run its northern boundary, there appeared at first to be no doubt that the claim was a just one. But I had hardly congratulated myself on having tided over one of the many complications which this dispute involved, when a reference to the paimayish account of Baredipalli stranded me again. A careful measurement of the Baredipalli lands commenced from the village of that name on the east, and proceeding west shewed that a considerable portion of field No 6 belonging to Baredipalli was embraced in the Kanemanahalli claim above referred to, and, on looking for the description of the field, the following entry was found in the paimayish account;—

> "No. 6. A plot of immemorial waste containing the boundary* line, and lying to the—
>
> West of the previous number,
> North of the tank-bed immemorial waste,
> *East* of the boundary of Kanemanahalli,
> *South* of the Malapully Goota."

* Apparently the boundary line between the Kurjali and Baredipalli lands indicated by the low rocky ridge.

Now, the Malapully Goota is a fixed point about which there can be no mistake, and, if field No. 6 of Baredipalli lies to the south of it as described in the paimayish, and the measurements bring the western † limits very close to its base, the effect is to throw back the eastern boundary of Kanemanahalli to the westward of Malapully Goota. The position is approximately indicated by the blue dotted line which represents the Poonganoor claim. It will thus be seen that whilst the Kurjali paimayish gives support to the Kanemanahalli claim to the block of land enclosed by the line YZ and the rocky ridge from Z to the Malapully Goota, the paimayish of Baredipalli entirely demolishes it. The features of the country clearly indicate the rocky ridge connecting the Tatla and Malapully Gootas as the natural boundary of the Baredipalli Valley on the west.

† *Note.*—There is the ambiguity in the paimayish with reference to the position of the third division of this field noted by Messrs. Cox and Mahomed Ali; but, as the block of land in question cannot be squeezed into the valley in any other direction, it may be assumed that the word "west" which appears in the Telugu copy is correct.

18. *Baredipalli Claim continued—Disputed Boundary between that Village and Chinnagundlahalli of Mysore.*—I have above endeavoured to describe the nature of the dispute between the Mysore village of Kanemanahalli and Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and now proceed to explain the differences which exist between the ryots of the Mysore village of Chinnagundlahalli and of Baredipalli of Poonganoor, with reference to the position of the boundary between their respective villages. On behalf of Baredipalli, the Poonganoor Zemindar claims to run his boundary on the south from Y to V, and then north-east along the line VXU. On the other hand, Mysore, on behalf of Chinnagudlahalli, claims to have the boundary laid down from point W nearly due east to point X. I will dispose of the latter claim first. It is based entirely on two Lingam Sasanums of doubtful authenticity. One is scratched on a rock at point W, and the other on a rock near the small tank above the Baredipalli Tank. This line, it will be seen, intersects the Baredipalli Tank and the irrigated lands of that village below it, and includes, within the limits of the Chinnagundlahalli lands, the rocky hill entered in the plan as the Tatla Goota, which would seem to be the natural boundary between the Baredipalli and Chinnagundlahalli Valleys. On testing the Poonganoor

claim YVXU by the paimayish measurements, it was found to be substantially correct; but although this is the case, a fresh complication presented itself with reference to the position of one of the boundaries. Field No. 7, which represents the block of land under reference, is said in the paimayish to lie to the north of the boundary of Gogoonta, but a reference to the sketch will shew that the measurements make the southern limit of the field to fall far short of the boundary specified, which lies well away to the south. In point of fact the undisputed lands of Chinnagundlahalli lie between the point where the measurements terminate and the Gogunta boundary. Mr Cox argues in his report that, although the northern boundary of the Mysore village of Gogunta is stated in the paimayish to be the southern limit of field No. 7 of Baredipalli, it does not follow that the two must be conterminous; and he throws out the suggestion that "the boundary of Gogunta was only mentioned as a land-mark, not necessarily adjoining." Such a theory is wholly untenable. There no doubt occurs here a gross blunder in the paimayish description of the boundaries, and I can only account for it by the supposition that the Paimayishdar mistook the boundary of the Chinnagundlahalli lands for that of Gogunta. As, moreover, the paimayish measurements extend for some distance into the Chinnagundlahalli Valley, and include a considerable extent of the cultivated land of that village, it is very probable that the results were arrived at, more or less, by guess work.

19. In the two preceding paragraphs I have endeavoured to explain the nature of the claim put forward by the Mysore villages of Chinnagundlahalli and Kanemanahalli to share in the Baredipalli Valley, and of the Poonganoor Zemindar's claim to carry his boundary into the Chinnagundlahalli Valley, and I trust I have succeeded in making myself tolerably clear. I have also stated the evidence adduced on either side, I think it must be conceded that it was impossible to determine the merits of each on testimony of such an unsatisfactory character. It became necessary, therefore, in this case also to lay down the boundary between the two territories in a more or less arbitrary way, and fortunately the natural features of the country enabled me to do this in a manner by which their limits are unmistakably defined for the future, whilst, at the same time, as equitable an adjustment of the rival claims as is possible under the circumstances has been arrived at. My award is as follows:—

Award in the Kanemanahalli and Baredipalli dispute.

(*d*.) I hereby declare that the western boundary of the Baredipalli lands is the rocky ridge lying between the Malapully and Tatla Gootas, and indicated in the plan by the red line drawn from the former to the western base of the latter. This line defines the boundary between Baredipalli of Poonganoor and Kanemanahalli of Mysore.

Award in the Chinnagundlahalli and Baredipalli Dispute.

(*e*.) I further declare that the red line dividing the Tatla Goota from east to west, and extending from its eastern base according to the bearings shewn in the survey, which accompanies this report, in a N. E. and N. N. E. direction, to be the boundary between the lands of Chinnagundlahalli and Baredipalli.

20. In making this award I have been actuated by the desire to maintain inviolate the integrity of the valleys In the rejection of the claim of the Kanemanahalli ryots to the upper portion of the Baredipalli Valley, they suffer no pecuniary loss, as the whole of the land is immemorial and for the most part, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, unculturable waste, and the same may be said of the Chinnagundlahalli claim indicated by the line WX. On the other hand, my decision does, to some extent, affect the interests of the Poonganoor Zemindar, for setting aside the doubtful Gogunta boundary, the paimayish measurements unquestionably shew his claim to a considerable portion of cultivated and culturable lands in the Chinnagundlahalli Valley. But, even if there had not been the doubt about the southern boundary referred to in paragraph 18, it would, I think, have been injudicious, considering the position of the lands, the proximity of the village, the natural boundaries of the valley, and the prescriptive rights of Mysore, to have awarded the tract in question to Poonganoor. The Zemindar, I should here state, from the first expressed an earnest wish that this long standing dispute should be disposed of once for all, and, on my informing him that the Mysore Government had agreed to abide by my decision, he at once gave me a written agreement to the same effect, and throughout my investigations, which extended over nine days in the field, he gave me the most ready assistance. When I informed him of my intention to disallow his claim to enter the Chinnagundlahalli Valley, he raised no objection, but submitted that, as his peishcush was calculated on the area of his estate as shewn by the paimayish, a proportionate reduction should be made. I assured him that this very reasonable request should be submitted for the favorable consideration of Government, and that I made no doubt it would receive attention.

21. The sketches to which reference has been made are merely eye-sketches intended to illustrate this report. I also enclose six copies of a chain-and-compass survey of the whole tract of country, on

which are indicated the places where, in my opinion, boundary-pillars should be erected. These I would suggest should be constructed under the supervision of this department, the cost being charged in equal proportions to Mysore and Poonganoor. Two copies of the survey should be furnished to the Mysore Government and two to the Poonganoor Zemindar.

MADRAS,
30th July 1874.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Offg. Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURES.

Two Sketches.
One List of Sasanums (will be sent).
„ Translation of Paimayish Account of Poonganoor Villages.
„ Written Agreement of the Poonganoor Zemindar to abide by the Umpire's decision.
Six Copies of Surveys (will be sent).

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, To C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 31st August 1874, No. 1852—27.

In continuation of Mr. Sullivan's letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 1590—22, I have the honor to submit further correspondence* regarding the absence of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar during the progress of the inquiry. Mr. Sullivan's demi-official is also enclosed.

*In original (to be returned).

Letter from	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar,	dated	14th May 1874,	No.	329.
„ to	„	„	26th „ „	„	1,104.
„ to	„	„	22nd June „	„	1,314. A.
„ from	„	„	25th „ „	„	A.
„ from	Commr. Nundydroog Division,	„	20th July „	„	132.
„ to	„	„	24th „ „	„	1,550.
„ from	„	„	6th August	„	162.
„ from	„	„	22nd „	„	178.

Order thereon, 28th August 1874, No. 1103.

Miscellaneous.

The foregoing letter and report of the Director of Revenue Settlement, together with two copies of the chain-and-compass survey, will be communicated to the (*sic*) Commissioner of Mysore with reference to the correspondence terminating in Mr. Wellesley's letter, dated 2nd February last, No. 6079—49 (G. O., 19th February 1874, No. 223, R. D.)

2. The final award having been made it only remains to authorize the construction of boundary-pillars. These should be erected as proposed in paragraph 21 of the report by the Settlement Department. On the completion of the work the charge will be recovered in equal proportions from the Mysore Government and the Poonganoor Zemindar.

3. Two copies of the survey will be furnished to the Poonganoor Zemindar through the Board of Revenue. Mr. Sullivan's proposal to make a reduction in the peishcush paid by Poonganoor proportionate to the loss which he is said to have sustained in the Chinnagundlahalli Valley cannot be entertained. There is obviously no claim against the Government.

4. Mr. Sullivan's report appears very complete, and his award satisfactorily disposes of a long-standing dispute.

5. With reference to Mr. Sullivan's account of the mode in which he was treated by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, the Governor in Council observes from the correspondence submitted with the second letter recorded above that Sir Richard Meade has accepted the explanation proffered by Mr. Krishnaiengar, and, while expressing regret at the omission on the part of officer to attend, is sure that the apparent discourtesy was unintentional.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with one Map,
and with two Maps for the Zemindar of Poonganoor.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd October 1874.

No. 5372—Rev. 117, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter and its enclosures be communicated to the Commissioner of Nundydroog for his information and guidance, with the intimation that Mr. Sullivan's award must be finally accepted.

2. Ordered also, that the following letter No. 5373—27, dated 23rd October 1874, be addressed to the Government of Madras.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5373.
27, R.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 23rd *October* 1874.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Ft. St. George.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1104, dated 28th August 1874, I am desired to convey the expression of the Chief Commissioner's confidence in the general fairness of the settlement made of the long-standing boundary dispute between the Poonganoor Zemindari and the Kolar District of Mysore, and to request that his thanks may be conveyed to Mr. Sullivan for his clear report of the case, received with the letter under acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th October 1874.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 134, R, dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1874.

With reference to your letter to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 2574—R. 29, of 24th August 1871, copy of which was forwarded to this Office under cover of your Office Circular No. 2575—524 of the same date, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, bearing on the subject of taxing fruit trees standing in backyards of houses, and, in advertence to Major Clarke's suggestion to make over the trees entirely to the owners, on payment of a lump sum equal to 7 to 10 times the assessment that may be imposed on them, to recommend for the Chief Commissioner's consideration that all fruit trees standing in backyards may be made over to ryots free of kandayam. It is the survey system, and the trifling amount realized by maintaining the old assessment on them is not worth the trouble it gives to the taluk authorities, and its remission would, I feel certain, relieve the ryots of much petty annoyance.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 666, dated 28th September 1874.

As frequent applications are being received for the renting out of Tamarind and other trees standing in the backyards of houses, on a small annual kandayam, and as this practice involves much correspondence, and complication in the village accounts, I have the honor to suggest for your consideration and approval that all fruit trees standing in the backyards of houses be made over entirely to the owners thereof, on payment of a lump sum equal to 7 to 10 times the assessment that may be imposed on them. This plan will obviate the necessity of making numerous entries in the pattas and in the several returns having connection therewith.

No. 5404—Rev. 118, dated Bangalore, 24th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner of Nundydroog, and directs that all fruit trees standing in backyards be handed over to ryots free of kandayam. The designation "backyard" is, however, one of doubtful import. In its literal sense it of course only signifies a small enclosure at the back of a house, and in the Madras Presidency only $\frac{1}{10}$ of an acre is generally allowed free of tax as the hittal or backyard of a house. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner will perhaps favor the Chief Commissioner with his opinion on this point.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th October 1874.

Revised Rules for Remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jodi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jodi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The Officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices respectively.

Patels' Scale.

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from 51 to 300 Rs.; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

Shanbhogs' Scale.

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary the Officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shewn in the subjoined table, and the Officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

Gross Revenue of Village		Stationery Allowance.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
up to Rupees 20	..	1	0	0
21 50	..	2	0	0
51 100	..	2	8	0
101 200	..	3	0	0
201 350	..	3	8	0
351 500	..	4	0	0
501 700	..	4	8	0
701 900	..	5	0	0
901 1,250	..	5	8	0
1,251 1,500	..	6	0	0
1,501 1,800	..	6	8	0
1,801 2,000	..	7	0	0
2,001 2,500		7	8	0
2,501 3,000	..	8	0	0
3,001 3,500	..	8	8	0
3,501 4,000	..	9	0	0
4,001 4,500	..	9	8	0
4,501 5,000	..	10	0	0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th October 1874.

VIII. The following table shews the amount of salary to be paid to Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the Village.	Patel's Salary.							Shanbhog's Salary.						Total including Stationery Allowance.
	Percentage.							Percentage.						
	Rates.			Amount	Additional Fixed Allowance.	Contingent Allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total Salary and allowances.	Rates.				Amount.	Stationery Allowance.	
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.	4th Thousand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	3	..	...	0—12	1	1—0	2—12	4	...	...	...	0—10	1—0	1—10
25	3	...	...	0—12	1	2—0	3—12	4	...	...	...	1—0	2—0	3—0
50	3	...	...	1—8	1	2—0	4—8	4	...	...	...	2—0	2—0	4—0
75	3	...	...	2—4	2	2—8	6—12	4	...	..	...	3—0	2—8	5—8
100	3	...	...	3—0	2	2—8	7—8	4	..	...	..	4—0	2—8	6—8
150	3	...	...	4—8	2	3—0	9—8	4	...	..	...	6—0	3—0	9—0
200	3	...	...	6—0	2	3—0	11—0	4	...	...	..	8—0	3—0	11—0
300	3	...	...	9—0	1	3—8	13—8	4	...	...	...	12—0	3—8	15—8
400	3	...	...	12—0	...	4—0	16—0	4	...	...	...	16—0	4—0	20—0
500	3	...	...	15—0	...	4—0	19—0	4	...	...	...	20—0	4—0	24—0
600	3	...	..	18—0	...	4—8	22—8	4	...	...	...	24—0	4—8	24—8
700	3	...	...	21—0	...	4—8	25—8	4	...	...	...	28—0	4—8	32—8
800	3	...	..	24—0	...	5—0	29—0	4	...	...	...	32—0	5—0	37—0
900	3	...	..	27—0	...	5—0	32—0	4	...	...	..	36—0	5—0	41—0
1,000	3	...	...	30—0	...	5—8	35—8	4	...	...	...	40—0	5—8	45—8
1,100	3	2	...	32—0	...	5—8	37—8	4	3	...	...	43—0	5—8	48—8
1,200	3	2	...	34—0	...	5—8	39—8	4	3	...	...	46—0	5—8	51—8
1,300	3	2	...	36—0	...	6—0	42—0	4	3	...	...	49—0	6—0	55—0
1,400	3	2	...	38—0	...	6—0	44—0	4	3	...	...	52—0	6—0	58—0
1,500	3	2	...	40—0	...	6—0	46—0	4	3	...	...	55—0	6—0	61—0
1,600	3	2	...	42—0	...	6—8	48—8	4	3	...	...	58—0	6—8	64—8
1,700	3	2	...	44—0	...	6—8	50—8	4	3	...	...	61—0	6—8	67—8
1,800	3	2	...	46—0	...	6—8	52—8	4	3	...	...	64—0	6—8	70—8
1,900	3	2	...	48—0	...	7—0	55—0	4	3	...	...	67—0	7—0	74—0
2,000	3	2	...	50—0	...	7—0	57—0	4	3	...	...	70—0	7—0	77—0
2,100 & so on to	3	2	1	51—0	...	7—8	58—8	4	3	2	...	72—0	7—8	79—8
3,000	3	2	1	60—0	...	8—0	68—0	4	3	2	...	90—0	8—0	98—0
3,100 & so on	3	2	1	61—0	...	8—8	69—8	4	3	2	1	91—0	8—8	99—8

IX. The salaries of officiators fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officiator's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the difference between the total of existing emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) and that as fixed by Rule V or VI falls short of rupees 5 in the case of villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500, and of Rs. 10 in case of villages having a gross revenue in excess of Rs. 1,000, this difference shall be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XI. When the total of existing emoluments is large, *viz.*, when it exceeds the salary of the officiator as fixed by Rule V or VI, 10 per cent of this excess will be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XII. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned to the Patel (and where there are two Officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XIII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIV. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kandayam* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual jamabandi and duly shewn accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the Treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XV. The amount of quit-rent fixed on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officiators will be revised once after ten years, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XVI. When the assessment of the occupied arable land, (exclusive of alienations) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of Village Officers is made, exceeds five-sixths of the assessment of the entire arable land (exclusive of alienations) in any village, the gross revenue of the year will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVII. When the assessment of the arable land, specified in the preceding rule, in occupation in the year in which the settlement of the village officiators is made, falls short of five-sixths of the gross assessment of all the arable land (exclusive of alienations) in the village, then five-sixths of such gross assessment shall be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVIII. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officiator in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officiator, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner also provided for in these rules.

XIX. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officiator.

XX. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officiators, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officiator.

XXI. Any deficiency after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XXII. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officiator, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXIII. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *jodi* equal to one half the profits on the above land, the profits being the difference between the *jodi* payable thereon and the full survey assessment or valuation.

XXIV. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officiator shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXV. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares, with the amount of *jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on the several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as shewn in the following example, in which the emolument of an officiator amounts to Rs. 30—0—0.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th October 1874.

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the Land of each share.	Deduct *jodi* cess now paid on each share.	Remaining profit on each share.	Addition to *jodi* in col: 3 apportioned on profit in col: 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between cols. 4 and 5.	Additional half *jodi* on excess in last column.	Future *jodi* cess on each share being sum of cols. 3 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kari Basvegauda's. ...	16— 0	23— 0	...	...	...	...	23— 0
2. Nimbegauda's	69—12	46— 0	23—12	9—12	14— 0	7— 0	62—12
3. Basvegauda's	46— 8	25—12	20—12	8—4	12— 8	6— 4	40— 4
4. Lingegauda's	118—4	89— 0	29— 4	12— 0	17— 4	8— 8	109—8
	250—8	183—12	73—12	30— 0	43—12	21—12	235—8

XXVI. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than ¼ rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all survey assessments.

XXVII. Nothing contained in any of the preceding rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the *jodi* tax payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVIII. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the sharers who may at present hold it.

XXIX. The charges of Shanbhogs will be redistributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officiators will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officiators will be appointed from the family in which the *Hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXX. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next of kin, if competent, will be appointed; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXXI. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District Officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXXII. The District Officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXIII. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th October 1874.

XXXIV. In small villages where only one office, either Patel or Shanbhog, at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shewn by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXV. In large villages where there is no Patel, or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXVI. By Circular Notification of the Commissioner of Mysore of the 11th September 1835, lands of village officers held on condition of service to Government are declared to be inalienable by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise. The provisions of this Circular will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. The remuneration of the Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVIII. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5471.
109, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *27th October* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
CALCUTTA.

"Revenue."

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to reply to your letter, dated 10th July 1874, Revenue No. 144, relating to the provision of Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in Mysore.

2. In that letter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to sanction the introduction of the revised rules with certain modifications which may be thus summarized.

(*a*) That an alteration should be made in Rule XVI, now altered into XV, providing that the total emoluments of the officiators should be revised once after 10 years.

(*b*) That a lump sum of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 should be added to the emoluments of Patels of villages situated near large marts, camping grounds, &c.

(*c*) That Rule XXXIX, now altered into Rule XXXVIII, prohibiting Patels and Shanbhogs from absenting themselves from their villages should be modified being too stringent.

3. The Chief Commissioner has conferred with the Survey Commissioner, on these three points, and desires to submit the following observations:—

In regard to point (*a*) it may possibly be expedient hereafter to revise the scale of remuneration, and the alteration proposed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council will supply Patels and Shanbhogs with some stimulus for increasing the revenue of their village by encouraging cultivation, if they are given to understand that their exertions in this respect are not altogether debarred from reward. Rule XVI, now altered into XV, therefore as modified by His Excellency in Council has been inserted in the Rules now sanctioned. I am however to observe that the rules do not, in the absence of a guarantee, throw any obstacle in the way of a revision, either general or local, before the expiration of 10 years, and that an increase in the emoluments of a few village offices owing to a large increase of revenue would be a very simple operation.

4. In reference to point (*b*) the Chief Commissioner has inserted the following Rule, in order to meet the views of His Excellency in Council.

"In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway Stations, camping grounds, large marts, and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned to the Patel (and where there are two officiating Patels, to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule IX now altered into Rule VIII."

5. To provide for point (*c*) the following Rule has been inserted.

"The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than 7 days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the taluk."

6. I am, in conclusion, to submit a copy of the Rules as finally introduced, as directed in para 5 of your letter under reply. A few unimportant amendations suggested by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner have been introduced, and the number of the Rules reduced to XXXVIII by the omission of Rule VII from the set of Rules submitted with this Office letter No. 328—R. 9 of the 11th April 1874.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1569, dated Poona, 12th October 1874.

The following correspondence is submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. It appears that in the Dodéri Taluk, 14 Amani Shanbhogs are kept up on pay varying from Rs. 2—7—0 to Rs. 1—3—0 a month, the total cost being Rs. 348—5—0 a year. The employment of these men appears to date probably from the time of the Divan Púrnaiya; their offices are stated to be now not hereditary. Their duties appear to be of a miscellaneous nature; six remain with the Hobli Shekdars to assist them in writing reports; it is well known that ability to write is not by any means an universal qualification among the Shekdars, though doubtless it is intended to be so; the other eight appear to be employed in the District Head Quarter Cutcherry where their presence can hardly be necessary.

3. The services of these men are either not required, or if required should be properly remunerated. Men do not serve for Rs. one and two a month alone; they have no other source of legitimate income, it must be therefore presumed that they find an equivalent for their services from some other unrecognized and illegitimate source.

4. I would suggest that the services of these 14 Amani Shanbhogs be at once dispensed with, giving each man a gratuity of three months' pay, and a register be kept of the names and qualifications of any of them fit for employment as officiators in case of any vacant places having to be filled up and no qualified person being found among the Vatandari Shanbhogs.

5. From the last para of the Nagar Commissioner's letter of the 17th November 1873 it would appear that similar lowly-paid officials exist in other taluks, it might be advisable to ascertain if this is the case. None have been before met with in settled taluks as far as I am aware.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 827, dated Dharwar, 11th November 1873.

I have the honor with reference to your memo No. 1577 of the 9th October 1873, to submit the report originally called for in your letter No. 1239 of the 16th August 1873.

2. I have received from the Amildar of the Dodéri Taluk an old statement, prepared in A. D. 1802-3, probably by the orders of the Divan Púrnaiya, although it is not easy to make out the seal on the document. The statement in question shews the name and pay of certain Government servants in the Taluk Sub-Division, but it is of no use in helping to identify the appointment of the 9 Sarkari Shanbhogs now employed in the revenue work of the Dodéri Taluk.

I have, however, obtained from the Amildar information to the following effect.

(1.) The appointment of the 9 Shanbhogs in question was originally made under the orders of the Superintendent of the Division, but the orders are not now forthcoming.

(2.) Their pay ranges from Rs. 1—3—0 to Rs. 2—7—0 per mensem.

(3.) There is one of these Shanbhogs to each magni, and his duty is to make the goshvar of the magni from the village returns sent in by the village Shanbhogs.

(4.) The Shanbhogs employed in the District Office are supposed to be employed in work connected with the accounts of the Dodéri Taluk, when received in the District.

(5.) The whole of the 9 Shanbhogs are included in the taluk banavari, the pay of those resident at the District Head Quarters being remitted to them when drawn.

(6.) Of the whole 9 there are now only two who were the original incumbents, the remaining 7 having been appointed from time to time by the District Superintendent.

(7.) In the case of an appointment becoming vacant through death or other cause, the vacancy is filled up by the appointment of one of the family of the late officiator, but only in case of his being fit for the work, due qualification being the first consideration.

3. I have not obtained from the Amildar any information regarding the qualifications of the present incumbents; this information might be more satisfactorily obtained by the Deputy Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

4. The Shanbhogs under report are, so far as I can ascertain, not at all required, as the duties supposed to be performed by them can easily be performed by the regular establishment.

5. I contemplate visiting the Chitaldroog District, at no very distant date, when, should you consider it necessary, I can make some further enquiries in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1881, dated Poona, 14th November 1873.

Captain Grant is requested to report further regarding these Shanbhogs after visiting the District. The main point for the future is, to what purpose can these people be turned. Captain Grant will consult with the Deputy Commissioner regarding this ; they might be useful if qualified to fill vacancies in taluk establishment, the hereditary tenure being abolished, or they might be employed perhaps as Shanbhogs when additional Officiators are necessary.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 857, dated Camp Sorab, 30th November 1873.

With reference to your memo No. 1881 of the 14th November 1873 and my letter No. 827 of the 11th *idem, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted further correspondence on the subject of the Sarkar Shanbhogs of the Dodéri Taluk.

* Herewith returned,
Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's No. 535 of 4th November 1873.
Nagar Division Commissioner's No. 478 of 17th November 1873.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 535, dated Chitaldroog, 4th November 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 335, dated 11th ultimo, requesting an explanation regarding the Shanbhogs alluded to by Colonel Anderson, in para 5 of his letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner No. 1237, dated 16th August 1873, I have the honor to submit the following report.

II. From a reference to the "Faisalati accounts" of the year Raudri (1860-61) as well as from the report of the Acting Amildar of Dodéri, No. 604, dated 10th ultimo, it is understood that there are 14 "Amani" Shanbhogi offices in that taluk, whose monthly salary varies from Rs. 2—7—0 to Rs. 1—3—0. The total monthly pay of these 14 Shanbhogs is Rs. 29—0—5 which amounts to Rs. 348-5-0 per annum. These offices are reported to have been in existence since the time of the "Pallegars," and to have been hereditary for some time, but afterwards they discontinued to be so.

During the year 1858, a question having arisen as regards the existence of these minor officials, Colonel Dobbs, then Superintendent of the late Chitaldroog Division, passed an order No. 302, dated 19th January 1858, directing that they might be kept up and that they should be posted as follows :—

6 men to remain with the 6 hobli Shekdars and assist them in writing out reports, &c., as also to prepare abstracts of the accounts received from the village Shanbhogs, and submit them to the Taluk Cutcherry.

3 to be "Mutsaddis" under the "Kotvals" at Sanekere, Challakere, and Tallak on the Bangalore-Bellary road.

4 to be incorporated with the village Shanbhog offices and these men were to receive the Government pay as well as aya from ryots.

1 to remain in the Taluk Cutcherry for assisting in writing business.

III. The above said arrangements appear to have been since altered, and now these officials are doing duty as herein under mentioned :—

6 men are employed in the Taluk Cutcherry generally in assisting the Taluk Munshi, Nagadi, and Revenue Gumastas in their respective duties.

6 men are employed in the 6 Shekdar Hoblis, some being as well village Shanbhogs, write their accounts and some assist Shekdars.

2 men are employed in the District Head Quarter Cutcherry in writing registers, &c.

IV. None of these officials have any fixed duties to perform, but they are employed on any duty connected with accounts and registers.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement, No. 478, dated Camp Denikere, 17th November 1873.

Referring to para 5 of Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1237, dated the 16th August last, to the Officiating Secretary, I have the honor to enclose copy of a *communication received from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, on the subject of these Shanbhogs, and to observe that I presume the matter will be taken up and settled by your Department.

*No. 535 of 4th November 1873.

2. The anomaly alluded to would not appear to be singular as regards the Dodéri Taluk alone, inasmuch as instances will be found of the same practice in other parts of the Province.

Memo by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 842, dated 17th May 1874.

These papers are returned to Captain Grant, with a request that after he has visited the taluk, he will report on the use these men can be applied to.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 780, dated Dharwar, 7th October 1874.

With reference to your memo No. 842 of the 17th May 1874, I beg to report that the services of the extra Shanbhogs of the Dodéri Taluk, alluded to in the correspondence herewith attached, cannot be utilized as village Shanbhogs when additional Officiators are required for the reason that the hereditary village Shanbhogs will undoubtedly desire to appoint these additional Officiators from their own families.

2. I would suggest that the services of these Shanbhogs should be dispensed with and a list kept of their names and qualifications, with a view to their services being utilized should any vacancies occur in the redistribution of charges.

No. 5527—Rev. 349, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1874.

Order thereon.—It is clear from the foregoing letter that the 14 "Amani" Shanbhogs therein referred to are not required under the revised scheme of village servants, and the Chief Commissioner accordingly directs that their services be at once dispensed with on payment of gratuity amounting to three months' pay, as recommended by the Survey Commissioner. A register should be made of the names of such of the present incumbents as may be found competent for employment as Taluk Gumastas, or as Shanbhogs under the new scheme when new offices are created, or in the place of those who die without issue, or whose heirs are otherwise disqualified for the office.

2. The emoluments of the offices now ordered to be abolished should be treated as a portion of the funds made available to meet the cost of the new scheme of remuneration of village servants.

3. Commissioners of Divisions are requested to report whether any supernumerary Shanbhogs of the description referred to in this correspondence exist in the taluks of their respective Divisions.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 413—Genl. No. 174, dated Mysore, 11th September 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 458, dated 24th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, recommending the resumption of 2 coffee estates, *viz*, "Halemarada Vobe" and "Mavinamarada Vobe," situated in the Kudahalli village, Maharajdurga Taluk, and request that, under the circumstances therein represented, you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for handing over the same to the Forest Department.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 458, dated Hassan, 24th August 1874.

I have the honor to report that, on the 14th October 1872, Mr. Jellicoe, the Assistant Conservator of Forests in Hassan, brought to notice that he inspected two coffee udves, the pattas of which are in the name of Saukar Ijjapa, and found them in a neglected condition though granted 10 years previously; and as the jungle consists of Hesave, Nandi and other useful trees, he (Mr. Jellicoe) requested that the jungle may be made over to his Department.

2. On reference to the Coffee Patta Register kept in this Office, it is ascertained that the names of the udves are "Halemarada Vobe," and "Mavinamarada Vobe," the former measuring *a.* 2, *r.* 3, *p.* 27, *yds.* 9¼, and the latter *a.* 4, *r.* 0, *p* 11, *yds.* 19¼, both situated in the Kudahalli village attached, to the Mutiga Hobli of the Maharajdurga Taluk. The number of the patta is 1403—107, and was granted to Ijjapa, Saukar, on the 30th March 1867.

3. The Amildar was called upon to report on the condition of the estate, and whether any halat was ever recovered on the produce. He deputed the Record-keeper of the taluk to inspect and report upon the estate; as the pattadar was dead, the Record-keeper caused the deceased's son, Mahomed Esuff, to be present during the inspection, the result of which was that it was found that there were only about 200 or 300 coffee plants, and that the estate was in a poor condition. The Record-keeper submitted his inspection report to the Amildar, in which it was also stated that Mahomed Esuff asserts that the trees formerly planted were burnt down and destroyed by cattle. He, however, promised to improve the estate. The Amildar forwarded this report to this Office.

4. In accordance with the Secretary's letter No. 3398—108, dated 25th September 1869, a notice was issued to Mahomed Esuff and his brother Mahomed Sabi, informing them that if they failed to plant up the estate in pits, on the European system, within a year from the date of service of the notice upon them, the resumption clause No. 3 of the patta would be enforced. This notice was duly served and returned to this Office.

5. On the 21st March last, a report was called for from the Amildar as to the condition of the estate. He replied that he inspected it, and found that it was still neglected, that the few trees which were in it had died out, and that the heirs of the pattadar had not appeared.

6. The Amildar was then directed to call upon the sons of the deceased pattadar to shew cause why the resumption clause of the patta should not be enforced. He accordingly had them up before him, when Mahomed Esuff alleged that he had improved the garden before it was inspected. The Amildar reports that this is an entirely false assertion, as, on inspection, he found the estate in a totally neglected state.

7. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend that the patta may be cancelled, and the estate resumed, and made over to the Forest Department, as requested by the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

8. The vernacular proceedings are herewith submitted.

No. 5524—Rev. 79, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's letter received with the above, the resumption of the Halemarada Vobe and Mavinamarada Vobe jungles in the Maharajdurga Taluk, and their transfer to the Forest Department, are sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

2. The Commissioner's attention is invited to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 3639—Rev. 65, dated 15th August 1874, on the subject of inspection of coffee estates, and he is requested to submit the report therein called for.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 154, dated 24th October 1874.

I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement received from the Kolar District, amounting to Rs. 39—15—8, regarding irrecoverable arrears of revenue due for the year 1873—74, and to request that, under the circumstances therein explained, you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the remission of the same.

Statement shewing the Amounts for which Remissions are recommended on account of arrears of Revenue due for the year 1873—74, in the Kolar District of the Nundydroog Division.

Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	Name of defaulter.	For what year kandayam is due.	Total amount of kandayam payable.	Amount already recovered. Paid in cash by the defaulter.	Realized by the sale of property. Movable.	Realized by the sale of property. Immovable.	Realized by the sale of property. Total.	Balance for which remission is now recommended.	Grounds for remission.	
Chikballapur.	Nundy ...	Kuphalli ...	Maity Chinniga ...	1873—74	9 2 3	...	...	...	...	9 2 3	The defaulter's whereabouts cannot be ascertained. There is no security for this defaulter, and nobody bid for the land when put up to auction. The land is waste. It has been bought to Government for the nominal price. The defaulter has no other property in this District from which the Government demand can be satisfied.	
Sidlagatta.	Bagtarhalli ...	Bagtarhalli ...	Govind Rao ...	Do	3 11 7	...	...	...	...	3 11 7	Do	do
			Ramanna ..	Do	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	3 9 9	Do	do
	Sidlagatta ...	Kannappanhalli	Bestabonda ...	Do	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	1 12 10	Do	do
Mulbagal.	Mulbagal ...	Toradi ...	Kasim Saib ...	Do	6 7 4	...	...	...	...	6 7 4	Do	do
			Srinivas Rao ...	Do	1 13 7	...	...	...	...	1 13 7	Do	do
	Bhairakur ..	Kantandiane ...	Sanjiva ...	Do	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	Do	do
		Kondihalli ...	Bodiga ...	Do	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	0 12 1	Do	do
	Mahayakanhalli ...	Gummakallu ...	Vaddar Yelliga ..	Do	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	Do	do This is the Mohatarfa due on the house.
	Nangali ..	Madagere ...	Mahadi Rama ...	Do	4 1 2	...	...	...	...	4 1 2	Do	do
		Nangli ...	Bira ...	Do	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	1 3 8	Do	do
		Ugani ...	Channaraya ...	Do	3 11 5	...	...	...	...	3 11 5	Do	do
			Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 15 8		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

No. 5522—Rev. 122, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated in the list received with the above letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the remission of the arrears, amounting to Rs. 39—15—8, due by certain defaulters in the Kolar District for the year 1873—74.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 376—170, dated Shimoga, 8th October 1874.

In returning the petition of Pavadi Krishna Das of Shimoga, received with your memo No. 4568—89, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. Para 6 of the Oudh "Rules for the manufacture of spirits and vend of the same" lays down that "there is no objection to the manufacturer and vendor being one and the same party;" but under orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, it seems to have been the practice in this District not to allow a distiller to have more than one retail arrack-shop. This practice was upheld by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, while he was Offg. Superintendent, in his letter to the address of the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, No. 2337—82, dated 5th September 1870, wherein the reason assigned for the measure is that the possession of more than one shop by a distiller would tend to illicit distillation.

3. In 1870, it was found that Krishna Das, who was a distiller, had held two shops, and an option seems to have been given him to retain either the still or the shops. He retained the shops and gave a razinama for the still, and it was accepted in October 1870.

4. In August 1872, he wrote an arzi to the Superintendent, requesting the restoration of his still, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Elliot, who was Officiating Superintendent at the time, sent it to the Deputy Superintendent with orders that the still might be restored to petitioner if he had given up the shops. Petitioner gave up one of his two shops, and an order was sent to the Amildar to ascertain if the place where petitioner had kept his still in the distillery compound was unoccupied; but it was found that the other distillers had constructed a store-house for depositing arrack, &c., there; that they had purchased the building formerly constructed thereon by petitioner, from one Swami Rao, who had obtained it in an auction sale held in satisfaction of a decree against petitioner, and that there was no place in the distillery for opening an additional still. A * docket was then addressed to the Deputy Commissioner stating that though petitioner was entitled to a still in the distillery, he could not be permitted to open one until some improvements were made to the distillery.

* No. 619, dated 6th November 1873. Copy enclosed.

5. On 6th June last, petitioner presented an arzi to Mr. Ricketts, renewing his request for a still in the distillery; but in reply he was informed that the abolition of certain distilleries was under contemplation. (*vide* this Office letter No. 184—Rev. 68, dated 18th July last) and that the distillers in those distilleries would have to be first provided for.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 619, dated 6th November 1873.

Your docket No. 209, dated the 13th June 1873.

With reference to the above, has the honor to state that Krishna Das appears to be entitled to a still in the distillery, and this cannot be done until some improvements are made thereto.

The distillery is at present far from perfect, and the only way of improving it which suggests itself to the Offg. Commissioner is to enclose the present building by an outer wall so as to leave room inside for as many more stills as now exist, the new stills being made at the backs of the present.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1874.

No. 5526—Rev. 93, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1874.

Order thereon.—In the above letter, the Commissioner reports on the petition of one Krishna Das, praying to be allowed to keep a still in the Shimoga Distillery.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that one important point in this case is that the distillery building claimed by the petitioner was sold under a decree against him of the Civil Court; he does not therefore appear to have any claim to reinstatement, and the question must be dealt with on general grounds.

3. The question as to the number of stills that should be opened in the Sadar Distillery enclosure must primarily depend on the number of gallons of spirit issued for consumption from the distillery, and it is sufficient to say that the number of distillers should be such as is required to create a proper competition and prevent a monopoly. Of this, however, the local controlling officers can alone form a trustworthy judgment.

4. With regard to the retail shops, there can be no good reason for preventing distillers owning such shops, and there is nothing in the Sadar Distillery Rules warranting that course. But where such shops have to be distributed, and when they are not put up to auction, a Deputy Commissioner may have good reason for not allotting more than one to a distiller. The Chief Commissioner would not therefore interfere with the action of the local officers in the case of the petitioner further than to point out that the Deputy Commissioner's order on the subject of the retail shops appears to have been issued under a misconception.

5. The enlargement of the Sadar Distillery enclosure will depend on the necessity for providing room for new stills, on which point the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will form their own judgment.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Actual receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department, Mysore, for* 1873-74. Criticising the statement and directing its submission to the Government of India.	No. 4821—315, dated 3rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3	Letter to Government of India accordingly.	No. 4822—96, dated 3rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	2
4 to 5	*Privileges of ryots in the matter of wood felled on their own lands.* Passing orders on a correspondence on the subject.	No. 5374—340, dated 23rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	3 to 6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 3rd October 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1119. F. dated Bangalore, 28th August 1874.

With reference to your docket No 3855—266 of the 21st instant, I have the honor to forward herewith statement shewing the actual receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department, Mysore, for 1873—74.

2. The extract from the divisional abstract book for 1873—74, from the Deputy Accountant General did not reach this Office until the seventh of this month, and there some discrepancies appeared when it was compared with the figures given by the Executive Officers of the Department, especially in the Nagar Division, and chiefly the Kadur District These had to be explained and adjusted This was owing to the irregular receipt of statements (No 25) from that District Hence the delay in the submission of the statement

Statement shewing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Forest Department, Mysore, for 1873-74

Classification	Revised Estimates	Actuals	Difference: Increase	Difference: Decrease	Remarks
Receipts					
i Sale of timber brought to Depôts — Timber	80,000 0 0	54,816 1 2		25,183 14 10	Less demand for wood
Sale of timber brought to Depôts — Firewood	1,86,910 0 0	1,11,127 4 8	1,887 4 8		Large stock of wood sold and
ii Do removed by purchasers, &c	1,300 0 0	1,116 8 10		183 7 2	high rates obtained
iii Duty on foreign timber					
iv Permit fees, &c					
v Grazing dues	200 0 0				
vi Sale of fruit, and minor forest produce	4,350 0 0				
vii Do confiscated, &c, timber	1,500 0 0	15,927 1 10	6,427 12 10		
viii Fines and forfeitures	200 0 0				
ix Miscellaneous receipts	3,000 0 0				
Collections from District Forests	1,19,050 0 0	1,26,072 0 4	7,022 6 4		
Total receipts	3,96,000 0 0	4,97,000 1 10	1,26,37 7 10	27,567 6 0	
Expenditure					
1 *Conservancy and Working*					
i Timber expenses — Timber	32,000 0 0	19,746 5 5		12,253 10 7	Fellings limited on account of
Timber expenses — Firewood	24,000 0 0	38,231 4 7	14,231 4 7		stock in hand and less demand for
ii Purchase of tools, &c	1,000 0 0	1,[illegible] 12 0		894 4 0	timber
iii Feed and keep of cattle	2,800 0 0	576 14 4		2,224 1 8	*Large quantity of wood collected
iv Rent of leased forests					by authority, extra expenditure be-
v Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, &c	150 0 0	126 14 0		23 2 0	ing met from transfers made under
vi Plantations	16,900 0 0	19,048 [illegible]	2,148 0 6		(1) Commissioner's sanction
vii Forest work	1,000 0 0	238 [illegible] 6		761 10 6	Extra expenditure met by transfer
viii Forest survey		6 0 0	6 0 0		
ix Experiments to test the value of timber	300 0 0	96 0 0		204 0 0	
x Communications and buildings	5,000 0 0	465 3 8		4,533 12 4	Less work done in roads, &c
District forest working charges	43,[illegible]10 0 0	31,489 8 [illegible]		11,610 7 11	Expenditure limited
Total A, Working Charges	1,28,[illegible]30 0 0	1,12,460 4 2	16,436 0 1	32,506 0 11	
B. Establishment					
i Salaries	83,850 0 0	83,496 8 1		379 7 11	
Deputation and special allowances	0 0	667 12 4	667 12 4		Owing chiefly to Captain Jarrett
ii Travelling allowances	12,600 0 0	12,199 14 0		400 2 0	having been on leave
iii Contingencies	4,400 0 0	7,913 0 2	3,475 0 2		Several unexpected demands had
District forest establishment	24,730 0 0	19,945 11 4		4,784 4 8	to be met viz —
Total b, Establishment	1,25,[illegible]26 0 0	1,23,772 13 11	4,140 12 6	5,603 14 7	Purchase of Tents
					Low charges
					Mr Hutchins' passage money
Total Expenditure	2,53,[illegible]66 0 0	2,36,233 2 1	20,576 1 7	38,108 15 6	Rewards paid in a fraud case

Net Decrease 17,532—13—11

Or in round numbers
Receipts 3,96,000
Expenditure 2,53,000

No. 4821—Rev.-F 315, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter the Conservator of Forests submits a statement shewing the actual receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department, Mysore, for 1873—74, and explains that the delay in doing so was caused by the necessity for explanation being called and adjustment made of the discrepancies discovered

on comparing the entries in the abstract accounts received from the Deputy Accountant General with the figures given by the Forest Officers, especially in the Nagar Division.

2. The statement in question is doubly satisfactory in the main. The actual receipts amounting to Rs. 4,97,060 shew an increase of Rs. 1,00,970 over the Budget estimates amounting to Rs. 3,96,090. And conversely, the actual expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,36,233 shews a decrease of Rs. 17,533 from the Budget estimates amounting to Rs. 2,53,766.

3. In some respects, however, the statement invites criticism. The chief item of increase under "receipts" is that of Rs. 1,12,887 against sandal wood which is explained by the Conservator to arise from a large stock of wood being sold and high rates obtained. It is evident therefore that this portion of the receipts must be looked upon as exceptional, and as counterbalanced by a decrease in the stock in hand. The chief item of decrease under the same head is that of Rs. 25,184 which is accounted for as arising from the demand for "timber" being less. This is doubtless in part due to the recent introduction of the depôt system, and the decrease will doubtless be recouped as improvements in the system are introduced, and the system itself becomes known to the people, but the sales should be carefully watched by the Conservator.

4. Turning now to the expenditure side of the statement, the Chief Commissioner observes that the chief item of increase is Rs. 14,231 under sandalwood, a large quantity of which the Conservator explains was collected by authority, the extra expenditure being met from "transfers" made under the Chief Commissioner's sanction. Among the items of decrease, the chief are Rs. 12,254 and Rs. 11,610 under "timber" and "District Forest working charges" respectively. The former is explained by Captain van Someren to be due to fellings being limited on account of stock in hand and less demand for timber and the latter as arising from limited expenditure.

5. Ordered, that the following letter No. 4822—96, dated 3rd October 1874, be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

GENL. No. 4822.
96.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *3rd October* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

Adverting to your No. 15—571, dated 29th May 1874, I am directed to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council a statement of actual receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1873—74, together with the Chief Commissioner's review thereon, which also explains the cause of the delay in its transmission.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd October 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1267, dated Poona, 11th August 1874.

Forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. Ryots have an undoubted right, which has been fully recognized, to cut date trees in land in their occupation.

3. The right of occupants of land to cut fruit trees and cocoanut trees is also beyond doubt, and I cannot see what need there can be of a passport to enable ryots to cut and remove such wood. If a passport is necessary at all in inland taluks away from Government forests, it should specify the description of wood for which it is needed.

4. I do not think that Government have any claim on the trees on the boundary strip between two occupied fields; this strip forms part of the measured area of the two fields, and strictly is, half and half, the property of the two contiguous occupants, though Government require this strip to be kept uncultivated, it is clear that Government can assert no right to the grass or trees which may grow upon it. It may be advisable to prohibit the cutting of trees on these boundary strips as they are useful adjuncts to the boundary marks, but when they may die they should be the property of the ryots on whose side they grow. As regards date trees growing on such boundary strips, I think it would be unadvisable to interfere with their being cut down, as their presence is likely to give rise to troublesome quarrels with the toddy contractor.

5. The Amildars have quite enough to do with their proper work, and the more they are relieved from any real or supposed call to meddle in small matters with the ryots, the more time they will have available for their more important duties. For obvious reasons, duties involving meddling with ryots are always more popular with minor revenue officials than far more important matters which do not bring them into contact with the ryots. The 4th para of Captain Anderson's letter appended will shew how much and general annoyance to the people can be given by officious meddling in small matters.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 654, dated Bangalore, 8th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward correspondence, as per margin, on the subject of certain restrictions, inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the survey guarantee, which are placed upon the felling of trees in the Budihal Taluk.

Captain Anderson's No. 523, dated 19th June 1873, and its enclosures.
Superintendent's docket No. 503, dated 22nd June.
Chitaldroog District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 380, dated 24th July 1874, and its enclosures.

2. Certain survey numbers, as stated by Captain Anderson in para 3 of his letter No. 523, were given out for cultivation by Mr. Krishna Rao, then Deputy Commissioner, between 1871 and 1873, on a mutchalika being given by the applicants that they would not fell any of the date trees. Captain Maltby has referred this question to the Commissioner of the Division, and I have no doubt the complicated tenure in question will be got rid of by some arrangement fair to Government and to the ryots. I would strongly advise the survey tenure in full being conceded to these ryots.

No. 380 of the 24th July 1874.

3. But Captain Anderson points out in para 4 of his letter that a ryot cannot cut even the fruit trees in his holding, such as cocoanut, &c. This state of things is the result of an order given by the Conservator of Forests to the effect that all wood which has lapsed to the ryots can only be removed if covered by a passport. This order cannot have been intended to apply to fruit trees, but this should have been clearly stated. The order in question appears too general in its terms as well as in its application. There are certain taluks where there are no Government forests to steal from, and the application of the order in question to such taluks can only give rise to a great deal of needless interference with the ryots.

No. 306 of the 5th May 1873.

4. The trees on the boundaries of fields should, I think, be considered the property of the ryot and not of Government.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd October 1874.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 523, dated Kibbanhalli, 19th June 1874.

In the course of my late examination of village accounts, I have received numerous petitions from ryots in the Chitaldroog District, and also in the Channagiri Taluk of the Shimoga District, as to their not being allowed to cut down the date and other trees (not being of the reserved kinds) in their cultivated numbers; their petitions being more numerous in the Budihal Taluk, I made more detailed enquiries as to the orders on the subject prevailing there, and beg to bring the following to notice.

2. No ryot is now allowed to cut down any tree in his cultivated number without applying for special permission to the Amildar of the taluk; if the ryot desires to use the wood for agricultural or household purposes, the Amildar after enquiry may give him permission to do so; if the wood is going to be removed to "another place" presumably beyond the boundaries of the village in which the tree is situated, a license has to be granted before the tree can be cut; this license has to be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog; the necessary enquiry and sanction causes delay of some months to elapse between the date of application and receipt of permission to fell.

3. The enquiry that the Amildar has to make, referred to above, is, first, whether the tree is situated on the boundary strip left uncultivated between two survey numbers, such trees being considered to be Government property, and in no case are they allowed to be felled; secondly, whether the tree is situated in a number given out on "mutchalika." The system of giving out survey numbers on mutchalika was introduced by Mr. Krishna Rao, then Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, about the middle of 1871, and continued in force until October 1873, when the system was discontinued. It consisted in giving out waste numbers for cultivation and at the same time taking a "mutchalika" or agreement from the ryot that he would fell no date trees in the number given out. In "mutchalika" numbers of trees are still not permitted to be felled.

4. The Amildar informs me that sometimes he gets as many as three hundred applications for licenses in a month; the enquiry into these must give a great deal of extra work to the taluk officials; in the licenses I looked at, date, cocoanut and jack trees were entered, from which it appears that a ryot may not fell even his own fruit trees without official permission, which must be vexatious and harassing to the last degree.

5. I may add that this taluk abounds in date trees; there are date groves in the waste lands miles in extent in every direction, only broken when the cocoanut gardens take their place. Much of the land on which they are situated being totally unfit for cultivation, there is no chance of the supply of date trees, for shéndi, ever falling short, but it is principally because the present system seems to be contrary to the guarantee issued to the ryots at the time of the introduction of the Survey settlement, and except in those numbers given out on mutchalika contrary to the provisions of Section XL of Act I of 1865, that I beg to bring this matter to notice.

6. One petition on this subject is forwarded for information; the others were to the same effect.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, No. 503, dated 22nd June 1874.

Forwarded the marginally noted correspondence (to be kindly returned) to the Deputy Commissioner with a request that he will kindly furnish copies of the orders upon which the Amildar's proceedings in the Budihal Taluk, as described by Captain Anderson, are based, and that he will furnish any information in his power on the subject of Captain Anderson's letter.

1. Captain Anderson's letter No. 523 of the 19th instant.
2. Kanarese petitions of some villagers of the Budihal Taluk.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 380, dated 24th July 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 503, dated 22nd June 1874, forwarding an original letter No. 523 of 19th June 1874, to your address, from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in which that officer brings to your notice certain complaints made to him by certain ryots of the Budihal Taluk.

2. The first of them is that they are not allowed to cut down any tree on their land without obtaining a license.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd October 1874.

3. I am not aware of any such order having been passed ; and ryots are at liberty to cut down their trees as much as pleases them, but if they wish to remove the timber from the fields they must obtain a license.

4. A copy of the Forest Conservator's docket on this subject is enclosed. This order is probably the cause of the complaints made to Captain Anderson, and I will send a circular to Amildars on the subject.

5. The 2nd point refers to Mr. Krishna Rao's prohibitory order about cutting down date trees.

6. As regards Mr. Krishna Rao's order about taking "mutchalikas" from ryots not to cut down date trees on lands given out to them for cultivation, though the order is clearly contrary to the survey guarantee, and has in consequence been cancelled by me, yet the ryots who offered to take the lands on those terms cannot be held to be illtreated if they are compelled to act up to the voluntary agreement they entered into when they got possession, and without entering into which, the chances are that the lands would have been reserved for Government waste.

7. I propose referring the question to the Commissioner of the Division, as if the men who obtained these lands from Mr. Krishna Rao, on the distinct understanding that they were not to touch the toddy trees, are now dissatisfied with their bargain, it has to be settled, whether Government will not take these fields back, rather than allow a valuable source of revenue (toddy) to be alienated, which would not have been originally allowed, but for the spontaneous offers of these men to cultivate the fields without interfering with the toddy trees. The enclosures of your docket are returned.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, dated 10th May 1873.

Has the honor to forward for your information and communication to all Amildars in your District, copy of Conservator's docket No. 306 of the 5th May 1873, stating that passports are necessary for removal of reserved or unreserved timber which has lapsed to ryots under the survey guarantee.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar, General No. 306, dated 5th May 1873.

Your No. 871 of the 13th March 1873, requesting to be informed if passports are necessary for the removal of reserved and unreserved timber which have lapsed to ryots under the survey guarantee.

In reply to the above, has the honor to inform you that passports are necessary as there would probably be several cases of wood being detained unless covered by a passport. It is impossible that wood brought away from a ryot's holding can be known simply by sight; and unless passports are required to be taken out, much wood might be stolen from Government forests.

The original enclosure is returned.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., To the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Genl. No. 4869—Rev.-F. 318, dated 5th October 1874.

Survey Commissioner's Memorandum No. 1267 of the 11th August 1874.

In forwarding a copy of his docket No. 306 of the 5th May 1873 to the address of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in Nagar, stating that all wood which has lapsed to ryots under the survey guarantee can only be removed if covered by a passport, requests the Conservator to explain on what authority he issued the order referred to.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, Genl. No. 4905—R. 320, dated 6th October 1874.

Forwards copy of letter No. 380 of the 24th July 1874, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and requests Mr. Krishna Rao to explain on what authority he issued the order referred to in paras 5 and 6 thereof, directing that mutchalikas should be taken from ryots requiring them not to cut down date trees on lands given out to them for cultivation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 23rd October 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Rev.-F. No. 1741, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 4869—318 of the 5th instant, and in reply to state that under Section VII of the Rules granting privileges to ryots in the matter of wood, it is laid down that ryots entitled to fell and sell unreserved trees growing on their lands pay nothing for the wood, but must get a free passport. The same rule applies to any wood except teak and sandal sold off garden lands. The ryots in settled taluks have their right extended to teak and other reserved woods with the exception of sandal, but I did not take that to mean that they were exempted from the necessity of taking out free passports for their removal. The reason for requiring a passport to be taken out applies in the one case as much as in the other, and I considered I was within the meaning of the rules in issuing my order to the Deputy Conservator. No mention is made in the survey guarantee (Forest) of aught, but the right to all trees but sandal being surrendered by the Government after a fixed period.

No. 5374—Rev.-F. 340, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—From the papers recorded above, it is clear that considerable hardship has resulted from the application of Rule VII of the Rules granting privileges to ryots in surveyed taluks, under which it is necessary for a ryot to obtain a passport before removing the wood which he has felled on his own land, and the Chief Commissioner fully agrees with Colonel Anderson in deprecating the unnecessary work thrown upon Amildars by a rigid enforcement of the rule.

2. Sir Richard Meade therefore directs that a proviso be added to Rule VII laying down that in surveyed taluks no passport need be obtained by ryots for timber felled on their own land except for the reserved kinds, which should be specified by name.

3. It is a question whether even in unsurveyed taluks, the rule might not be with advantage restricted in its application to the neighbourhood of forests.

4. The Chief Commissioner concurs in Colonel Anderson's view that boundary strips between occupied fields are the property of the contiguous occupants, and that the Government has no right to the grass or trees which grow on such strips, although it requires that they should be kept uncultivated, and prohibits the cutting of trees so situated as they are useful adjuncts to the boundary marks. When, however, the trees die, they are the property of the ryots on whose side they grow. The clearance of date trees growing on the boundary strips may be permitted, as their presence is likely to give rise to quarrels between the ryots and the toddy contractors.

5. Mr. Krishna Rao's explanation will be awaited, but any order forbidding the removal of date trees in surveyed taluks is clearly illegal.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

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3 to 4	*Municipal Budgets for the towns of Huliyurdurga and Turuvekere for* 1874-75. Sanctioning the estimates with certain remarks.	No. 4857—79, dated 5th Oct. 1874.	.	...	2 to 3
5 to 6	*Construction of a building to be used as a rest-house at Anantapur in lieu of that at present in use.* Intimating to Nagar Commissioner the sources from which the cost should be met, &c.	No. 4994—64, dated 8th Oct. 1874.	...	.	3 to 5
7 to 8	*Repair of the Balsokere tank in the Shimoga District.* Sanctioning the measure at a cost of Rs. 823.	No. 5039—65, dated 10th Oct. 1874.	...	.	6 to 7
9 to 10	*Municipal improvements in the Town of Closepet.* Sanctioning the grant of an advance of Rs. 435, to be repaid by four annual instalments.	No. 5073—83, dated 12th Oct. 1874.	...	..	8
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13 to 14	*Female Ward cooly for the Kolar Hospital.* Sanctioning entertainment on Rs. 5 per mensem.	No. 5394—428, dated 23rd Oct. 1874.	...	.	11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd *October* 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 395—Genl. No. 166, dated Mysore, 4th September 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith for submission to the Chief Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 889 for metalling the road from the Church gate to Dr. Houston's Bungalow in the Nazarbad Mohala in the Town of Mysore, received from the President, Municipal Board, and to request that, as the President is of opinion that this work is urgently needed to render the road easy for traffic, you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the work being carried out.

2. The President reports that the sum of Rs. 2,000 allotted by the Chief Commissioner in the current year's Budget for "Metalling roads" has been expended on works sanctioned by him, and suggests that the amount of the present estimate may be appropriated from the Reserve Fund under the head "Paving and Streets." Sanction is solicited to this arrangement. The Reserve Fund alluded to amounts to Rs. 1,200.

MYSORE TOWN MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Estimate of the probable cost of repairing the road commencing from Church gate in Lashkar Mohala up to Dr. Houston's Bungalow in Nazarbad in the Town of Mysore.

REPORT.

This is a principal and important thoroughfare in the Nazarbad Mohala, and there is great traffic upon it, leading to Malvalli, Talkad and other taluks, and *vice versa*.

Its present condition is exceedingly heavy for traffic, after a heavy rain-fall which renders its repair of immediate importance.

An estimate is framed as proposed and sanctioned by the Board.

SPECIFICATION.

The metal to be collected and conveyed to site, and when thoroughly broken, and fit for spreading, to be stocked for measurement on one side of the road in heaps 9 × 3 × 1. The metal should be all broken into pieces not larger than ½ inch cubic. The whole of the metal required to be collected and measured by the President or his authorized representative before any of it is spread. The whole of the surface of road to be picked and loosened by pick-axe wherever pointed out by the officer or subordinate in charge before any metal is spread thereon. The broken stone having been spread and land picked, the two layers of gravel will be smoothly and evenly laid over the surface, and the whole then will be watered and tamped till sufficiently consolidated.

ESTIMATE.

Description.	No.	Dimensions L.	Dimensions B. H	Quantity.		Rate.			Per.	Amount.		
Collecting the metal from the fields, breaking and heaping the same on the road side ..		2,050	183	9,225	341¼	1	4	0	C. yd.	427	1	4
Spreading the same on the road		2,050	183	9,225	341¼	0	1	6	do	32	0	6
Collecting the gravel and spreading ...		2,050	183	9,225	341¼	1	0	0	do	341	10	8
Tamping		2,050	180	36,900	4,100	0	0	1	S. yd.	21	5	8
Picking the road		2,050	183	9,225	341¼	0	2	0	S. yd.	42	11	4
Contingencies at 3 Rs. per cent										24	2	6
Grand Total Rs.....										889	0	0

No. 4829—FNL. 51, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented, the estimate amounting to Rs. 889 is returned sanctioned.

2. The cost of the work should be met from the source pointed out by the Commissioner.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 5th October 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, F. No. 52, dated Bangalore, 17th August 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 788—F. 8 of the 30th April last, passing orders on the Municipal Budgets of this Division, I have the honor to submit, for sanction, the accompanying Budget estimates for the towns noted in the * margin.

* Huliyurdurga.
Turuvekere.
Túmkúr. (Supplemental Budget Estimate.)

2. A copy of letter No. 334 of the 9th ultimo from the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, furnishing explanation on the several points called for in paras 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Proceedings is herein enclosed.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 334, dated Túmkúr, 9th July 1874.

With reference to your circular memo No. 124 of the 18th May 1874, I have the honor to submit the Municipal Budgets for Huliyurdurga and Turuvekere as therein called for, and also to submit the following explanation on the several points.

Since the Government building, formerly rented, has been assigned as the Jailor's quarters, this item of revenue has ceased.

Túmkúr Town.

2. The receipts under miscellaneous in 1873—74 were realizations from the sale of manure. In order to save the up-keep of carts, the collection of the town street sweepings, &c. was given away for the cost of removal, and the Municipal carts discharged; the plan however was not found to work well, and the old plan was gone back to a few months ago; this necessitates the submission of supplemental Budget, which is herewith submitted.

3. The house tax has remained unaltered for years, but as difficulty in its collection has been experienced, and arrears are outstanding, it was deemed advisable to prepare for short collections, and hence the estimated receipts were placed 100 Rs. less, while a tax of a pie per basket of vegetables having been imposed, the receipts were estimated at Rs. 60 and included under octroi.

4. Rupees 6 in para 11 is apparent by a clerical error in fair copying, as the office copies agree, *viz.*, Rs. 1,550 both as estimated expenditure and income.

5. The decrease Rs. 360 in para 12 was the establishment charge of carts dispensed with, *vide* 2nd explanation above, while Rs. 252 is the establishment charge of street scavengers.

The Rs. 820 increase alluded to in para 13 provided for the marginal works in the several places named being carried out, and not for works in Gubbi alone, while the Rs. 156 was the cost of the Turuvekere Conservancy Establishment.

Gubbi.			
Gubbi	...	...	500
Hebbur	...	...	200
Chitnahalli	...	...	100
Maysandra	...	...	100
Turuvekere	...	...	400
			1,300
Deduct the sum for 1873—74.			480
		Balance.....	820

No. 4857—Finl. 79, dated Bangalore, 5th October 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter, the Commissioner of Nundydroog submits for sanction Municipal Budgets for the Towns of Huliyurdurga and Turuvekere for 1874—75.

2. In sanctioning these estimates the Chief Commissioner observes that the cash balance standing at the credit of the Turuvekere Municipality is large, and that no effort appears to have been made by the Municipality to utilize it in the sanitary improvement

of the town. The expenditure under the heads of Public Works and Conservancy exhibits a marked decrease and the attention of the Commissioner is drawn to this point.

3. For reasons assigned in para 2 of the Deputy Commissioner's * letter, the proposal of the Túmkúr Municipality to utilize the savings of Rs. 360 therein mentioned in strengthening Conservancy Establishment of the town is also sanctioned. The revised budget of charges of the Túmkúr Town Municipality amounts to Rs. 1,910 after rectification of the clerical error pointed out in para 11 of this Office Proceedings No. 788—F. 8 of the 30th April last.

* No. 334 of 9th July 1874.

4. The other paras of the Deputy Commissioner's letter call for no remark.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 315—F. 47, dated Shimoga, 11th September 1874.

Your letter No. 946—16, dated 7th May last.

Has the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is of opinion that the building at present used for the chatram at Anantapur is not suited for the purpose, and that a separate building should be constructed. The undersigned concurs in this opinion as Anantapur is situated on a main line of road much frequented by travellers and pilgrims from below the ghats to Tripati and other places.

2. A plan and estimate for Rs. 477, excluding the cost of wood, which the Chief Commissioner will, it is hoped, order to be supplied gratis, are herein enclosed for sanction, and the amount may be met from the muzray surplus funds of the Shimoga District, which amounted to Rs. 6,180—7—0 at the end of July, and although this amount is composed of the savings of the several devastans, &c., of the District, such devastans as have more than is required for their requirements, may very properly contribute to the cost of so desirable a work as the construction of this chatram. The Deputy Commissioner has also been directed to stop feeding in the chatram.

NAGAR DIVISION.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Estimate of the probable expense to be incurred in constructing a chatram at Anantapur.

Reference.

General Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 946—16, dated the 7th May 1874.

Report.

There being no separate building for the institution, a portion of Ranganath Devastan is at present used for the purpose of the chatram, but it has been found that it is ill-adapted for the purpose and travellers experience inconvenience for want of sufficient accommodation. A separate building is therefore proposed to be constructed and the accompanying is its estimate.

Specification.

The excavation of the foundation is to be sunk till firm soil is reached. All the materials must be of the best quality procurable in the vicinity, and the whole work is subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner or his authorized representative for the time being, completed in a good work-man-like manner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th October 1874.

Estimate.

Nature of the Work.		No.	Measurement. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Total.
Excavating foundation—						
Main walls	C. Ft.	3	52	2½	2½	975
Cross walls	"	14	8	2½	2½	700
						1,675
						62 C.Yds
Filling in foundation with the roughly solid earth as above	C. Yds.	...	...	...	...	62 "
Basement—						
Main walls	C. Ft.	3	51½	2	2	618
Cross walls	"	14	8½	2	2	476
Do front verandah pillars ...	"	1	51½	2	2	206
Do do sides ...	"	2	5	2	2	40
Constructing steps with laterite stones—						
Front...	"	13	13	1	¾	126¾
Centre...	"	3	7	1	¾	15¾
Rear	"	3	3	2	¾	13½
						1,496
Total basement.....	C. Yds.	...	...	...	...	55
Filling earth to the basement	"	1	42	32	2	2,688
						100 C.Yds
Raising mud walls—						
Main walls	"	3	51	1½	9	2,065½
Cross walls, &c.	"	12	9	1½	9	1,458
Centre walls of rooms	"	2	10½	1½	9	283½
						3,807
Deduct from the above—						
Space for doors	C. Ft	8	6	3	1½	216
Do for windows	"	9	3	2½	1½	101¼
						317¼
Balance.....	"	...	...	..	...	3,489¾
Plastering with mud—						
Main walls	Sq.	2	51	9	...	918
Side do	"	2	33	9	...	594
Cross do	"	30	9	9	...	2,430
Main do inside	"	4	27	9	...	972
						49·14
Deduct for doors	"	16	6	3	...	288
Do windows	"	18	2½	2	...	90
						378
Balance.....	"	...	...	...	...	45·36

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th October 1874

Nature of the Work.		No.	Measurement. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Total.
Wood-work—						
Posts...	C. Ft.	21	8½	¾	¾	114¾
Verandah do	"	6.	6	½	½	9
Wall plates	"	21	1	1	½	12
Do for verandah	"	6	¾	¾	½	1¾
Summers	"	20	10	½	½	50
Beams	"	18	10	¾	¾	101¼
Verandah do	"	6	8	¾	¾	27
Summers	"	5	10	½	½	12½
Centre posts	"	4	7	½	½	7
Do small	"	8	4	½	½	8
Fastening pieces	"	21	1	¾	1	18
Total cubic feet of wood-work.....	"	...	...	...	...	361¼
Purlins	"	28	10	...	...	28
Door-frames, door and lintels, &c., complete ..	...	8	6	3	...	8
Windows	...	9	3	2½	...	9
Constructing roof, bamboos, split, coir, tiles, &c., complete .		2	40	20	...	1,600
Do side roofing	...	2	18	18	...	648
Verandah's do	..	1	50	10	...	500
						27 – 48

Abstract.

Item.	Rate.	Per—	Quantity.		Cost.	Total.
Excavating foundation	0 2 8	C. Yd.	62	0	9	
Filling foundation with stone in mud	0 6 0	"	62	0	23	
Basement, laterite in clay	1 0 0	"	55	0	55	
Filling basement with earth	0 3 0	"	100	0	19	
Raising mud walls	0 0 4	C. Ft.	3189¾	0	73	
Plastering with clay	0 4 0	Sq.	45	36	11	
Wood-work	0 12 9	C. Ft.	361¼	0	271	
Purlins	1 4 0	Each.	28	0	35	
Doors with frames, &c., complete	5 0 0	"	8	0	40	
Windows do do	2 8 0	"	9	0	23	
Roofing	9 0 0	Square.	27	48	247	
						806
Add amount for contingencies at 5 per cent ...	... ...	...	..	...	...	40
Grand Total Rs.....	... ...	...	...	...	...	846
Deduct value of wood-work promised by ..	.. ..	...	...	...	...	369
Balance to be sanctioned Rs.....	... ...	...	...	...	...	477

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th October 1874.

No. 4994—FINL. 64, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH OCTOBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—A suitable and substantial rest-house at Anantapur seems to be a real necessity and should be provided, but temple funds cannot properly be directed as proposed by the Commissioner to works of this class. The cost of the proposed building will have therefore to be met (1) by the saving of the feeding allowance for the space of one year, and (2) by a grant from the District Local Fund, the timber required being supplied free of charge as already sanctioned.

If the District Local Fund is unable to provide a sufficient sum, a special grant-in-aid will be given from Local Fund General on a representation being received to that effect.

2. An inspection of the plan of the proposed building tends to shew that it is designed to accommodate travellers of certain castes only. But in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, the accommodation provided, without being extravagant, should be suited for all classes alike, and to this end the plan should be revised and the requisite provision made for the cost as above indicated.

3. The chatram in question appears to be in receipt of an annual cash allowance of Rs. 456½, of which no less than Rs. 166½ or upwards of 36 per cent goes to establishment. This proportion seems to be excessive.

4. The enclosures of the Commissioner's docket are returned.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 335—Finl. 53, dated Shimoga, 21st September 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's sanction an *estimate amounting to Rs. 828 for repairing the Balsokere Tank of Channagiri kasba, received with the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 655, dated 9th instant, copy of which is also herewith submitted.

*With plan.

2. The work is stated to be one of absolute necessity to the inhabitants, and therefore early sanction is requested.

3. As proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, the provision of 300 rupees for the repair of roads in the Channagiri Municipality in the Budget submitted with this Office letter No. 292—114, dated 26th ultimo, may be appropriated for this work, and the balance of the estimate met from the savings of the fund which are according to particulars given below considered sufficient to meet it.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1874	1,645	3	7
Estimated receipts for 1874—75	1,175	0	0
Total....	2,820	3	7
Estimated expenditure for 1874—75, except road repairs ..	875	0	0
Balance.. .	1,945	3	7

4. The Budget of this Municipality has not yet been sanctioned, and therefore no re-appropriation statement can be sent, but I request that the necessary alterations may be made in the Budget submitted from this Office.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th October 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 655, dated Camp Honnali, 9th September 1874.

His No. 428 of the 4th September 1873, returning the plan and estimate for certain improvement to the Balsokere Tank for the opinion of the Executive Engineer.

With reference to the above, has the honor to inform that the subject was referred to the Executive Engineer, who suggested that a well should be dug at the bed, instead of throwing a dam in the middle as proposed by the members at first, and the opinion of the Executive Engineer was communicated to them through the Amildar for further information and report, but the subject being again laid before a meeting of the Board, was objected to by them, and they recommend its being repaired in its original state rather sinking a well in the middle or erecting a dam across the tank which is of a small size, as the sinking of a well will not tend to a good supply of drinking water, and the revised estimate and plan submitted by the Amildar amounting to Rs. 828 is herewith submitted for sanction, the whole amount of Rs. 300 provided for road repairs being utilized, and the balance of the estimate Rs. 528 being met from the surplus fund which was Rs. 1,645—3—7 on the 1st of April 1874 for which the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be applied for.

MUNICIPAL—REPAIRS.

NAGAR DIVISION.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Municipality of Channagiri.

Revised estimate of the probable cost required for repairing the Balsokere tank on the eastern side of the Channagiri Kasba amounting to Rs. 828.

References.

The Deputy Commissioner's order No. 55, and the Proceedings of the Channagiri Municipal Board, dated 14th June 1874.

Report.

This tank is situated on the eastern side and close to the town. There is no other tank or well near the town, and the inhabitants and cattle suffer a great deal during the hot weather for want of drinking water, and the members of the Board presided by the Amildar recommend the repair of this tank at an early date. The revetment has slipped in several places, which should be renewed and rebuilt. The bed of the tank has silted up, and there is a scarcity for drinking water during the hot weather. The tank has been personally inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and it is in urgent need of repairs.

Specification.

The tank should be deepened and the bund raised. The old revetment having become loose, and the stones slipped here and there, the bund should be revetted with new stones, and turfed on the back. The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of the Amildar with the best materials procurable.

Estimate.

Particulars.	No.	Dimension. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Contents.	Total.
Raising bund from the Temple	1	20	6	1½	180	
Do do ...	1	360	6	½	1080	
Do near tamarind tree	1	10	6	¾	45	
Do 2nd ...	1	50	6	1	300	
Do 3rd ...	1	50	6	¾	225	
Do near Arli tree ...	1	20	6	1	120	
Do up to kodi ...	1	130	5	½	325	
						2275
Repairing the revetment ...	1	380	1	½	190	190
New stone work to the above	1	380	1½	½	285	...
Do do 2nd ...	1	200	1½	½	150	435
Turfing rear slope ...	1	640	1	...	640	640
Gravelling the bund ...	1	400	5	⅛	250	250

Abstract.

Details.	Per	Rate.			Quantity.	Cost.
Earth work, raising bund ...	C.yd.	0	2	0	2275	284
Repairing the old revetment ..	"	0	6	0	190	71
New stone work ...	"	0	12	0	435	326
Turfing ...	sq.	0	0	4	640	13
Gravelling ...	C.yd.	0	6	0	250	94
Total Rs...	...		..		...	788
Contingencies Rs..	...		...		..	40
Grand Total Rs...	...		...		...	828

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 12th October 1874.

No. 5039—Finl. 65, dated Bangalore, 10th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the estimate amounting to Rs. 828, for the repair of the Balsekere tank, the cost of the work being met from the sources pointed out by the Commissioner.

2. As regards the assertion made in the concluding para of the above, the Commissioner is referred to para 16 of this Office Proceedings No. 1468—115 of the 29th May last, from which it will be seen that the budget estimates of the Channagiri Municipality have been sanctioned with those of the seven towns therein mentioned. It is therefore hoped that there will be no difficulty in submitting the necessary re-appropriation statement for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

3. The enclosures are returned.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, P. W. No. 5, dated Bangalore, 30th September 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the following particulars in connection with certain Municipal improvements made in the Town of Closepet in the Bangalore District.

2. Mr. Krishnaiya, Assistant Commissioner, who was in charge of the Closepet Sub-Division in 1872, having obtained the consent of some of the inhabitants to improve the town by the construction of side drains, got a muchalika executed by them accordingly, and gave the work (amounting to Rs. 555) on contract. Subsequently when the individuals who signed the muchalika were called upon to defray the cost of the work, they pleaded that they should not be made liable for the full amount, on the ground that they comprised only a portion of the population of the town, and the work done was one of general utility. Captain Ludlow, the Sub-Division Officer, having conferred with the people, supports this view.

3. As regards the source from which this outlay is to be met, the Deputy Commissioner suggests that Rs. 80, provided in the current year's Budget for lighting the town, which is an unnecessary requirement just at present, may be paid to the contractor, and the remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 475, may be advanced to the Municipality on the condition of the same being reimbursed to Government next year by levying an extra rate from house-holders of that part of the town in which the improvement has been effected.

4. I concur with the Deputy Commissioner in this proposal, and as I am of opinion that the services of a Pound Matsaddi at Closepet, (for whose pay for 8 months, the Deputy Commissioner requires an appropriation of Rs. 40, from the reserve grant) are not needed, I would suggest that this sum may also be paid to the contractor, the pound duties to be attended to by the Patel.

5. Should the above arrangements meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, there will be a difference of Rs. 435, which amount, I beg, Sir Richard Meade will be pleased to sanction as an advance from Imperial Funds.

No. 5073—Finl. 83, dated Bangalore, 12th October 1874.

Order thereon.—For reasons assigned in the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of an advance of Rs. 435 to the Closepet Municipality, on the condition of the amount being repaid by it, in four annual instalments.

2. The measures proposed in paras 3 and 4 for the recovery of the sum promised by the towns-men towards the construction of the side-drains are also approved.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th October 1874.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 62, F, dated Bangalore, 4th September 1874.

In accordance with para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6101—F. 77, dated 3rd February 1874, I have the honor to submit a list of temples, the managers or votaries of which have agreed to contribute a moiety of the cost of repairs.

2. Of the 11 temples in the Bangalore District, the Apprameyaswami Devasthan at Molur and Champaka Ramaswami temple at Bamirghat are the most important, and the Deputy Commissioner proposes to have them repaired during the current year. The total estimated cost of the repairs of these temples amounts to Rs. 2,376—0—0, the Government share of which will be Rs. 1,188—0—0.

3. In the Kolar District, it is reported that there are few temples of importance fit to be preserved, and that the priests and others connected with these temples have, during the personal enquiry held by the Deputy Commissioner, pleaded poverty and inability to contribute anything towards their repairs. However, Mr. Krishnaiengar reports that a small sum of Rs. 70—0—0 has been paid by the devotees of the temple at Nundy, which has been held in deposit, pending the realization of further collections. Information has been called for as to the estimated amount of cost of repairs to be executed to the temples, and a report will be submitted in due course.

4. The devotees of the temples situated in Koratagere and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks have agreed to contribute one half of the estimated cost of repairs required for their temples, though the buildings are not of much importance. No contributions have been offered on account of the temples in other taluks of the Túmkúr District.

List of temples in the Nundydroog Division for the repairs of which the devotees agree to pay one half of the estimated cost.

Districts.	Taluks.	Temples. No.	Temples. Names.	Estimated Cost of Repairs.			Amount of Contribution which the Devotees agreed to pay.			Remarks.
Bangalore.	Bangalore ...	1	Somesvara temple in Madival ...	700	0	0	350	0	0	*The votaries have paid in Rs. 322, *i. e.*, a half of the amount of the probable cost minus contingencies.
	Hoskote ...	1	Anjaneyaswami temple at Kolagodi	100	0	0	750	0	0	
	Closepet ..	1	Lakshmanaraya temple in Sukravarpet	200	0	0	100	0	0	
	Do. ...	1	Apprameya temple in Molur ...	676	0	0	*322	0	0	
	Do. ...	1	Anjaneya temple	10	0	0	5	0	0	†Moiety of the cost recovered and credited to Government on 25th August 1873.
	Do. ...	1	Gopal Krishna temple in Chikkmolur	300	0	0	150	0	0	
	Do. ...	1	Ramdevar temple in Kudlur ...	600	0	0	300	0	0	
	Do. ...	1	Anjaneya temple in Pramanyapur	500	0	0	250	0	0	
	Anekal ..	1	Chaukesvara temple in Anekal	500	0	0	†250	0	0	‡Two of the votaries have promised to contribute towards the cost in chunam and other materials as well as in cash.
	Do. ...	1	Amrut Mallikarjuna temple ...	652	0	0	326	0	0	
	Do. ...	1	Champaka Ramaswami temple in Bamirghat ...	1,700	0	0	‡850	0	0	
Túmkúr.	Koratagere ..	1	Anjaneyaswami temple near Mullai kadu	28	0	0	14	0	0	
	Chiknayakanhalli...	1	Venkatramanaswami temple at Chiknayakanhalli ...	500	0	0	250	0	0	
		1	Anjaneyaswami of Aliyur ...	200	0	0	100	0	0	
		1	Sidramesvara of Godikere ...	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	
		1	Ramanathaswami at Hoskere ..	350	0	0	175	0	0	
		1	Somesvara at Hagalvadi ...	100	0	0	50	0	0	
		1	Anjaneyaswami at do ...	200	0	0	100	0	0	
		1	Ramaswami at Mattikere ...	100	0	0	50	0	0	
		1	Anjaneyaswami at Yekala Katte.	100	0	0	50	0	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th October 1874.

Districts.	Taluks.	Temples. No.	Temples. Names.	Estimated Cost of Repairs.	Amount of Contribution which the Devotees agreed to pay.	Remarks.
Kolar.	Kolar ...	1	Somesvara temple at Kolar ...	...	...	Information has been called for as to the estimated cost of repairs to be executed to these temples. The devotees connected with these temples plead poverty, they cannot contribute any thing towards the repairs.
	Mulbagal ...	1	Isvara temple at Kurudumale...	...	...	
	Chikballapur ...	1	Bhoganandisvara temple at Nundy	...	...	
	Do. ...	1	Ranganatha temple at Rangastalam	...	...	
	Malur ...	1	Varadarajswami temple at Tyakal	...	...	

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 75, F, dated Bangalore, 17th September 1874.

In continuation of para 3 of my letter No. 62, dated 4th instant, I have the honor to submit copy of a memo received from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, shewing the probable amount of costs required for the repairs of the temples which are worthy of preservation in his District.

Memo shewing the probable amount of costs required for the repairs of the following temples worthy of preservation in the Kolar District.

No.	Name of Temple.	Amount of estimated Cost for repairing each.			Remarks.
1	Kolar Taluk, Somesvara temple...	1,000	0	0	
2	Mulbagal Taluk, Kurudumale Isvara temple	500	0	0	
3	Chikballapur Taluk, Bhogi Nandisvara temple ...	536	0	0	*Vide* estimate submitted with letter No. 301—133 of the 7th June 1869.
4	Do do Ranganatham temple	500	0	0	
5	Malur Taluk, Varadarajswami temple	1,000	0	0	
	Total.....	3,536	0	0	

No. 5222—Finl. 861, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letters the Commissioner submits, as called for in para 7 of General Circular No. 4 of the 3rd October 1871, two statements shewing the names of certain temples in the Nundydroog Division, and the probable cost of their repairs.

2. Under circumstances represented, the Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the disbursement of Rs. 1,438, which is the Government share of the cost of repairs required for the three * temples noted in the margin, on the understanding that the materials (chunam, &c.,) supplied by the votaries of the Champaka Ramaswami temple at Bannirghat are properly valued by competent authority, and the money contribution promised by them is paid into the Government Treasury before the repair of the Devasthan is put in hand. The amount now sanctioned, *viz.*, Rs. 1,438, should be met from the provision of Rs. 8,000 in the current year's Budget, under the major head of "Muzrayi," and the minor head "petty construction and repairs of chatrams."

*1. Apprameyaswami Temple at Molur, Closepet Taluk in the Bangalore District.

2. Chankesvara Temple at Anekal in the Bangalore District.

3. Champaka Ramaswami Temple at Bannirghat, Anekal Taluk in the Bangalore District.

3. It is observed that a sum of Rs. 70 has been contributed towards the repair of the Bhogi Nandisvara Temple at Nundy, and that more subscriptions are expected. As this temple is interesting on account of its curious architecture, and is very much frequented, especially at the time of the annual fair, the Chief Commissioner authorizes

the payment of a moiety of the estimated cost of its repair, provided the other half is contributed by persons interested in its up-keep.

4. With reference to the other temples mentioned in the statements, the Commissioner is informed that, unless it is certified that the money contribution promised by the managers has been duly recovered and credited to Government, the Chief Commissioner declines to accord his sanction to the execution of their repairs. Sir. Richard Meade would wish it to be clearly understood that there is no intention on the part of Government of contributing towards the repairs of institutions which are not of sufficient importance to merit such aid from the State.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 517, dated Bangalore, 26th September 1874.

Reference.

Memo No. 682 of 23rd September 1874, from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, giving cover to letter No. 90 of 21st idem, from the Assistant Apothecary at Kolar, requesting sanction to the entertainment of a female ward cooly on Rs. 5 per mensem.

Subject.

Submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Memo by the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, No. 682, dated 23rd September 1874.

Submitted to the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, for orders.

From the Assistant Apothecary, Kolar District, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, No. 90, dated Kolar, 21st September 1874.

I beg respectfully to submit a statement shewing daily state of female in-patients from date of opening hospital, and to represent that, as the numbers appear to be increasing, the want of a female ward cooly to attend to this class of sick is much felt. At present they are looked after by the male ward cooly which is objectionable; I therefore solicit you will be pleased to sanction the entertainment of a female cooly on rupees five per mensem, which sum can be met from savings in the Budget.

Memo shewing daily state of Female in-patients in the Kolar Hospital.

Date.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Date.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1st	0	2	1	4	17th	1	2	1	3
2nd	0	2	1	4	18th	1	2	1	3
3rd	0	2	1	4	19th	1	2	1	3
4th	0	2	1	4	20th	1	2	1	3
5th	0	2	1	4	21st	1	2	2	3
6th	0	2	1	4	22nd	2	2	2	3
7th	0	3	1	5	23rd	2	2	2	3
8th	0	3	1	5	24th	2	1	2	3
9th	1	2	1	5	25th	2	1	2	3
10th	1	2	1	5	26th	2	1	3	3
11th	1	2	1	5	27th	2	1	3	3
12th	1	2	1	5	28th	2	1	4	3
13th	1	2	1	5	29th	2	1	3	3
14th	1	3	1	3	30th	2	1	3	4
15th	1	3	2	3	31st	2	0	3	4
16th	1	3	2	3					

No. 5394—Finl. 428, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The entertainment of a female ward cooly on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem, for the Kolar Hospital, is sanctioned, the charge being met from the "District Fund" and Town Municipal collections as authorized in the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 24th April 1873, No. 386—Finl. 9.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Civil Surgeons of Divisions being added to the list of Members of Local Fund Boards.* Communicating letter from the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, on the subject, to Commissioners of Divisions for attention.	No. 4825—55, dated 3rd Oct. 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Proposals from the Director of the Lal Bagh revising arrangements at present in force.* Conveying sanction.	No. 4996—1058, dated 8th Oct. 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
5 to 6	*Sand dunes in the Talkad Taluk.* Passing orders on a communication from the Ashtagram Commissioner, suggesting certain measures for the purpose of preventing their advance.	No. 4989—195, dated 8th Oct. 1874.	...	...	4 to 5
7	*Contributions levied from ryots as "Darbar Kharch."* Intimating to Commissioners of Divisions that such are wholly unauthorized and requesting them to make it clearly understood that any Officer collecting any unauthorized contribution renders himself liable to dismissal from service and also to criminal prosecution.	No. 5036—57, dated 10th Oct. 1874.	...	...	5
8 to 9	*Dismantling of Forts in this Province.* Ordering a report on the subject to be submitted in reply to the Government of India.	No. 5155—103, dated 14th Oct. 1874.	..	...	6 to 8
10	Reply accordingly to Government of India, Foreign Department.				
11 to 12	*Application from the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, to the transfer of all the roads in the Cantonment of Bangalore now maintained by the Madras Government.* Requesting full report on the points noted.	No. 5169—1092, dated 15th Oct. 1874.	...	..	8 to 9
13 to 14	*Kumbargundi Reservoir in the Town of Shimoga.* Concurring in the views expressed by the Judicial Commissioner as to the desirability	No. 5166—1091, dated 15th Oct. 1874.	...	...	10 to 11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the roceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
	of exempting the Shimoga Municipality from the payment of cost of the convicts proposed to be employed in filling it up but that any *extra* charge for guards, &c., should be borne by the Municipality.				
15 to 16	*Smuggling of tobacco into Cantonment limits.* Passing orders on a reference from the President of the Municipal Commission, reporting on a petition from certain merchants complaining of the loss they sustain in consequence.	No. 5204—1096, dated 16th Oct. 1874.	...	...	12
17 to 18	*Thefts committed in Temples.* Circulating a letter from the Judicial Commissioner on the subject to Commissioners of Divisions with directions.	No. 5210—59, dated 16th Oct. 1874.	...	...	12 to 13
19 to 20	*Municipal Regulations for the Town of Mysore.* Informing Major Hay with certain remarks that his proposal to convene a committee to draw up a Code was approved.	No. 5213—60, dated 16th Oct 1874.	..	..	13 to 16
21 to 22	*Removal of certain tanneries located in the neighbourhood of the main feeder of the Ulsur Tank.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 5274—1109, dated 21st Oct. 1874.	...	..	17 to 19
23 to 24	*Revenue Test.* Informing Ashtagram Commissioner, that the test prescribed in the Notification referred to was intended for the Lower as well as the Higher Standard.	No. 5319—205, dated 22nd Oct. 1874.	...	..	19
25 to 26	*Instruments liable to Stamp Duty.* Passing orders on a reference received from the Inspector General of Registration on the subject, and directing the submission of a communication to the Government of India, on a question raised in the 3rd para of Mr. Hudson's letter.	No. 5557—1181, dated 31st Oct. 1874.	..	...	20 to 21
27	Letter to Government of India accordingly.	No. 5556—112, G, dated 31st Oct. 1874.	..	..	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd October 1874.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, Mysore Divisionand Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 497, dated Bangalore, 19th September 1874.

In Madras Civil Surgeons are members of the Local Fund Boards of their respective districts, and I have the honor to recommend for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the advisability of adding to the list of members of District Boards in this Province under the provisions of Notification No. 110 of the 4th July 1874, the "Civil Surgeons of Divisions" and Medical Officers in charge of Head Quarters of Districts.

No. 4825—Genl. 55, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1874.

Order thereon.—Communicated to Commissioners of Divisions with a request that the names of Medical Officers may, as recommended by Dr. Ranking, be added to the list of members of the Local Fund Board.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Director, Government Gardens, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 37, dated Bangalore, 25th September 1874.

By an accidental omission the terrace at the Lal Bagh was not as usual kept clear of the commonalty on two or three Saturday evenings after the band discontinued their weekly attendance, and Captain Coussmaker wrote strongly on the subject of the annoyance he and others had been put to thereby. On enquiry I found how the misapprehension arose, and at once rectified it by calling on the Superintendent to be particular in seeing that the long standing orders on the subject, which are to the effect that the terrace is to be accessible only to properly dressed persons, irrespective of nationality, on each Saturday evening, whether the band plays or not, and Sir Richard Meade in endorsing this made the following note:—

"The garden will be open to the general public as far as can be reasonably provided for; but "Saturday afternoon, whether a band plays or not, will continue to be so far a reserved day, that "the terrace and the portion of the garden adjoining it shall be closed to all but *respectable* Europeans "and natives. Native gentlemen desiring to come on the terrace on that occasion should take the pre-"caution of being properly dressed to avoid the risk of non-admission."

2. Captain Coussmaker has again brought forward the request that Saturdays may be close days to all but ticket holders. This appears to be the general wish, and the Officers of the Commission and others whom I have consulted, back it strongly. I urged this in my No. 74, dated 4th October 1873, para 10, and I now have the honor again to request you will be so good as to lay the wish so expressed before the Chief Commissioner for his favorable consideration, and for his sanction to the publication of the following rules with effect from 1st October:—

I.—On Saturday in each week the Government Gardens will be closed to the general public, and open only to holders of tickets of admission according to the rates laid down in the margin, or to those paying at the gate.

	Rs.	As.	P.
I.—Yearly ticket to admit a member and his family	12	0	0
II.—Half yearly do do ...	8	0	0
III.—Monthly do do ...	1	8	0
IV.—Gate admission, single...	0	8	0
V.—Do do family	1	8	0
VI.—Children under 12 years—free.			

No. I will be issuable for the year on the 1st January in each year, and No. II on the 1st January and 1st July in each year. In each case, after the expiration of half the term, half the amount will be due, but the periods will not be further broken. For the current year however, season tickets will be issued on and after 1st October at ¼ rates available to 31st December 1874. No. III will be issued for whole months only, due on the 1st of each month.

II.—It is proposed to hold monthly garden shows from the beginning of November next, to all of which ticket-holders shall be admitted free. Admission to all others shall be only on payment on each occasion, by purchase of a ticket, or by a gate entrance fee, as may be hereafter determined.

III.—All the proceeds of this collection shall be paid into the Chief Commissioner's Treasury Office, as is now done with receipts of all kinds, but such sums shall be kept separate, and be available for the following purposes:—

(*a*) for payment of the carriage for the band on each Saturday evening, the Director arranging therefor with the Quarter Master General. This will supersede the necessity of circulating a subscription book as is now done.

(*b*) for prizes to be given at the contemplated monthly garden shows, of such cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables as may be in season.

(*c*) for the payment of any incidental expenses connected therewith, and for carriage for the band on extra occasions, the receipt of the Director being sufficient acquittance to the Treasury Officer for each disbursement, so long as the expenditure does not exceed the income.

3. If the above be sanctioned, I will arrange with Major Mesham, (whom I have consulted) for the weekly attendance of the band from 1st October, and will advertize the rules, and keep a separate account under the head of "admission."

4. I have also to bring before the Chief Commissioner the desirability of charging parties who may desire to hold a pic-nic in the garden, some fee for the use of the newly arranged summer-house called "Darwinia," and as it will be desirable to have the furniture as marginally noted, I would ask for an advance of Rs. 600, in order to purchase this at once, the recoveries being sent in to the Treasurer to adjust the advance; when this is fully paid, the receipts will form an asset of the garden.

One large Side-board.
One do Almirah.
Twelve tables, constructed so as to be also available for the garden shows.
Twenty-four chairs.
A little furniture for the two side rooms.

The following rules may also be published :—

1. Any one desirous of giving a pic-nic in the Lal Bagh must apply to the Superintendent for permission to do so, 48 hours previously.
2. On the occasion of such pic-nics, a charge of 3 Rs. per day will be made for the use of the house and furniture, payable to the Superintendent.
3. The servants sent by those giving the pic-nic must abide by the orders of the Superintendent, with regard to the use of the house and grounds adjacent.

5. I also desire to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the small accommodation there is for the Lion, Tigers and Leopards. Colonel Sankey considers—

(*a*) that an additional house should be built, with some dark places for the animals to retire to;
(*b*) that the Lion's cage should be enlarged, and another den be added for the reception of a Lioness, regarding which I am in correspondence with Mr. Sclater, the Secretary of the Royal Zoological Gardens at the Regent's Park, and—
(*c*) that when the new house is erected, the Tigers be kept in one, and the Leopards, &c., in the other. Mr. Gordon, Colonel Pearse, Mr. Wellesley, Major Mesham, Colonel Sankey and Dr. Oswald, consider this would be a better arrangement, and that the animals would be kept in much better health by giving them in this way more room. This appears also to be the general opinion.

6. If the Chief Commissioner will give this his favorable consideration, Colonel Sankey will provide for the erection of a suitable building in the Budget for 1875—76, and also for some more suitable adornment to the entrance gates, by removing the central pillar, and erecting a neat archway over the central opening. I may add that the Bougainvillea can be very effectively trained over both sides, and over the archway when made.

7. I have just heard from London, that the Deer Park fencing would probably be shipped for Madras before the 10th instant, I have made due arrangements with Messrs. Binny & Co., for receiving and forwarding it to Bangalore, and I hope it will be in its place early in November. I should add that the proposed garden show will not in any way interfere with the two periodical shows held in the gardens by the Agri-horticultural Society. The present object is merely to re-institute the sometime discontinued monthly shows, that were so popular among the florists and market gardeners, and did so much good in exciting emulation and improvement among them. The rules will be submitted on sanction being received. The original letter of the Superintendent of the garden on the subject is annexed, and to be obligingly returned.

9. I beg you will be so good as to urge favorable consideration being given to the above and early orders being issued thereon.

10. Since writing this, I am sorry to say the north water-tower succumbed to the weather on the morning of the 21st (Monday). It had been unsafe for some time, and I forbad water being raised into it on Saturday last. I went down on Monday afternoon and saw the upper half properly taken down, and the other tower similarly dismantled. Colonel Sankey saw it on Sunday evening and considered it to be in a dangerous state. Thinking this was so, I took out the glass sashes of the verandah a fortnight ago, and so saved them for use in the potting shed, where they will be most useful and appropriate. The main building will have to be taken down soon, as it is barely safe. In the meantime I have had the seeds, &c., removed, but a further report will be submitted in a few days, and until orders are received, temporary arrangements have been promptly made.

From the Superintendent of Lal Bagh, To the Director, Government Gardens. No. 48, dated Bangalore, August 1874.

I beg to submit for your consideration the following suggestions, (*viz.*,) that a flower show not including plants, but simply cut flowers, might be held monthly in the Government Garden, or at fixed dates

that may be convenient for the public. In so doing, we would not only improve the size, color, and texture of flowers, but would also encourage the native nurserymen and gardeners to cultivate to a greater extent than they hitherto have done. If the Agri-horticultural Society were to undertake the management of these shows, we would have no further trouble; however, with a few rules and the conveniences at our disposal, I think, the garden, independent of any society, might be able to produce good shows.

1st. The Darwinia, which is now a large building, will afford ample space for the nice arrangement of cut flowers, therefore no expense need be incurred for canvas.

2nd. Exhibitors will have an opportunity of shewing their fine specimens to the public, and thus merit the credit they deserve. The real beauty of a flower can also be better discerned when matched with its fellows.

3rd. On show days visitors should be charged at the rate of one rupee each, and the money realized in this way, to be used as prizes to nurserymen and gardeners, &c.

4th. The garden will become more popular, and consequently attain a higher standard of perfection than at present. The fertilization and hybridizing of plants will be encouraged, and horticulture will receive an impetus beneficial to the country generally.

Trusting that you will kindly consider the above remarks.

No. 4996—Genl. 1058, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1874.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter Colonel Puckle submits for the Chief Commissioner's consideration the following proposals —

(I) That in future the Lal Bagh be closed on Saturdays to all but those who hold tickets of admission, (which will be sold to the public at the rates specified in the margin) and those who pay at the gates for admission.

	Rs.	As.	P.
I.—Yearly ticket to admit a member and his family	12	0	0
II.—Half yearly do do ..	8	0	0
III.—Monthly do do ...	1	8	0
IV.—Gate admission (single)	0	8	0
V.—Do do (family)	1	8	0

Note.—Children under 12 years admitted free.

(II) That monthly garden shows be held in the Lal Bagh to which ticket-holders and those paying at the gates only will be admitted.

(III) That a fee of Rs. 3 be levied from pic-nic parties for the use of the building which will be suitably furnished, the amount required for the furniture, *viz.*, Rs. 600, being advanced from the Treasury subject to adjustment hereafter.

(IV) That more commodious buildings be erected for the wild animals in the garden, as those in which they are at present caged are unsuitable.

2. The Chief Commissioner approves of and sanctions the proposals under the first three heads, and directs that the subsidiary rules proposed by Colonel Puckle in connection therewith be published for general information.

3. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to advance Rs. 600 required for the purchase of furniture, subject to adjustment hereafter as proposed by Colonel Puckle.

4. With regard to the proposal under the fourth head, Colonel Puckle is requested to arrange with the Chief Engineer of Mysore for the preparation of a project and estimate for the buildings referred to, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

5. The amount realized by the sale of tickets should be deposited in the Treasury under the head of "Lal Bagh Ticket Fund," and not carried to account as a State receipt, and the Chief Commissioner authorizes the utilization of the amount so realized for the purposes stated in the above letter, *viz.*, to meet the cost (1) of carriage hire on account of the band on each Saturday evening, as well as on any other particular occasion, and (2) of prizes to be awarded at the contemplated monthly garden shows and other incidental expenses.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th October 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 454—Genl. 193, dated 30th September 1874.

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 644 of the 25th instant, together with its enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, suggesting measures for the purpose of preventing the advance of sand dunes in the Talkad Taluk, I have the honor to state that as I have not been to Talkad I do not feel myself competent to express an opinion on a question apparently beset with a good deal of difficulty; but that I hope to visit Talkad shortly when I will give my attention to the matter.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 644, dated Mysore, 25th September 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the request made by certain inhabitants of Talkad for the diversion of the escape-water of the Kukur Channel so as to form a barrier between their houses, and the advancing sand dunes which threaten to cover the remaining portion of the town.

* No. 644 of the 12th September, from Commissioner.
No. 479—2348 of the 3rd September, from Major Chrystie.

* The Kanarese enclosures are returned.

2. The question for consideration is whether the town should be retained on its present site, or be removed to a safer and healthier locality above the inspection lodge as desired by some of the tradespeople.

3. At present all that is left of Talkad is one long street running west to east, close to the back of which is the mass of sand, some 30 feet high, ready to overwhelm it and felling already the walls of some of the ruined houses. All the ghats on the river, the old fort and three of the four temples have been already submerged, and if the advance of the sand be not checked by the excavation of the channel as approved of by Major Chrystie, no remains of the town will shortly be visible.

4. The present site which lies low is very damp as may be judged from the moisture running up the walls of the houses. It is questionable therefore if the excavation of the channel is desirable, and the opinion of a Medical Officer on the point would be valuable before proceeding to any outlay.

5. Should it be deemed, notwithstanding the present miserable appearance of the town, that the historical interest attaching to it, and the natural phenomenon which is going on, render the preservation of the remaining houses essential, the outlay prayed for by the townspeople and supported by Major Chrystie may be incurred from funds which may be forthcoming under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvement at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. The preparation of the estimate, which is promised, may therefore be proceeded with by the Public Works Department, but I trust that, before according his sanction to it, the Chief Commissioner will be able to visit the place in person and judge of the advisability of making the grant.

6. The force of the remarks made by the Chief Engineer, and Major Chrystie, as to the advisability of encouraging the growth of the trailing convolvulus and shrubs will be readily admitted. The only real matter for regret is that some such measure was not adopted years ago when the mischief first began. The expanse of sand is now so great, being upwards of a mile to the river and about four miles in width, that the work of planting seems now almost too great for any effectual effort to be made. Should the retention of the town on its present site be decided upon, plots of a hundred yards square on the south-western slopes should be marked off for each house-hold to plant up, and the planting of an equivalent extent near the river be undertaken at the expense of the District Fund. In this way a commencement will be made, and in time the whole extent may be covered by natural growth.

7. As for the proposal that lines of willows should be planted on the opposite bank of the river above the village of Malingi, the step is one which has answered well at Narsipur, and might be advantageously adopted at Talkad. The situation of the island is however awkward, and makes it dubious for one to decide if any should be planted on it and if so on what side. The debouchment of the Udhalla at this point appears to me to have originally caused the formation of the island opposite, and both may have affected the accumulation of sand at the river bend.

8. I may mention that I noticed another island of sand being formed in the river lower down, and that the sand on the eastern side, the advance of which, as pointed out by Major Chrystie, is now obstructed by the present discharge channel, is being blown from the high dunes which overhang it over the paddy flats on to the high ground beyond close to some Pariahs' huts. This requires to be stopped before further mischief is done.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10th October 1874.

No. 4989—Geni. 195, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Commissioner submits copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, suggesting certain measures for the purpose of preventing the advance of sand dunes in the Talkad Taluk.

2. It seems to Sir Richard Meade to be unadvisable to go to any great outlay to keep the town of Talkad on its present site; but the stoppage of the sand drift is doubtless desirable apart from the questions connected with the town, and should be effected, if possible, by the general cultivation of the trailing convolvulus over the sandy waste. The Chief Commissioner, however, wishes to have Major Hay's opinion on this subject after he has personally inspected the place.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5036.
57, G.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 10th October 1874.

To

The Commissioners of Nundydroog, Ashtagram, and Nagar Divisions.

Sir,

In a recent case in which an Amildar of the Mysore District was charged with petty extortion and tyranny, it was brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that, under the pretence of providing papers for writing accounts and for supplies for the Deputy Commissioners' jamabandi, Shanbhogs are in some places in the habit of levying sundry contributions from the ryots as "Darbar Kharch." Such contributions are wholly unauthorized, and I am directed to request you, peremptorily to interdict the same throughout your Division; and to cause it to be clearly understood that any officer who may collect any unauthorized contribution renders himself liable to dismissal from service and also to criminal prosecution.

2. Further, the circumstances connected with the conduct of the Amildar in the case above mentioned render it necessary for the Chief Commissioner to take this opportunity to impress upon all Amildars that, while the Government highly appreciates the active and energetic performance of their duty in the important offices which they hold, it expects them to act with tact and consideration towards the ryots within their jurisdiction, and to carry the ryots with them in the measures they have to put into execution. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the particular Amildar whose conduct recently came under review wholly failed in this most important respect, and directs me to desire you to make it understood that no Amildar will be considered fit for the delicate and important duties of his office, who excites against his proceedings that strong feeling of hostility on the part of the ryots which has been forced upon the Chief Commissioner's notice in more than one case.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
14th October 1874.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—
Foreign Department, Political, No. 1590, P., dated Fort William, the 27th July 1874.

With reference to my letter No. 706, P., dated 19th March last, I am directed to state that, from the papers forwarded with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6035—170, M., dated 30th January last, it does not clearly appear which of the important forts in Mysore it is intended to dismantle. I am therefore to request that it may be specifically stated, for the information of the Government of India, what forts are to be dismantled and what retained.

ORDERED, that the following letter No. 5155—P. 103, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1874, be addressed to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

GENL. No. 5155.
103, P.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 14*th October* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
OF MYSORE.

To

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
CALCUTTA.

"Political."

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1590, P. of the 27th July requesting that the Chief Commissioner will specifically state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council which of the important forts in Mysore are to be dismantled and which retained in their present condition, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following observations.

2. The Mysore country is covered with numerous fortlets and walled enclosures, relics of a warlike age. These structures would now be utterly useless for purposes of defence, even if it were desirable that they should be maintained with that object. They are moreover extremely objectionable from a sanitary point of view, for while the walls obstruct a free current of air, the moat generally contains an accumulation of sewage and filth. It has always been the policy of the Government to dismantle these works, and this policy should, in Sir Richard Meade's opinion, be continued.

3. Under the head of the above description of work may be classed all or nearly all the forts in Mysore with the exception of the eight referred to in para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1874, No. 6036—116, copy of which accompanied my letter to your address, No. 6035—175 of the same date, *viz.*, the following:—

1. Seringapatam.
2. Mysore.
3. Chitaldroog.
4. Savandurga.
5. Nagar.
6. Channapatna.
7. Maddagiri.
8. Nundydroog.

4. *No.* 1, Seringapatam, should, in Sir Richard Meade's opinion, be maintained in its present condition, because while the stirring historical associations connected with it render the fort worthy of preservation, its large extent and already partially demolished condition considerably diminish its utility as a defensive work.

No. 2, Mysore, is in occupation as the Head Quarters of the Maharaj, and will of course remain undismantled.

No 3, Chitaldroog, is a hill of rocks and boulders which has been fortified by the construction of works round its base and at intervals up to its summit. This stronghold was formerly regarded as of immense strength and stood some extraordinary long sieges. It could not be dismantled except at enormous cost, but the stones of the lower wall will be removed and utilized for any public purpose for which they may be needed.

No. 4, Savandurga, is another hill fort of great natural strength, but it is extremely unhealthy, and the water on it is regarded as almost poisonous. It was used by Hyder Alli and Tippu as a place of confinement for English prisoners, of whom numbers perished owing to the insalubrity of the site. This fort was captured in October 1791, by Lord Cornwallis' Army. The dismantling of this stronghold would be an arduous and costly work, and could only be extended to the lower defences. It is therefore hardly worth the undertaking.

No. 5, Nagar,—The fort at this place is already much dilapidated, and it will continue to be dismantled as the materials can be utilized.

No. 6, Channapatna,—This fort is also much dilapidated, the removal of the stone work having been gradually going on for a long time past, as stones were required for building or other purposes in the town or neighbourhood. The town inside the fort walls is closely built and very unhealthy, chiefly owing to the stagnation of air within the enclosure, and malaria from the ditches. The dismantling of this fort will be proceeded with as rapidly as may be practicable, the walls being levelled in the first instance at certain points to admit of openings into and through the town, for purposes of sanitation and convenience.

No. 7, Maddagiri,—This is a hill fort of much reputed strength, which could not be dismantled except at great expense. It may, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be left in its present condition. The fort at Sira in the Túmkúr District, which should have been originally added to the eight above mentioned, is a strong work and in good order, and ought, Sir Richard Meade considers, to be dismantled. It is very unhealthy, and has long been unoccupied, but was originally well built, and has suffered less from the in roads of time and neglect than most of the other similar works of the Province.

No. 8, Nundydroog,—is a hill fort of great natural strength, and its defences are still in fair preservation. It is situated on a rock about 30 miles from Bangalore, rising 1800 feet above the level of the surrounding country. It was captured by assault after three weeks of open trenches by a portion of Lord Cornwallis' Army in October 1791. The fort has a double line of defence on the only side on which it can be attacked, and it could only be dismantled by destroying portions of both—a very costly undertaking.

The Chief Commissioner considers that it is well worthy the attention of the Military authorities whether this fort should not be retained and occupied permanently by a small garrison. The summit is 4,800 feet above the sea, and it may be regarded as a sanitarium during a part of the year. It has a large supply of excellent water, is close to the high road to Hyderabad, and if held by a small garrison would be quite impregnable against any ordinary enemy that could appear before it. It is in fact one of those natural strongholds which might at any time be utilized for lawless purposes, and which

therefore a wise Government should either dismantle or maintain as a fortified fort. Which of these two alternatives should be adopted is a question which admits of discussion, but the Chief Commissioner recommends the former.

5. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the dismantling of the forts in Mysore, which it is proposed to level or open out, will be carried on by the District Officers, the materials so obtained being utilized for public works both provincial and local; and where the stones are not required for such works, the Officers will, at their discretion, arrange with contractors for the dismantling of the forts and the removal of the materials.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1899, dated Bangalore, 2nd September 1874.

I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner, an extract from the Proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal Commission held on the 11th ultimo, and have to request that should the resolution meet with Sir R. Meade's approval, he may be pleased to move the Madras Government to transfer to the charge of the Municipality all the roads in the Cantonment now under the control of the District Engineer, and maintained by the Madras Government. It would appear that, previous to the year 1862, the roads within municipal limits were in the charge of three separate Departments, the Department Public Works, the Superintendent of Police, and the Military Executive Engineer; but on the Municipality being established in the year above referred to, all the roads and streets previously under the control of the Superintendent of Police were made over to the Board, together with several Cantonment roads that had hitherto been under the control of the Military Authorities: it is difficult to understand on what principle these roads were thus allotted over, as several roads which might fairly be considered as of a Military character are now in charge of the Municipality, while others--purely municipal—are retained by the Military: as an example I may mention that the roads around the Band Stand, and leading down from thence on the west side to the borders of Sampangi tank, and on the east to Residency road are Military roads, while Brigade road, which as its name indicates is the means of communication between the European Barracks and the Brigade Parade ground, is under the charge of and maintained by the municipality; at the time the above arrangements were made, the so called Suburban and through roads were allowed to remain under the control of the Department Public Works, but in 1869, the former of these were made over to the Municipality with an annual grant of Rs. 3,500; this subsidy was subsequently gradually decreased, and since last year has been finally discontinued altogether. In 1872, Colonel Sankey, seeing the advantage of placing all the roads under one controlling authority, made over to the Municipality 28 miles of through roads, with an annual subsidy for their up-keep of Rs. 7,000, and the present resolution of the Board simply embodies a desire to now extend the same principle to those roads hitherto retained in charge of the Military Authorities. I have only to add that the arrangement now proposed would seem to be that which is followed in other large stations or Military Cantonments in Southern India. I have placed myself in communication with the Presidents of the Municipal Commissions of Bellary and Trichinopoly, and have ascertained that in the former station all the roads, without distinction within municipal limits, are kept up from Municipal Funds, aided by a grant from Government of Rs. 4,000, towards the up-keep of that portion of the roads which lie in the Military Cantonment, and again that all the main roads in the Cantonment of Trichinopoly are in charge of the Municipality, while some few *quasi private* roads only (by which I presume is meant the streets running through the Native Infantry Lines) are in the hands of the Military Authorities.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
15th October 1874.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal Commission.

Proposed transfer of Military Roads to the Municipality, with the annual allowance allotted for the same.

13. Read letter, dated 25th instant, from Mr. A. Kupsami Modaliar, Municipal Commissioner, No. 4 Division, suggesting that application be made to the Madras Government, for the transfer of the roads in the Cantonment, now maintained by them to the Municipality with the annual allowance allotted for the same.

Resolved.—That the Chief Commissioner be addressed with a view to his moving the Madras Government to make over to the charge of the Municipality, all the roads without distinction within municipal limits, together with the annual maintenance allowance that has hitherto been provided for their up-keep. In submitting this resolution, the Commissioners would wish to disclaim any desire or intention to draw invidious comparisons, or to offer any opinion as to whether the station roads have been maintained hitherto in or relatively more efficient manner by the Municipality or by the Military Authorities, but they are strongly impressed with the conviction that the division of responsibility at present existing as regards these roads is greatly to be deprecated, and they consider that for many reasons it is highly desirable that all the roads within municipal limits should be placed under one controlling authority and which authority they believe ought most appropriately to be vested in the Municipality.

The above resolution having been put to the vote is carried, 8 votes for and 2 against the resolution.

No. 5169—Genl. 1092, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner is in favor of the proposition that the whole of the station roads should be under the Municipality, but the application must contain fuller information than is set forth in the foregoing letter, or it will be useless to moot the subject to the Madras Government. It must be supported by very exact particulars as to the expenditure incurred—say during the past five years on Municipal and on Military Roads—as well as by more definite arguments in favor of the proposed scheme, such for instance as are calculated to shew that it would be either more economical or more efficient than the existing system. The President should also state what he would propose, in the event of the application being complied with, for ensuring proper arrangements in future, as well as the amount for which the Municipality would undertake the charge.

2. A full report from the President in accordance with the foregoing remarks will be awaited before taking action in furtherance of the resolution of the Cantonment Municipal Board.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th October 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 93—35, dated 5th June 1874.

In submitting herewith copy of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 138, dated 13th ultimo, for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, has the honor to state that the Kumbargundi project going on in Shimoga is an expensive one, and cannot well without stopping other useful works be carried to completion by the unaided funds of the Municipality. Requests therefore that the Chief Commissioner's sanction be obtained to the free labor of convicts employed on the work in question.

2. The Board's Proceedings alluded to in the Deputy Commissioner's docket have been submitted with the Budget for 1874—75.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 138, dated 13th May 1874.

With reference to para 7 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th March 1874, has the honor to request that the Commissioner will be good enough to obtain sanction for the free labor of convicts employed on the Kumbargundi and Sigehatti works for which bills have been received from the Superintendent of Shimoga Jail, amounting to Rs. 262—8 and 300 respectively.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2257—G. 462, dated 26th June 1874.

I have the honor by desire of the Chief Commissioner to transmit herewith copy of a letter No. 93—R. 35, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner of Nagar, submitting for consideration an application of the Shimoga Municipality for the services of a gang of convicts (free of charge) for employment on works connected with the improvement of Kumbargundi in the town of Shimoga, and to observe that, under the rules now in force, the Municipality is liable for the full market rate of labor in the case of these convicts. If however there exists no other remunerative employment for them, Colonel Meade considers that some modification of the rule might be made in this instance as the work is reported to be one of public utility.

2. I am accordingly to request you will be so good as to favor the Chief Commissioner with an expression of your opinion on this point, and to state what would be the actual cost (1) of employing the convicts on this work, and (2) of the guards to watch them.

From the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1356—170, dated Bangalore, 23rd September 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 2257—462, dated the 26th of June last, I have the honor to forward for the Chief Commissioner's information copies of the letters * noted in the margin, and to state that the estimated cost of the convict labor required for filling up the Kumbargundi at Shimoga, (calculated at ⅓rds of the market rate as is usual in such cases) amounts to Rs. 2,450, Rs. 793—10—8 is the cost of guarding the required extramural gang of 100 convicts for 147 working days. As the Shimoga Municipality is poor, and the work proposed is of undoubted public utility, I am of opinion that the convict labor may be given free of charge. There is at present no means of employing the larger number of convicts in Shimoga inside the jail, and as the filling up of the Kumbargundi will be of great sanitary benefit to the town, and as such of exceptional local importance, the rule requiring payment by Municipalities for all work done for them by convicts may properly, I think, in this instance be relaxed. As a matter of account, however, the Jail Department will take credit for the work done by the convicts.

* Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1104, dated 8th September 1874, to the Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail.
From Superintendent, Shimoga Jail, to the Judicial Commissioner, No. 409, dated 14th September 1874, with an estimate.

The delay in disposing of this reference has occurred in the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's Office.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent of Jail, Shimoga, General No. 1104, dated 8th September 1874.

His docket Nos. 266 and 356, dated 9th July and 15th August respectively, calling for certain information regarding the Kumbargundi project.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
15*th October* 1874.

In returning the original enclosures of the above, has the honor to inform that the Kumbargundi project merely consists of filling up a large ditch behind the Brahman street with sand or earth; the total number of prisoners required are 14,700 for 147 days or 100 prisoners a day to complete the work in 147 days, allowing 25 convicts to excavate 20 cubic yards of earth and fill in the ditch which is at a certain distance from the place of excavation. The contents of the "gundi" which requires filling at present is 316,718·7 cubic feet or 11,730 cubic yards of earth.

Each prisoner is supposed to excavate 1½ cubic yard of earth a day, and therefore 25 convicts will excavate 37½ cubic yards a day, out of which 17½ cubic yards are deducted for wastage and the distance of carrying the earth, and thus 25 prisoners will excavate 20 cubic yards of earth and fill in the ditch per day.

Moreover it is requested that an allowance be made for the short amount of work which the prisoners do during the rainy season.

From the Superintendent, Shimoga Jail, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 409, dated 14th September 1874.

In compliance with instructions conveyed in your No. 695—171 of the 3rd of July 1874, has the honor to forward copy of the Deputy Commissioner's reply furnishing details of the Kumbargundi project, together with the estimate called for which is based on the Deputy Commissioner's calculation. He was informed that 100 men a day might be calculated upon as being the probable number that would be available.

The number of convicts stated by the Deputy Commissioner appears to the undersigned to be small for so extensive a project, and a communication has this day been addressed to him enquiring if the whole gundi is included or only the upper portion where work is now going on. On receipt of his reply, should the latter be the case, you will be further addressed on the subject. In the meantime this is sent as the undersigned is unwilling to delay longer in replying to your docket of the 3rd July.

Correspondence herewith returned.

Estimate of the probable cost for supplying prisoners to fill the Kumbargundi at Shimoga, based on the calculation supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, in his docket No. 1104, dated 8th September 1874.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
Hire to 100 Convicts for 147 days, Rs. 0—2—8 per head per diem. ..	2,450	0	0			
Cost of Guard.						
2 Daffedars at 8 Rs. 4 Peons at 7 Rs. and 16 Peons at 6 Rs. per month for 5 months and 20 days (Sundays inclusive.)	793	10	8			
Total Rs.....	...	...	...	3,243	10	8

No. 5166—Genl. 1091, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views expressed by the Judicial Commissioner as to the desirability of exempting the Shimoga Municipality from the payment of cost of the convicts proposed to be employed in filling up the Kumbargundi reservoir, but considers that any *extra* charge for guards, &c., necessitated by the measure should be borne by the Municipality. This amount should be ascertained and recovered from the Shimoga Municipality.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th October 1874.

From the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore Cantonment, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2013, dated Bangalore, 11th September 1874.

I have the honor to enclose in original, to be obligingly returned, a petition signed by several of the koti merchants, importers and dealers in tobacco, cheroots, &c., in the Cantonment of Bangalore, complaining of the loss they sustain from increased smuggling and which they state is encouraged by the fact that, when offenders are detected and brought before the Magistrate, a fine has only been imposed, the parties thus convicted being men in very poor circumstances and not actually the owners of the tobacco but employed to bring the same into the Cantonment and having no property of any description which could be seized to realize the fine imposed; I may here remark that the parties so convicted have nothing more to do with the tobacco than in bringing it into the Cantonment limits; they are men hired by the contraband dealers for the purpose, and are in fact simply coolies from whom nothing in the shape of a fine can be recovered.

The Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 79—22, dated 4th April 1874, was pleased to amend Section 10 of the Octroi Rules, which amendment empowered the Magistrate to award on conviction imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with fine not exceeding 500 rupees or with both and the goods confiscated. This amendment does not seem to be clearly understood, as, in a late smuggling case, in which a conviction was obtained and in which a fine of Rs. 900, was awarded against the three parties convicted. Major Mottet, the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, declined to award imprisonment as he was of opinion that this enhanced punishment could not be awarded till the revised Section had received the sanction of the Governor General in Council. Under these circumstances, I have to request the Chief Commissioner may be pleased, if necessary, to have the amended section sanctioned so as to give it the force of law.

No. 5204—Genl. 1096, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The President is informed that a reference to the Government of India will be necessary on the subject of his application, and that in the meantime the Octroi Rule in question as amended should be considered as in operation.

2. The important omission to provide an alternative of imprisonment in case of non-payment of fine is likewise noticeable in the Municipal Regulations, which seem to be defective in other respects also. The President is therefore requested to discuss the rules with the members of the Board, and to suggest such points as may strike them as requiring amendment, so as to admit of the subject being dealt with as a whole in the reference which it is proposed to make to the Government of India.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 1401—414, dated Bangalore, 1st October 1874.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner a case of theft, committed in Narayanswami's temple at Tonnur, Ashtagram Taluk, at 6 P. M. of the 12th ultimo.

2. This is the third case of theft in a temple reported within the last year, and the property taken usually consists of jewels belonging to the temple secured in treasure-rooms with strong doors, or within the walls of very secure enclosures, and there is nothing to shew that a violent crime had occurred.

3. I believe these thefts are mere cases of criminal breach of trust induced perhaps by lax supervision in the Muzrayi Department, and the want of good locks to rooms and boxes in which valuables are kept. I would therefore suggest that each temple having a *large* quantity of jewels be provided with one or more iron proof safes, with Chubb's locks for the safe custody of jewels.

4. These could be purchased from temple funds, and in the cases of other temples I would recommend that boxes containing jewels and other valuables be kept in an inexpensive but secure stone vault sunk in the treasure-room, the panel lids of such vaults being secured by Chubb's locks (of large size) and the person entrusted with the keys of the locks being required to furnish adequate security and to enter into a bond to replace anything that may be found deficient.

5. At present, common locks easily picked or opened with false keys are used for treasure-rooms and chests; hence it is difficult (where many have access to the rooms of the temple) to hold any one person responsible, but with the precautions proposed this difficulty would be greatly diminished if it did not altogether disappear.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th October 1874.

No. 5210—Genl. 59, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner is fully sensible of the necessity of protecting the property of temples, and in circulating the above letter from the Judicial Commissioner for the information of the Commissioners of Divisions, Sir Richard Meade directs—(1) that the suggestions made by the Judicial Commissioner in paras 3 and 4 regarding the safe custody of the temple valuables shall be carefully attended to ; and (2) that every case of robbery from a temple shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner without delay.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 376—G. 158, dated Mysore, 31st August 1874.

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner, an application from the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, for the extension of the Bangalore Municipal Act into the Town of Mysore.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, who was consulted on the subject, concurs in the desirability of its extension, and makes certain suggestions regarding the levy of house tax, &c.

3. It may be well in the first place to allude to the orders under which the Board is at present constituted. On referring to previous correspondence, I find that the Municipal Committee at Mysore was originally formed under the authority conveyed in your circular letter No. 44, dated 12th May 1862, on the understanding that the Superintendent of the Division should exercise a general control over the expenditure, and have power to veto any project brought forward for consideration.

4. In February 1863, a set of rules based on the Budget system in force, in the Department of Public Works, was introduced, defining the works to be undertaken by the Committee, the allotment of expenditure, forms of accounts &c., and requiring the submission of the proceedings and proposals, &c. of the Board for the Chief Commissioner's orders and sanction through this Office.

5. In 1869, some inhabitants of the town preferred appeals before Major Campbell, who was then acting for the Commissioner of the Division, against the orders of the Municipal President, representing that he had interfered with lands which had been in their occupancy for many years; but the Board, under an impression that their action in such matters was not subject to control by the Commissioner of the Division, declined to furnish information called for, and the matter was submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, with a request that some definite rules might be laid down regarding their powers.

6. In reply, Major Campbell was informed, *vide* your docket No. 4716, dated 26th July 1869, that the expediency of the Superintendent (Commissioner) exercising a general control over their proceedings should not have been questioned by the Board which was originally formed under the orders of the executive and derived authority solely from it. The orders of the Board were therefore held to be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division, and the extension to Mysore of Municipal Acts, which had been proposed, was considered unnecessary.

7. Under these instructions, all transactions connected with the Municipality of Mysore, and the proceedings of the Board were regularly submitted to the Chief Commissioner through this Office, and sanction obtained for new measures, projects, &c., proposed by the Board and supported by the Commissioner.

8. In January 1871, under the authority conveyed in your docket No. 413, dated 21st January 1871, the President was empowered to sanction original works up to Rs. 500.

9. Subsequently, the practice of submitting for the Chief Commissioner's orders the proceedings of Municipalities was discontinued, and the control over them, except in the case of Bangalore, was left to Commissioners, *vide* your circular docket No. 4079—R. 33, dated 22nd October 1873, subject to the rule that no work exceeding Rs. 500 in cost should be undertaken, and no new cess or tax imposed without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

10. I come now to the circumstances which have made it necessary that the powers of the Board should be enhanced and accurately defined. On sanitary grounds the Board issued a notice to one Nanj-

raj Urs residing in the fort, and took measures to remove a portion of his house abutting on the public street, which was used as a privy, when the question of their legal authority appears to have been raised for the first time.

11. Clauses II and III of the old Municipal Rules of the Pete of Bangalore, which were introduced into Mysore subsequent to the formation of the Board in 1862, provide that, in cases of the improvement of or laying out new roads, streets, &c., the Board may, with the consent of the owners, purchase lands to form such roads or streets, but it is nowhere stated that it can order the removal or pulling down of the whole or part of a building the owner of which objects, and under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, which was extended to this Province in June 1870, only the Deputy Commissioners are authorized to take possession of any lands needed for public purposes.

12. Nanjraj Urs brought a suit in the Judicial Assistant's Court for a declaration of his right to the privy, and for an injunction to restrain the Board from removing or otherwise interfering with it, and obtained a judgment, copy enclosed, in his favor, which is still in force, and the effect of which is that the Board is at present entirely without legal powers to effect any improvements of a like nature, and the President is liable to be sued in the event of his attempting to do so.

13. Being placed in this position, they desire the introduction of the Bangalore Municipal Act of 1871, which is understood to have worked well there, and which they consider equally suitable for Mysore.

14. I have read through the Act carefully, and it appears to me that, though many of the provisions will not be required to be brought into force, the introduction of an Act of the same nature will be attended with advantage.

15. The Act consists of 250 Regulations contained in XX Sections as follows:—

I to V.	Interpretation clauses, constitution of the Board, and mode of transacting business.
VI to XIV.	The sources, levy and collection of taxation, including appeals, the control of Government and loans.
XV.	Police, payment of.
XVI.	General conservancy.
XVII.	Regulations of offensive trades, &c.
XVIII.	Lighting and water supply.
XIX.	Registration of births, &c.
XX.	Bye-Laws and general provisions.

Sections XVI to XX containing 156 out of 250 Regulations are those which would confer the particular executive powers required, but not now possessed by the Board, and the remaining 94 Regulations relate to the constitution of the Board, and the method of transacting business, with provisions regarding taxation. The powers of the Board with respect to the imposition of new taxes, modifications of existing rates, and collection of arrears under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner have not been disputed, but should be declared.

16. I consider that there can be no doubt of the expediency of giving the Municipal Board the powers defined in the Conservancy and other Sections XVI to XIX. The present mode of transacting business, and the form of the Budget estimates of receipts and expenditure are somewhat similar to those described in Regulations 18 to 33 of the 1st Section, and these may be adopted. Of the remaining Regulations of this Section, the interpretations 1 to 2, corporation, actions, &c., &c., 3 to 8, are essential, and only require slight verbal alterations to suit them to Mysore.

Section II relates to Municipal Funds, and can be similarly modified. Section III, Municipal Officers. Under this Section, Regulation 11 is indispensable. The regulations open to doubt are those relative to the appointment and remuneration of officers, and it appears to me that the difficulty will be met by the introduction of the words, used in other parts of the Act, "with the approval of the Chief Commissioner and the sanction of the Government of India" or the substitution of the word "may" for "shall," by which the provision of the regulation will be optional and not compulsory.

The regulations affecting taxation are optional, and being dependent on the Municipal Commissioners subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, the present system of taxation would remain in force, till revised, if necessary, and submitted to the Chief Commissioner for consideration.

Having thus briefly noticed the general scope of the Act and its principal features, I would recommend that, if the Chief Commissioner approves of the introduction of such a measure in order to confer powers on the Board and define them, a Committee be formed to go through the Act in detail, and discuss it clause by clause.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th October 1874.

I propose that the Committee should consist of the Deputy Commissioner, President.

Members.

The President, Municipal Board, and 3 members of the Board.

One to be nominated by the President and the other two by the remaining members.

The Committee should submit a draft Act in which all regulations essential for Mysore should be entered, all inapplicable omitted, and the titles, names, &c., altered when required; and a report should accompany stating succinctly the alterations made in each regulation with the reasons for such. By this means full discussion or doubtful points will be ensured, and the Regulations will be presented to the Chief Commissioner in such a shape as will enable him to form an opinion upon each in detail, as well as upon the Act as a whole.

In the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.

Before J. Lacey, B. L., this 6th day of December 1873, O. S. No. 417 of 1873.

Toshikhana Nanjraj Urs, by Mr. Raghavendra Rao.

vs.

The Municipal Board, Mysore, represented by their President Major E. Armstrong, by Mr. Evers, B. L.

Judgment.

This is a suit for a declaration of plaintiff's right to a privy, and to the refuse-water therefrom being allowed to run into the public drain, and for an injunction to restrain the Board from removing or otherwise meddling with the said privy and the drain coming therefrom.

2. The defence was to the effect that a notice had simply been issued to the plaintiff to remove his privy which is alongside the public road and therefore a nuisance; that the Board made no attempt to pull down or remove the said privy; that they are acting *bonâ fide*, and for the public good and on sanitary grounds, that it is an offence against Municipal Rules to allow refuse-water to flow into the public surface drains; and that the drain into which the water from the plaintiff's privy flows is a public surface drain. It was also pleaded that the Board would compensate the plaintiff if they decided upon removing the privy, and that there was no necessity for an injunction to restrain them from acting in the matter; further, that the road required widening at that part, and hence the removal of the privy would be necessary.

3. The issues tried were as follows:—

1st. Whether the Municipal Board has any authority to issue a notice of the nature of exhibit A, or not?

2nd. If not, whether the plaintiff can bring a suit to establish his right to the privy and to the outlet for refuse-water into the public drain, and for an injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with the said right in any way?

3rd. Whether the action taken by the Board has been *bonâ fide*, and whether they are protected by any law, or rule having the force of law, from being sued in the Civil Courts of the Province?

4th. Whether the Board can hereafter remove the privy in order to widen the road and on what conditions?

5th. Under all the circumstances of the case, what will be the proper relief to grant to the plaintiff in this suit?

4. With reference to the 1st issue, the Municipal Board have evidently no authority for acting in the manner in which they have done. The Board does not exist at common law, but is merely a creature of the Statute Law, or what in this Province of Mysore would be equivalent to the Statute Law, *viz*, a notification of the Chief Commissioner regularly promulgated in the *Mysore Gazette* or by some other recognized official means. The Board therefore cannot have or exercise any power which has not been given to it by statute. It is clear therefore that, unless there be a distinct rule on the subject, there can be no authority for the Board to act.

It may be said that since the Board has superseded certain officials who used previously to attend to Municipal matters, that therefore the powers exercised by those officials have descended to them. This is however a dangerous principle to act upon; for the powers exercised by the previously existing officials were very vague, and were put into force under color of various authorities which cannot now be enforced.

5. The Board contend that they are acting under the rules sanctioned for the Fete of Bangalore, but these rules have not been formally extended to Mysore. No notification nor order of the Chief

Commissioner on the subject can be produced. Besides which the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act supersede all rules and orders regarding the taking up of land for public purposes, and the Board have not proceeded in accordance with the terms of the said Act, but intended removing the privy under Municipal Rules.

6. Regarding the notice marked A, the Board had no right to issue any notice to remove the privy. Even if the rules above referred to were in force, no provision is made for the removal of a nuisance; and the only remedy would be to fine the party who is the author of the nuisance every time it is committed. Rule II only applies to improvements in streets, not to the removal of nuisances.

Note.—The list of offences has been extended, but not the rules.

7. But the Board had every right to issue a notice regarding the flow of offensive matter from the privy into the surface drain, as such an act has been made an offence and punishable under Rules extended to Mysore. The issue of such a notice was a matter of grace, as the plaintiff might have been fined without any notice at all.

8. With reference to the 2nd issue, the plaintiff had every right to bring a suit, as his privy was about to have been removed, but for this suit, illegally. He however cannot sue for the right to have the refuse-water from his privy flow into the public drain, as that act has been declared to be an offence, and no man can sue for a right to commit an offence. As regards the removal of the privy, there can be no objection in plaintiff applying for an injunction to restrain the Board from doing so, except in a legal manner, but he can obtain no injunction regarding the offensive matter which flows from his privy.

9. The Board no doubt acted *bonâ fide*, for from the evidence of Major Armstrong and Mr. Rangacharlu the Court finds that the privy was a nuisance. Further, the site is said to be required for widening the road. But they acted illegally in not proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act. In no other way can land be acquired by a Municipality, *i. e.* where the owner is unwilling to part with it. The notice of the Court was called in a previous case against the Board to Rule 25 of the Bangalore Pete Municipality; but even granting that those rules apply to Mysore, still they do not prevent the Board from being sued. It only protects members and officers of the Board from being sued personally, and that only when they act *bonâ fide*. A number of rulings on similar provisions in English Statutes may be found collected in Addison on Torts.

10. As regards the 4th issue, there is nothing to prevent the Board proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act.

11. The Court therefore grants an injunction to restrain the Board from removing or meddling with the privy, except in accordance with law. The Board cannot remove the privy except as pointed out herein before, nor can they obstruct the outlet, but they can fine the plaintiff if he allows any offensive matter to flow from his privy into the surface drain.

12. The plaintiff has not gained the whole relief sought for; I therefore only declare him entitled to recover half his costs of suit from the Board.

No. 5213—Genl. 60, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1874.

Order thereon.—Major Hay is informed that evidently some Municipal Regulations for the Town of Mysore are called for, and that his proposal to convene a Committee for the purpose of drawing up a Code is approved.

It requires to be pointed out, however, that the Bangalore Regulations, the introduction of which into the Mysore Municipality is solicited, are defective in several respects; not the least of which is the important omission to provide an alternative of imprisonment in case of non-payment of fine, and that the subject of their amendment has been therefore referred for report to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, preparatory to the Government of India being addressed.

2. Commissioners of Divisions are also requested to draw up and submit a set of Rules for the guidance of District and other petty Municipalities, in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and members of the several Boards.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st October 1874.

From the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1784, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1874.

I have the honor by order to forward copies of letter No. 404 of 12th instant from the Quarter Master General to the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, and enclosures, and to request that you will be so good as to submit them to the Chief Commissioner for his consideration and orders.

2. The Major General is aware that the position and state of the tanneries have long attracted the attention of Sir R. Meade, and that he is anxious for their removal from their present locality on account of the many grave sanitary objections which their continuance on their present site involves.

3. It will be observed that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of ascertaining what the exact detailed cost of the removal of the tanneries would be, and the site chosen for their future location.

4. The Major General will accordingly feel much obliged if the Chief Commissioner will cause a detailed valuation list to be made shewing what the entire cost of the removal of the tanneries would be.

5. Should the Chief Commissioner propose to assemble a committee to value the tanneries and to chose a new site, the Major General suggests that the Assistant Quarter Master General and Deputy Surgeon General, B. M. S. of the Division should be members of it.

From the Quarter Master General, To the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, No. 404, dated Ootacamund 12th October 1874.

With reference to your letter as per margin and subsequent correspondence. I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to request you will be so good as to submit a detailed statement shewing the actual outlay needed for the entire removal of the tanneries from their present position to be accompanied by a sketch plan shewing the relative positions of the Alsur Lake and the tanneries and the line of drainage referred to by Dr. Massy in his report to you No. 317, dated 30th June 1873, which is now enclosed for reference with the letter from the President of the Municipal Commission of Bangalore, No. 1044, dated 15th July 1873, (both to be returned).

No. 556, 21st July 1873.

2. The proposed site for locating the tanneries should also be shewn.

3. On receiving this information His Excellency proposes to address Government on the subject.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, B. M. S. Mysore Circle, To the Assistant Quarter Master General. Mysore Division, No. 317, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

I have the honor to bring the following to the notice of the Major General Commanding the Division, with a view that he may bring the subject to the notice of the Government.

1. About three weeks back while riding in the neighbourhood of the Bedarhalli valley, the main feeder of the Alsur Tank from which the water supply is obtained for the use of the European troops in Bangalore, I discovered tha tanneries and a large civil population in the vicinity are located upon the side of a hill the drainage from which during the rains unavoidably enters the Alsur Tank which is nearly a mile distant as the crow flies.

2. There are reported to be twenty-three of these tanneries; they are said to have existed for several years before it was determined to use the Alsur Tank water in the European barracks. Latterly, their work has greatly increased and has assumed proportions vastly beyond local demands. Some of them are stated to tan from 20,000 to 30,000 skins and hides per month, and collectively to employ a native population of about 3,000.

3. On inspecting the locality in company with Dr. Orr, the President of the Municipal Committee, on the 24th instant, I found that these tanneries are built amongst a net work of ravines all of which directly communicate with the feeders of the Alsur tank. It would be difficult to overstate the filth of these places. The yards of the houses occupied by the work people and the streets were reeking with human excrement and sewage, and the ravines were simply latrines. A public latrine erected by the Municipality was apparently the only place unused as a latrine. The tanneries were horrible to the

sense of smell, but that was comparatively of little consequence. The ground inside and out was saturated with the fluid, the result of tanning operations, and from decomposition of organic matter, all of which in the rains is washed into the feeders of the Alsur tank.

4. An attempt is made by the Municipality to remove in carts the fluid refuse which passes into cisterns from the tanneries, but such a system can only be very partially operative, and in rainy weather much less so, and of course does not deal with a large proportion of the foulest description of organic filth which is washed into the ravines.

5. Much has been done and is being done by the Municipality to remove or lessen sources of pollution of the Alsur tank, and the President of the Committee is most energetic in thi direction ; but this gigantic evil is apparently beyond the means at his disposal to remedy, and it becomes my duty at once to bring it to notice, as in my opinion it is utterly impossible that such a condition of the main feeder of the water supply of the European troops at this station can be allowed to continue.

6. The effectual remedy would be to buy out the tanners' interest and remove the tanneries over the brow of the hill less than half a mile distant from their present position, which would divert the entire filth in another direction. I am told this could be done for 50,000 Rupees.

7. If any effectual engineering scheme can be adopted to remedy the evil at a less cost, it should be at once considered and immediately applied.

8. On the morning of the 26th instant I again went over these tanneries Heavy rain had fallen on the afternoon and night of the 24th, and I found the ravines and tanneries, the latter in a great measure uncovered, comparatively clean. Most of the filth had been washed into the feeders of the tank.

9 When it was determined to use the water of the Alsur tank for cooking and drinking purposes, all sources of pollution should have been removed, and further building in the vicinity of the feeders prohibited and a proper system of conservancy established. I would now strongly urge the attention of the Government to these most material points. It might be necessary to frame a short Act providing powers for the conservancy of these waters. The action of the Police and Municipality should be in concert, and their powers clear and definite and the responsibility fixed. At present the detail of conservancy is very imperfect, in fact altogether inefficient.

From the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore Cantonment, To the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, No. 1044, dated Bangalore, 15th July 1873.

Letter No. 317, dated 30th June 1873, from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division.

In returning the letter marginally noted that accompanied your No. 1356 of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state with reference to the several points of information therein asked for that the subject of improving the sanitary condition of the tanneries has received a large share of the attention of the Municipality during the last few years. Two latrines were erected in conveniently situated localities, and every means short of actual force made use of to induce the villagers to resort to them ; that our efforts in this direction should have so signally failed is due partly to the habits of the people and which it is so difficult a matter to change in any way, and partly to the nature of the locality intersected in all directions by ravines and which afford ready facilities for the committal of nuisances.

It would appear that formerly no attempt was made to prevent the refuse waters from the tan-pits finding their way into the feeder of the Alsur tank, and that it was only about four years ago that Major Gompertz, the then President of the Board, succeeded in inducing the owners of the tanneries to construct water tight masonry reservoirs for the reception of all offensive liquids issuing from their tanneries and which reservoirs it was understood were to be conserved daily by the owners and their contents removed to or beyond the municipal rubbish pits. These arrangements have continued in force up to date, but have not worked satisfactorily as the duty of emptying the pits was only partially carried out or altogether evaded, and their contents permitted to overflow and find their way into the adjoining nalla. With a view to placing matters if possible on a more satisfactory footing I attempted a few months ago to induce the owners of the tanneries to enter into a contract with a Mr. Russel for the daily conservancy of their premises, and who informed me that he was prepared to enter into a contract to that effect, on the condition that all the refuse matter thus removed should become his property. Unfortunately the contractor was permitted to commence work before a formal contract had been made between the parties, and finding it less profitable than he had anticipated, he has now discontinued the work. I have given this subject a good deal of consideration of late, and have come to the conclusion that, owing to the objectionable character of the ground on which the tanneries have been placed, no measures short

of their absolute removal will have the effect of keeping free from pollution the nalla running through their midst and which forms one of the feeders of the Alsur tank. It is true that the refuse water from the pits might be conveyed by a succession of lifts over the crest of the ridge close by the Masjid, the difference of level between the lowest situated tanyard and the ridge at the point indicated being only about 20 feet, or it might be permitted to find its way by its own gravitation to the south of the Railway embankment: in both cases to be ultimately disposed of in irrigating a certain area of the immediately adjoining fields, but both these projects would leave the question of the sanitation of the village untouched, and therefore it is that the only measure, as it appears to me, that would effectually deal with the present existing evils, is the removal of the whole of the tanyards to a less objectionable locality.

With reference to the last point adverted to by you, I have to observe that the Madras Military Authorities assert an exclusive right to the water of the Alsur tank, and as its water is used scarcely by any of the inhabitants of the Cantonment for drinking purposes, it appears to me that any measures having in view the conservancy of the tank and the protection of its water from pollution is rather a Military question than one falling within the province of the Municipality, and that the cost of any such work should be borne entirely by the Military Authorities.

No. 5274—Genl. 1109, dated Bangalore, 21st October 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to the foregoing correspondence, the Chief Commissioner requests that steps may be taken by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, in communication with the President of the Cantonment Municipality, to make a valuation of the tanneries referred to therein.

2. When this is done, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, will be good enough to convene a committee consisting of the Officers named in the margin for the purpose of reporting on the points on which information is required in the above correspondence.

1. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
2. Executive Engineer ,,
3. President of the Municipal Commission.
4. Deputy Surgeon General, B. M. S.
5. Assistant Quarter Master General.

3. The Chief Engineer is requested to furnish the Committee with any information or aid in his power.

4. Ordered, that a copy of this order be forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, with reference to his letter dated the 15th instant, for Major General Borton's information.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 460—G. 197, dated 2nd October 1874.

Referring to the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 249, dated 15th December 1873, published in page 246 of the *Mysore Gazette*, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to inform me whether the Revenue Tests therein prescribed are considered to be for the Lower or Higher Standard. No special provision is made for this in the Notification.

No. 5319—Genl 205, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Revenue Test prescribed in the Notification referred to in the above letter is intended for the Lower as well as the Higher Standard, but for the latter, only a few revenue questions will be put, with the object of testing the examinee's general knowledge in revenue matters, and ascertaining that he has not altogether forgotten his previously acquired information.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st October 1874.

From the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, General Department, No. 155, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the order of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4577 of 27th ultimo, enclosed in your endorsement, 381—28, dated 13th instant, ruling that (jamma) sannads, (coffee) pattas and title deeds are liable to stamp duty in the same manner as Government deeds for the sale of waste lands.

2. Although addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the order seems applicable to Mysore also, and I beg to submit two draft Notifications, one for Mysore and the other for Coorg, for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

3. It will be observed that the effect of the Government order now received will be to require all free grants for the cultivation of coffee and cardamoms, as well as those for building sites, both in Mysore and Coorg, made since 10th January 1870, and all inam title deeds issued since that date in Mysore, and jamma sannads issued in Coorg from and after 1st January 1870, to be presented to the Collector of the District with the proper stamp duty to be certified by him under the provisions of Section 24 of the General Stamp Act. It is deserving, I submit, of consideration whether such a demand on the holders of the documents, which may be numbered by thousands, and have been issued on behalf of the Local Government without any question as to their liability to stamp duty, is now desirable.

4. Apart, however, from this consideration, I beg to state that it is not clear what stamp duty should be levied. Grants of land for coffee and cardamom cultivation and building sites are of the nature of a deed of conveyance, but there being no immediate money consideration, the amount of stamp duty cannot be regulated as it is in the case of sales by the value of the property or the amount of purchase money. If Mysore inam title deeds and Coorg jamma sannads may be regarded as deeds of gift, they would be liable to a uniform duty of 16 rupees under Article 37, Schedule II of the General Stamp Act of 1869.

But if as deeds of conveyance, they may be dealt with under the provisions of Section 12, Clause 1 of the Act with reference to the amount of quit-rent or jodi payable by the inamdars as an annuity.

12 * * * *
"When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a sum equal to ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year."

5. I apprehend however that, in determining the amount of stamp duty in each case, the Revenue Officers would be liable to error, there being a great diversity in the conditions of the different grants; and I would recommend that such uniform rate as the Chief Commissioner may deem suitable may be prescribed for each class of documents, under the authority of the Government of India. Until this point is determined, the draft Notifications submitted herewith will, I presume, be held in abeyance.

No. 5557—Genl. 1181, dated Bangalore, 31st October 1874.

Order thereon.—The several classes of instruments which are liable to stamp duty under the orders conveyed in the Government of India's Financial Despatch No. 4577 of 27th July 1874, are the following:—

1st. Coffee pattas issued in Mysore and Coorg.

2nd. Grants for building sites issued in both Provinces.

3rd. The inam title deeds of Mysore.

4th. The jamma sannads of Coorg.

The following instructions are issued for the determination of the amount of the duty to be levied on each of the above classes of documents.

2. In Coorg, lands for coffee cultivation are sold by public auction to the highest bidder. The stamp duty may therefore be regulated on the amount of the purchase money under Section 4 of the General Stamp Act of 1869 and Schedule I therein referred to.

In Mysore, however, coffee lands are not as a rule granted by sale. A nominal value per acre should therefore be fixed on all such lands for the special purpose of determining the duty to be levied, and the Commissioners are requested to state what such valuation rate should be in their respective Divisions.

3. As regards grants for building purposes in Mysore and Coorg, the Chief Commissioner considers that in cases in which such are sold, the amount of the purchase money should be their value for the purposes of the stamp. In others, the average value of similar adjoining land should be taken for the purpose.

4. In the case of the Mysore inam title deeds and Coorg jamma sannads, the amount of 10 years' purchase of the lands in full or the difference between it and the jodi or quit-rent payable upon them may be taken to represent the market value of the lands, and the stamp duty regulated accordingly.

The Officers whose duty it is to prepare the title deeds in question should, prior to their issue to the individuals concerned, forward them to the Deputy Commissioner or the Deputy Accountant General in order to have them impressed with the proper stamp, the amount of which should be duly levied by the aforesaid Officers from the parties liable thereto. No adhesive stamps should be used, nor should the duty be levied on ad-interim inam title deeds which can only be regarded in the light of certificates to be eventually replaced by final title deeds which alone should be held liable to stamp duty.

5. The Government of India will be addressed on the question raised in para 3 of Mr. Hudson's letter under reference.

6. Ordered, that the following letter No. 5556—Genl. 112, dated Bangalore, 31st October 1874, be addressed to the Government of India.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5556.
112, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 31*st October* 1874.

FROM
THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"General."

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Barbour's letter No. 4577, dated 27th July 1874, from the Financial Department, a question has been raised as to the equity of now demanding stamp duty on the very numerous documents of the classes therein referred to, which have been issued on behalf of the Local Government subsequently to 1st January 1870, without any understanding, express or implied, as to their liability to such duty. In submitting the point for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, I am directed to suggest that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the imposition of stamp duty on the several classes of documents in question may only have prospective effect.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Mounting the Siledars in English pattern saddles.* Sanctioning the Military Assistant's proposal to substitute these for those now in use, and directing that the issue of the new saddles be limited to one troop per Regiment in the first instance.	No. 4999—67, dated 8th Oct. 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Grant of a site by the Military Authorities in the Cantonment of Bangalore for a free school for boys.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to President, Municipal Commission, and requesting him to ascertain and report on what terms it can be purchased for the Madras Government.	No. 5087—70, dated 13th Oct. 1874.	...	..	4to 11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 8th October 1874.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 541—Mily. 90, dated Bangalore, 4th September 1874.

I have for some time past h d it in contemplation to mount the Siledars in English pattern saddles, and with this object have been in communication with the Ordnance Officers at this station, and with the Inspector General of Ordnance at Madras, endeavouring to obtain a sufficient supply for one Regiment through the Madras Government.

2. The Chief Commissioner's experience of Native Cavalry is such as to render it unnecessary for me here to enter into a relation of the relative advantages of horse appointments of European pattern over those of native manufacture. I trust therefore it will be deemed sufficient if I state the prices at which the required articles can be procured in this country, and having expressed my own recommendations, leave the Chief Commissioner to judge as to the most desirable course to pursue.

	Rs. As. P.
1. The price of the universal pattern saddle and bridle complete with every requisite, of English manufacture procurable on indent from the Arsenal, Madras, is	42—15—0.
2. The price of the universal pattern saddle complete of country leather with English tree and seat is	39—5—8.
3. The price of the universal pattern saddle and bridle of country manufacture throughout is	30—0—0.

3. The latter article is made at Cawnpore, is of a very inferior description to the English one, and the rail charges from so great a distance would add considerably to the cost price.

4. There is only a difference of Rs. 3—9—4 between the English article procurable at the Arsenal, and that manufactured here of country material on an English tree, and as the English article is vastly superior in every way, I think the small extra expense of it would be compensated for by greater durability, and that in the end it would be very much more economical ; I think therefore that the English saddle and bridle is by far the most preferable, and of this pattern I have ascertained that I can procure from 350 to 400 from the Grand Arsenal at Madras.

5. The price of 400 saddles and bridles of this description would probably be, including all charges, from 17,200 to 17,300 Rs., and I hope that the Chief Commissioner will see no objection to the advance of the requisite funds from the Government Treasury to meet the immediate expenditure, the amount being recovered by monthly instalments from the pay of the Siledars and returned to the Treasury.

6. I must here mention that there are other expenses to which the Siledars will shortly be put in connection with the re-organization of the Force, *viz*, the price of swords which have been indented for on the Secretary of State, and that the total approximate amount which will eventually have to be recovered from each man will be as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Saddle and Bridle	43	0	0
Sword	10	0	0
Sword belt	4	4	0.
Total Rs.	57	4	0.

7. This at first sight looks a large balance against each man, but it must be remembered that these articles as Regimental accoutrements will only be the property of the Savar during his period of service, and that, on death or resignation of the service, the value of the articles as then in his possession will be refunded to him or to his heirs. When once therefore the debt to Government is paid off, the Savar will be in a far better position than hitherto, for he will no longer be hampered with the periodical expense of keeping in order the perishable articles of native manufacture with which he now supplies himself, and will, on resignation of the service, be entitled to the value of the English accoutrements in accordance with the number of years they have been in use and the care with which he has preserved them.

8. Should the Chief Commissioner be pleased to sanction the above recommendation, I would propose the recovery of the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 2.

9. I propose mounting one Regiment at a time with English saddles, and should issue subsidiary orders regarding the due preservation of them, and arranging for periodical inspections.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 8th October 1874.

From the Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 4130—M. 57, dated Bangalore, 8th September 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 541—90, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that the Chief Commissioner approves of the proposal made therein to substitute English pattern saddles for those now in use in the Siledar Force; but, before any further action is taken in the matter, Sir Richard Meade would like to learn the opinion of a few representative men among the Siledars themselves on the subject.

2. With this view I am to suggest that a committee composed of one Native Officer, one Non-Commissioned Officer and one Savar from each Regiment may be convened, and their views ascertained after they have had an opportunity of inspecting, or, if necessary, trying, the proposed saddle.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., Genl. No. 610—Mily. 97, dated Bangalore, 1st October 1874.

Adverting to my letter No. 541—90, dated 4th September 1874, recommending the introduction of English horse appointments into the Siledar horse, I have now the honor to forward translation of the report of the Officers and men appointed to inspect and try the new pattern saddle and bridle.

2. It will be observed that the saddle is generally approved, but that the Native Officers anticipate some difficulty in keeping the saddlery in proper preservation at out-stations, and on a march, and on escort duty.

3. There is doubtless some truth in the observations of the Officers, but with proper supervision there should in reality be, not nearly so much difficulty in keeping leather appointments in order as there is the native Khogir: and provided the arrangements I now beg to recommend are carried out, I anticipate no disadvantage in the introduction of the European pattern appointments.

4. It is beyond dispute that every attempt at reformation and the introduction of articles of superior manufacture requires more constant watching on the part of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. In fact, the responsibilities of their position are only now beginning to dawn upon the minds of many of those in the Siledar horse, who have hitherto held their rank from family claim, and have not attempted to exercise that control over the men under them which their position required; but Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers must now learn to appreciate their responsibilities and become alive to the fact that in this as well as other matters in which under the new system they will be called upon to exercise authority, any neglect of duty will involve immediate degradation.

5. There are now very few outposts compared to what there were before the reduction, and at the villages, where Siledars are now quartered, I recommend that the Civil Authorities direct the village officials to give a house to the party of Siledars, where their saddlery would be placed.

6. The Daffedars in command would be responsible that the saddlery was properly looked to, and the Risaldars would be obliged to report that at their monthly visits they found every thing in order; besides this the Jamadars would be sent upon periodical inspections.

7. To provide for the preservation of saddlery on the march, and on escort duty, I propose that two sepoys' tents be supplied to each Risala, the original charge being met from the savings which may be expected this year on the Budget grant. These tents would be in charge of the Risaldar, and would be carried at the expense of the men under arrangements made by the Risaldar.

8. With these arrangements and with the periodical inspections of the Military Assistant and Adjutant, I see no reason why the saddlery should not be kept in good order, more particularly as neglect will involve the expense of repairs which will fall upon the men themselves.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 8th October 1874.

Report of the Committee convened on the 22nd September 1874, *vide* Hukum No. 76, dated 16 September, from the Military Assistant, regarding the introduction of the English pattern Saddle into the Mysore Siledar Horse.

Present.					Opinion.
Regiment.	Risala.	No.	Rank.	Name.	
3rd	...	1	Regimentdar.	Ram Rao Ranauavare.	The saddle is fit for riding and it looks nice, the rider appears steady on the saddle and it looks better than the Khogir, but the men will require practice. We hope the Military Assistant will take it into his consideration and adopt some steps for the preservation of the saddles as well as cleaning and having a proper place to keep them at out-stations and during the march and on escort duty, &c., and that tents may be provided for preserving the same, but Leg that extra expense may not be incurred to the Siledars in introducing the saddles.
1st	1st	2	Risaldar.	Adinarayinsami Naidu.	
2nd	4th	3	do	Khadar Alli Khan Serani.	
1st	2nd	4	Dafiedar.	Santaji Birje.	
3rd	...	5	do	Husenkhan.	
2nd	4th	6	do	Ebuskhan.	
3rd	1st	7	Siledar.	Abdul Rahiman.	
3rd	3rd	8	do	Abdul Karim Khan.	

No. 4999—Mily. 67, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner approves of and sanctions Major Stewart's proposal to substitute English pattern saddles for those now in use in the Siledar Force, and directs that the issue of the new saddles be limited to one troop, per Regiment, in the first instance.

2. The cost of the saddles will be advanced by the Deputy Accountant General, and it should be recovered by instalments of Rs. 2 per mensem from each of the men to whom the saddles are issued.

3. Arrangements for the preservation of the saddles while the men are on the line of march or on escort duty must be regimental, as no tents can be supplied by Government for the purpose.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 13th October 1874.

From the Quarter Master General, Fort St. George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Bangalore, No. 325, dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th September 1874.

I have the honor, by order, to bring the following circumstances to your notice regarding a site in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

2. In July 1835, a grant of a piece of land in the Bangalore Cantonment was made to the Reverends James Wright and H. W. Stuart, Chaplains at Bangalore, to be held by them and their successors in office for a Free School for boys, so long as British troops continued to occupy Bangalore, and subject to the clauses and instructions mentioned in the letter from the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government, Fort Saint George, dated 8th December 1815.

3. In 1867, in consequence of a communication between the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division, a fresh grant for the same site, in substitution of the first grant which was supposed to have been lost, was made to the Lord Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, by the Officer Commanding the Division. The first grant was afterwards discovered.

4. Subsequently in 1873, the Ecclesiastical Authorities, having doubts whether the grant for the site of 1867, made by the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, contained authority for them to dispose of the property, obtained from your predecessor a fresh grant, dated 12th March 1873, in cancellation of the Military grant.

5. The building being no longer required as a school was offered for sale to the Madras Government with a view to its conversion into a female hospital. The offer was at first accepted, but afterwards cancelled, the building being reported in such a dangerous state as to be useless to Government for the purpose contemplated.

6. The site is now offered to the Madras Government for Rs. 500, and I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to request you will be so good as to inform him if the grant given by you, No. 468, dated 12th March 1873, gives a proprietary right to sell the site, the building on it being to all intents and purposes valueless.

7. Under the original grants it appears to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the site is resumable by the Military authorities without purchase, the trustees, under the terms of the lease, being entitled to sell any property which may exist on the site.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George, General No. 4603—Military 65, dated Bangalore, 24th September 1874.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 325 of the 10th instant regarding the circumstances connected with the grant, by the Military Authorities with the consent of the Chief Commissioner, of a site in the Cantonment of Bangalore, for a Free School for boys which is now no longer required for the purposes for which it was originally granted; and enquiring whether the grant, dated 12th March 1873, subsequently issued by the Chief Commissioner, gives the trustees of the school a proprietary right to sell the site in question, and stating that in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the site is resumable by the Military Authorities, inasmuch as under the original lease of 1835, the trustees are entitled to the premises only, and not to the site.

2. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—

In July 1835, the Military Authorities, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Mysore, issued a grant for a piece of ground situated in the Cantonment of Bangalore in the joint names of the Reverends J. Wright and H. W. Stuart, Chaplains at Bangalore, to be held by them and their successors in office for a boys' free school, so long as British troops continue to occupy the said Cantonment. (Copy enclosed marked A.)

In the month of November of the same year, a similar grant was issued for another piece of ground for a girls' school, in the name of the Reverend J. Wright, to be held by him and his successors in office as Superintendent of the school on the same conditions. (Copy enclosed marked B.)

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 13th October 1874.

In 1867, on the representation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras, that the above two grants had been mislaid, two fresh grants were issued by the Officer Commanding the Division in their joint names, as trustees of the schools, in substitution of the originals, on the same conditions as the former grants.

3. In December 1872, the trustees intimated their wish to sell the buildings, but admitted that they could not legally do so under the terms of the grant. They therefore requested that a fresh grant should be issued embodying a power of sale. The Chief Commissioner who saw no reason to refuse compliance with the request, as long as the object of the original grant was kept in view, after consulting and securing the approval of the Major General Commanding the Division, issued the grant of 12th March 1873 (copy enclosed marked C), which empowered the trustees to dispose of the property *for any adequate purpose connected with the school.*

The Chief Commissioner does not at present see the grounds on which His Excellency bases his opinion that the trustees under the terms of the original deed of 1835 were entitled to the buildings only and not to the site, for it would not appear that the terms of that deed make any such reservation. Whether under the terms of the deed the trustees were at liberty to sell any portion of the property is a question which doubtless admits of discussion. In connection with this point however I am to request that you will bring to His Excellency's notice that in 1867, at the instance of the Major General Commanding the Division, the power of dealing with all grants of land in Bangalore was transferred to the President of the Municipal Board. Copies of the correspondence (marginally noted) which transpired at the time between the Officer Commanding the Division and this Office on the subject are forwarded for the information of His Excellency. The Municipality now stand with respect to the disposal of land in the Cantonment in the same position as that occupied by the Military Authorities at the time the original grant for the premises was given. Sir Richard Meade, therefore, inclines to the belief that in any case the land in question could not have lapsed to the Military Authorities. Had the trustees been debarred from selling the site, while they were unable to utilize it, it would have become the property of the Municipality. In fact, the grant as finally issued for the girls' school (copy enclosed marked D) is signed by the President of the Municipal Commission and merely countersigned by the Chief Commissioner.

From Officer Commanding Mysore Division, to Chief Commissioner, No. 254, dated 12th June 1867.
To Do Do No. 1518—228, dated 14th June 1867.
From Do Do No. 262, dated 17th June 1867.
From Do Do No. 302, dated 12th July 1867.
To Do Do No. 4497—604, dated 9th November 1867.

4. The Chief Commissioner therefore hopes that, especially as what has been done has been done with the full concurrence of the Military Authorities, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not see reason to call in question the validity of the grant. Should the site be required for Military purposes, an application for it might be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, by whom it will be referred to the Municipality, which, as before observed, has now the disposal of land within the limits of the Bangalore Cantonment.

From the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, To the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 254, dated Bangalore, 12th June 1867.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the present unsatisfactory state of the rules in respect to transfers of house property and alterations in old grants of land in Bangalore.

2. Formerly all grants of land for building purposes were made by the Officer Commanding the station, and after confirmation and registry in your Office were entered in the books of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division and the Police Officer. Since the introduction of the Municipal Board the practice of obtaining sanction to the alteration of old grants or of registering the transfers of house property in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General has gradually fallen into disuse, and the grants of land for building purposes, on which most of the house property in Bangalore are held, issued by my predecessors, are now transferred to other hands or divided and otherwise altered without any regard to the Office which contains the record of the original transactions.

3. This appears to me wrong and calling for remedy. I would therefore propose for your consideration whether in view to placing the matter on a proper footing it would not be advisable either that transfers of all property held under Military grants should continue to be registered in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division, and that no alterations in these grants should be made without the previous sanction of Officer Commanding Bangalore, or that authority for

dealing in full with these and all other grants should be formally conferred on the President, Municipal Board, if this can be done consonant with the terms under which the land was in the first instance made over for the accommodation of Officers by His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore.

From the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officer Commanding Mysore Division No. G. 1518—228, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 254 of 12th instant, bringing to notice "the present unsatisfactory state of the rules in respect to transfers of house property and alterations in old grants of land in Bangalore," and suggesting that either the former usage of registering all such transactions in the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Office should be reverted to, or that the authority for dealing with these grants in all cases should formally be conferred on the Municipal Board, if this can be done consistently with the terms of the concession originally made by His Highness the Maharaj.

2. In reply, I would beg to observe that any innovation which may have occurred in the practice of former years in respect to the grant of lands for building purposes under the authority of the Officer Commanding the Division must have arisen from the measures taken in 1859, to define more accurately and precisely than had hitherto been done, the limits of the Military jurisdiction at this station. Previously those limits were to a great extent undefined, and the Officer Commanding the Division exercised unrestrictedly the power of issuing grants for building lots (subject to the Commissioner's confirmation) within a certain area. This area was undoubtedly restricted by the effect of the arrangements made in 1859, in conformity with the orders of the Government of India, and it is probable that the jurisdiction of the Municipal Board representing the Civil authority extends over a portion of what was formerly regarded as the Military quarter.

3. It is not quite clear to me however whether the object of your present reference is to urge the advisability of conferring upon the Military Authorities the power of issuing grants in respect to lands lying outside the Military limits, as they now exist, and if so, whether it is your wish that those extended limits should be defined anew, on which points I would beg to be favored with your opinion.

4. It certainly appears to me advisable that in order to prevent any clashing of jurisdiction, the authority to be exercised by the Military Authorities on the one side, and by the Civil Authorities on the other, should be clearly defined in respect to the issue of grants, and if the practice exists of grants originally made by the Officer Commanding the Division being altered or modified in any manner by the Municipal Board within whose jurisdiction the land in question may have subsequently fallen, it would seem most necessary that means should be taken to furnish the Municipal Board Office with a record of all rights in landed property which existed prior to the transfer of jurisdiction.

From the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, To the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 263, dated Bangalore, 17th June 1867.

With reference to your letter No. 1518—228 of 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that my object in addressing you on the subject of the present state of the rules affecting the transfer of house property in Bangalore was not to resume the privilege of my predecessors of conferring grants of any unoccupied lands other than those within Military limits, but to set right the mode of dealing with old Military grants of land, these grants having been made by the Officers Commanding Bangalore with the concurrence of the Resident or Commissioner from a time when the entire jurisdiction of Bangalore was vested in Military Officers.

2. I have referred to the Deputy Asstt. Quarter Master General's register of transfers of property, and find that since 1863, the year in which the Municipal Board was established, the number of transfers therein registered has sensibly diminished. In 1865 on the occasion of dividing Mr. Burghall's property at the Arab lines into several lots the President of the Municipal Board by your orders (*vide* copy of letter enclosed) referred the matter to me in view to the new grants in substitution of the original grant being issued by me. This, moreover, was a Military grant beyond the Military limits as defined in 1859. Now, if I mistake not, the boundaries of some of these houses have been enlarged by the enclosure of the waste ground in front of them, and it has not been considered necessary to apply for a corresponding alteration in the grants made by me at your suggestion only two years ago.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 13th October 1874.

3. It is needless to multiply instances, but of late property held on Military grants within and without the Military limits of 1859 has been transferred to other hands or has been altered without reference to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General. I therefore addressed you in order that some distinct rules might be laid down by which house property, which has risen so much in value, should be dealt with in one uniform way not admitting of any dispute hereafter.

4. I purposely refrained from suggesting that houses within Military limits should have a special form of registry, lest this property should thereby be in any degree injured. At the same time the fact that houses thus situated are claimable for purchase on occasions of Military exigency ought not to be lost sight of.

5. I trust I have now sufficiently explained my object in opening the question, my only desire being to bring to your notice the gradual introduction of a mode of dealing with old titles to house property which appears to have crept in without any clearly defined understanding, in order that such measures as seem to you advisable may be adopted for placing the matter on a proper footing.

From the President Municipal Board, To the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, No. 487, dated Bangalore, 21st April 1865.

The Commissioner having directed me to refer the accompanying grant to you, I have the honor to request you will take such steps as may be necessary under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Division to give five separate grants for the lots described in the enclosed plan, in lieu of the original grant, as the present holder of it, Mr. Burghall, is desirous of having the land so divided, in order to enable him to dispose of it to pensioners and others who would be unable to purchase it all in one lot.

From the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, To the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, No. 302, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1867.

To be obligingly returned.

Having with reference to para 2 of Madras G. O. G. in the Judicial Department, No. 991 of 19th June 1867 * (copy herewith forwarded) been directed in communication with the Civil Authorities to consider whether a revision and curtailment of Cantonment boundaries is practicable and desirable, I have the honor to inform you that the Military limits of Bangalore being confined to the parades, lines, and Barracks, occupied by the troops, and to the right of purchase of houses in certain streets when required for Officers, it appears to me that no change is necessary on this point; but as the spirit of the order of Government is evidently to transfer to the Civil Authorities all matters connected with Cantonments which can be dealt with under the Civil law, I would suggest with reference to my letters as per margin* (if the plan meets with your approval and it can be carried out consistently with the terms on which the land was originally made over for building purposes by His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore) that the power of dealing with all grants of land in Bangalore, past and present, be entirely transferred to the President of the Municipal Board, who is also Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 254 of 12th and No. 263 of 17th June 1867.

2. I shall instruct the Officer Commanding Mercara to place himself in communication with the Superintendent of Coorg on this subject. As to the stations of Harihar and the French Rocks, it seems to me that nothing need be done until the result of the proposition to make Act 29 of 1861 applicable to others than servants of Government, put forth in para 4 of my letter No. 139 of 30th March last, is made known.

From the Offg. Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division, Genl. No. 4497—604, dated Bangalore, 9th November 1867.

In acknowledgment of your No. 302, dated the 12th July 1867, which I regret would so long have remained unanswered through inadvertence on my part and pressure of business, I have the honor to inform you that I entirely concur with you in considering that the power of dealing with all grants of land in Bangalore, past and present, might, with advantage and without prejudice to individual interests, be transferred to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, who is also Magistrate of the Cantonment, more especially as the measure can be carried out perfectly consistently with the terms on which the land was originally made over for building purposes by His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore, and

will remove the difficulties and inconvenience in regard to the transfers of house property and alterations in old grants of land in Bangalore, owing to the present unsatisfactory state of the rules on the subject, referred to in your letter No. 254 and 263 respectively of the 12th and 17th June 1867.

I also perfectly agree with you in considering that the fact of the registration of the old Military grants and of the transfers of house property within the Military limits of Bangalore, being for the future conducted in the Office of the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, need not in any way affect the question of houses situated within such limits being claimable for purchase on occasions of Military exigency.

Under the above circumstances the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board will be instructed to receive charge from the Deputy Quarter Master General or other Officer whom you may appoint, the Registration Books and other records connected with the Registering Office for Military grants, whenever it may be convenient to the Military Authorities to make over charge of the same to that Officer, and to transfer to him the duty and responsibility of issuing grants and recording transfers either within or without the Military limits.

A.

With the approbation and by the authority of His Highness the Raja of Mysore, as communicated in the British Resident's letter, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 8th December 1815—

I, Robert Home, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Bangalore, do make a grant of the under-described ground situated in the Cantonment of Bangalore unto the Reverend Joseph Wright, and the Reverend Henry W. Stuart, Chaplains at Bangalore, to be held by them and their successors in Office, for a Free School for boys, so long as British troops continue to occupy the said Cantonment, and subject to the clauses and restrictions mentioned in the above quoted letter conveying my authority for making the grant.

Description.

One piece of ground described as No. B 41, in the Quarter Master General's plan of the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Measuring.

On the south the streets of Officers' quarters	150 feet.
On the north facing the Sepoys' lines	150 ,,
On the east by Serjeants' quarters of 12th Regiment, N. I. ..	60 ,,
On the west by an open space	60 ,,

Given under my hand and seal at Bangalore, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight-hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed) R. Home, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Bangalore.

By Order of the Officer Commanding the Division.

Qr. Mr. General's Office in Mysore,
Bangalore, 16th July 1835.

(Signed) G. Franckeyn,
Dy. Asstt., Qr. Mr. General.

No. 3. Sanctioned by order of the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of Mysore.

Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, 15th July 1835.

(Signed) A. C. Clarke,
Offg. Secretary.

B.

With the approbation and by the authority of His Highness the Raja of Mysore, as communicated in the British Resident's letter, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 8th December 1815—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
13th October 1874.

I, William Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Bangalore, do make a grant of the under-described ground situated in the Cantonment of Bangalore, unto the Reverend Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Bangalore, to be held by him and by his successors in office as Superintendent of the School for girls to be erected upon this ground, so long as British troops continue to occupy the said Cantonment, and subject to the clauses and restrictions mentioned in the above quoted letter conveying my authority for making the grant.

Description.

One piece of ground described as No. B 65, in the Quarter Master General's plan of the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Measuring—

On the east and west 95 feet; on the north and south 175 feet, and being bounded on the east by a small stone tank and open ground; west by the Engineer's work-shop and yard; north by the Madras road leading in front of the Post Office, and south by an old stone choultry.

Given under my hand and seal at Bangalore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight-hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed) W. Barton, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Bangalore,

By Order of the Officer Commanding the Division.

Qr. Mr. General's Office in Mysore,
Bangalore, 11th November 1836.

(Signed) G. Franklin,
Dy. Asstt. Qr. Mr. General.

No. 28. Sanctioned by order of the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of Mysore.

Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, 5th November 1836.

(Signed) A. C. Clarke,
Offg. Secretary

C.

The Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore makes a grant of the undermentioned ground, situated within the limits of the Cantonment of Bangalore, in the Bangalore Taluk of the Bangalore District, Nundydroog Division of Mysore, unto the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Trustees of the Cantonment Schools at Bangalore, to be held by them or their successors in office, subject to such conditions as may hereafter at any time be imposed by competent authority.

2. The Trustees of the above schools are empowered to dispose of the property for any adequate purpose connected with the schools; provided that such disposal has the concurrence of the General Commanding the Mysore Division for the time being.

3. This grant is in lieu of a grant issued by Major-General Frederick Paul Haines, Commanding Bangalore, and the Mysore Division, dated 9th September 1867, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, and sanctioned by the Officiating Commissioner, dated 14th September 1867, No. 272, which is hereby cancelled.

Description.

One piece of ground described as No. B 41, in the Quarter Master General's plan of the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Measuring—

On the north 147 feet; on the south 147 feet; on the east 73 feet and on the west 73 feet; and being bounded on the north by a road leading to the General Bazar and the open ground and Pauri in front of the Civil Hospital; on the south by a road dividing it from the Officers' compound; on the east by a road leading to the General Bazar and the present Garrison Hospital enclosures, and on the west by No. B 107 or St. Paul's Church.

Given under my hand and seal at Bangalore this twelfth day of March 1873.

(Signed) B. J. Meade,
Chief Commissioner

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 13th October 1874.

The concurrence of the Major-General, Commanding Mysore Division, to the disposal of the property described in this grant, is herewith accorded.

By Order,
(Signed) H. BOLTON,
Lieut.-Colonel.

No. 475. D.

The Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore makes a grant of the undermentioned ground, situated within the limits of the Cantonment of Bangalore, in the Bangalore Taluk of the Bangalore District, Nundydroog Division of Mysore, unto the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Trustees of the Cantonment Schools at Bangalore, to be held by them or their successors in office.

2. The Trustees of the above schools are empowered to dispose of the property for any adequate purpose connected with the schools.

3. This grant is given in lieu of a Military grant entered on the back of grant which is hereby cancelled—area 1,855 square yards, 7½ feet. One Military grant issued by Major-General Frederick Paul Haines, Commanding Bangalore, and the Mysore Division, dated 9th September 1867, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, and sanctioned by the Officiating Commissioner, dated 14th September 1867, No. 273, for a piece of ground described as No. B 65, in the Quarter Master General's plan of the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Description.

One piece of ground described as under situated, in Residency road, door No. 7.

Measuring—

As per plan endorsed and known as Cantonment Girls' School.

From A to B, 173 ft. From B to C, 92 ft. From C to D, 11 ft.
From D to E, 165 ft. From E to A, 101 ft.

The annual rent payable to the Government on this land is Rs. and the amount of Mirasi due is Rs. (*Nil*).

Given under my hand and seal at Bangalore, this twenty-fifth day of February 1874.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

From the Quarter Master General, Fort St. George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Bangalore, No. 387, dated Head Quarters Ootacamund, 5th October 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Secretary's letter No. 4603 of the 24th ultimo. The Commander-in-Chief has instructed me to express his thanks for the full explanation afforded therein, and, with reference to para 4, to state that His Excellency has no intention of calling in question the validity of the grant issued by you in 1873. The site in question, granted for the purpose of building school houses, would be a convenient one to secure for the future erection thereon of a Female Hospital.

2. I am directed therefore to request you will be so good as to state on what terms the site can be secured for the Madras Government.

3. On receipt of your reply, the subject will be considered, and, if necessary, a reference made to the Madras Government for funds,

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 13th October 1874.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 5087—M. 70, dated 13th October 1874, be addressed to the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5087.
70, M.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 13th *October* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE PRESIDENT, CANTONMENT MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, BANGALORE.

Sir,

The Military Authorities having expressed a desire to secure the site known as the Cantonment Boys' School in Bangalore, for the purpose of erecting a Hospital for females hereafter, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to ascertain and report on what terms it can be purchased for the Madras Government.

2. A copy of the *correspondence on the subject is herewith forwarded for your information.

*From Qr. Mr. General No. 325, dated 10th September 1874.
To do No. 4603—65, dated 24th idem
From do No. 387, dated 5th October 1874.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Judicial Commissioner was informed of the names of the Assistant Commissioners intended for Police duties and the Districts to which they were to be posted.	1st Oct. 1874.	
2	A warrant for the arrest of certain individuals was returned to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly countersigned.	9th do	
3	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to how the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan should act in a case wherein he had been made defendant as the representative of Government were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
4	A circular order and memorandum addressed to the Commissioners of Divisions, regarding their holding circuit Sessions at the Head Quarters of Districts, submitted by the Judicial Commissioner, was approved and their adoption sanctioned.	14th do	
5	Notification appointing Ramaswamaiya, Peshkar of the Sorab Taluk, a 5th grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate within the meaning of Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code and vesting him with the powers conferred by Sections 22 and 23 except the power to commit for trial, was gazetted and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	23rd do	
6	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that an arrangement proposed by him for the better disposal of the new District lock-up at Bangalore appeared to be a desirable one, and that the Chief Commissioner concurred in its adoption. A proposition statement shewing the present establishment of the lock-up and that required to give effect to the proposed measure was called for.	Do do	
7	Four copies of a revised Resolution received from the Government of India, which intended to supersede Government of India Nos. 10--943 and 951, dated 21st July 1871, relative to the capture of offenders, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for circulation to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
8	Copy of a list of casualties amongst the trans-marine convicts during the month of September 1874, received from the Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, with an intimation that a copy had been sent to the Compiler for publication in the *Mysore Gazette*.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were informed in reply that the "General" "Classified" and "Disposition" Lists of Officers in the Forest Department, were despatched on the 28th ultimo.	1st Oct. 1874.	
2	The season report for week ending 1st October 1874 was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that certain land proposed to be alienated for the extension of a village in the Kolar District was of the kind known as "batayi" under which the produce is divided in equal parts between the ryot and Government and that the assessment on such land would not exceed Rs. 5 per acre.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for July 1874, Part II, Rev. Ag. and Com. No.
4	The Collector of North Canara was requested to obligingly ascertain and inform the Chief Commissioner if a disease called "Kole Roga" in Kanarese, which was said to attack areca-nut trees in the Nagar Division, was known in his District, and whether any and if so what remedies were employed to prevent its spread.	Do do	
5	As solicited, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that to avoid delay the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the site of a building at Chikmagalur known as the Taluk Office being taken up for the erection of a Hindu Musafarkhana, and he was requested to submit a statement in the prescribed form.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to convey the Chief Commissioner's thanks to Mr. Anderson, Joint Honorary Secretary to the Mysore Planters' Association, for the very valuable paper drawn up by him on the European method of coffee cultivation in this Province. Memorandum forwarded to Press with a view to printed copies being submitted to the Government of India.	Do do	
7	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, two refund bills for Rs. 6—2—10 and 18—3—10 were sanctioned.	2nd do	
8	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was authorized to publish a Notification intimating to inamdars that applications from them for recording the transfer of enfranchised inams, on the registers of his Department, were unnecessary and should be discontinued.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that as it appeared that the Timmarayanhalli village was confirmed as an inam by the Inam Commissioner, it should be entered in the list of whole inam villages.	3rd do	
10	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the abolition of the Kodigi system having been sanctioned by the Government of India, the prayer of one Somne Gauda, for the restoration of a Kodigi inam resumed upon apparently valid grounds more than three years ago, could not now be entertained.	4th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the permanent remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 2—9—6 on a piece of land in the Shrinivaspur Taluk, Kolar District.	5th Oct. 1874.	
12	The sanction of the Government was solicited to the promotion of Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Assistant Superintendents in the Revenue Survey, with effect from 1st June 1874.	Do do	
13	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with a request that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Krishna Rao may be requested to explain on what authority he issued an order, directing that muchalikas should be taken from ryots requiring them not to cut down date trees on lands given out to them for cultivation.	6th do	
14	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the grant on jodi tenure of 15 kandis of dry waste land in the Kolar Taluk, to Yele Mallappa Chetti for the maintenance of a chatram built by him at Bowringpet, was sanctioned.	Do do	
15	The Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions were requested to issue the necessary orders for the completion at an early date of the jamabandi of the taluks under settlement by the Survey.	Do do	
16	The Survey and Settlement Commissioner was also requested to give timely notice to the Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Nagar Divisons, of the settlements it is proposed to introduce in those Divisions during 1875.	Do do	
17	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th do	
18	The season report for fortnight ending 8th instant was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	8th do	
19	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the transfer of certain land for the enlargement of the Government Farm at Kunigal and that the Military Assistant would defray the cost of compensation.—Communicated to Military Assistant.	Do do	
20	A draft Notification prohibiting the cutting of wood in occupied kans, submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, was published in the Gazette after amendment.	Do do	
21	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of irrecoverable balance in the Kolar District of Rs. 245—6—8 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
22	Copy of communication from the Government of India, sanctioning the remission of assessment on certain land proposed to be granted to Mr. B. Mockett, for building purposes, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for information.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II. Rev. Ag. and Com. No.
23	On a reference from Survey Commissioner, the Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar were requested to report on certain points relating to realizations from grazing sales.	Do do	
24	The usual season report for the week ending 15th October 1874 was signalled to the Secretary to Government, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	In reply, the Secretary to Government, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed that a report regarding the cultivation of the sorgho plant would be submitted in due course.	15th Oct. 1874.	
26	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, regarding the cultivation of the sorgho plant was forwarded to Colonel Boddam, for report on the point noted.	Do do	
27	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces, for the fortnight ending 30th September 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Agricutural Department, for substitution of the manuscript copies already sent.	17th do	
28	Copy of Notification from Government of India, promoting Mr. Meiklejohn, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st June 1874, was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	21st do	
29	With advertence to a letter from him regarding the settlement of the Anantapur Taluk, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to submit a report as to the action to be taken to obviate inconvenience in the matter of lands of one village being comprised in several perfectly detached portions instead of one compact block.	Do do	
30	A manuscript copy of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th October 1874, was submitted to the Government of India.	22nd do	
31	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was authorized to transfer a portion of the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Kunigal to the Government Farm adjoining it, it it appeared that no public inconvenience would be caused thereby.	Do do	
32	The season report for week ending 22nd instant was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
33	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th October 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to replace manuscript return already submitted.	24th do	
34	Copy of Government of India No. 247, dated 13th instant, sanctioning the remission of assessment on a plot of ground in the Somenahalli village in which it is proposed to build a Roman Catholic Church, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	*Vide* Progs., for Sept. 1874, Part II, Rev. Ag. and Com. No.
35	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of a piece of Government waste land to the Muhammadan inhabitants of Malur, for a burial ground, was sanctioned.	26th do	
36	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the alienation of certain lands applied for was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and he was requested to report the amount of assessment formerly derived from the land proposed to be granted to the ryots of Tattikuppe, Kankanhalli Taluk, for building purposes, to enable this Office to apply to the Government of India, for sanction to its permanent remission.	Do do	
37	Copy of Government of India No. 249, R., dated 15th October 1874, sanctioning the alienation of the land applied for in this Office letters Nos. 3529—72, R, and 4734—95, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for July 1874, Part II, Rev. Ag. and Com. No.
38	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, in connection with the question as to the stage at which settlement proceedings should be reported to Government for confirmation.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	In reply, an amended Survey guarantee, relating to certain changes in the three concluding sections of the revised Survey guarantee to meet the abolition of the irrigation cess, was forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner with an intimation that, if he concurred in the rules laid down, they would be at once promulgated for general information.	28th Oct. 1874.	
40	An application from one Mr. McMaster for a piece of coffee land in the Vastara Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with an intimation that, if Mr. McMaster agreed to the usual conditions, his application may be accepted and the usual title-deed submitted for seal and signature.—Communicated to Mr. McMaster.	29th do	
41	Twenty-five copies of a memo by Mr. G. Anderson on the European method of coffee cultivation in this Province, were submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, agreeing with the members of the Shimoga Municipal Board, the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to sanction the imposition of tax on oil seeds, but that the proposal of the Board to tax woollen goods of Indian manufacture was approved, an exception being made in favor of the course cumbly used by the poorer classes.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,735—6—8 for metalling the road over the bund of the Mysore Dodkere tank, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	The season report for week ending 29th October 1874 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of an arrear of Rs. 46—13—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks in regard to the acquittal of the Harnhalli ryots charged with reckless felling of wood and bamboos, by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, were communicated to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Progs., for Aug. 1874, Index Nos.
47	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Inam Commissioner, relative to petitions submitted by Mr. Bakshi Narsappa in regard to the resumption of a date tope, and sayer revenue, &c.	30th do	
48	Under circumstances stated, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner granted one Mr. Charlesworth 2 years' time to plant up the land on his coffee estate as prescribed by para 5 of the coffee patta.	31st do	
49	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the restoration of certain inam land to one Virappanayik, who looked after the conservancy of certain jungles in the Yerrakonda hills, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Inam Commissioner and Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
50	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, on explanations submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of the Kadur and Chitaldroog Districts, relative to notices published by them regarding the sale of Toddy contracts in their Districts.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by Conservator of Forests, a refund bill for Rs. 4—4—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd Oct. 1874.	
2	The Conservator of Forests was requested to explain on what authority he issued an order to the Deputy Conservator of Forests that all wood which has lapsed to ryots under the Survey guarantee can only be removed if covered by a passport.	5th do	
3	Copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres*, No. 8, received from the Government of India, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation.	6th do	
4	A proposition statement for the entertainment of a Clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem, for the Office of the Conservator of Forests, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.	8th do	
5	Copies of communication from the Government of India, sanctioning the permanent entertainment of an extra Mutsaddi on Rs. 12 per mensem, in the Nagar Range Office, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	*Vide* Progs., for Sept. 1874, Part II "Rev. F." No.
6	Two copies of the Progress Report on Forest Administration in this Province for 1873—74, with the Chief Commissioner's Review thereon, were forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with an intimation that 398 additional copies had been despatched by book post.	13th do	*Vide* Progs., for June 1874, Part II, "Rev. Forests," No.
7	As submitted by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was conveyed to a statement shewing the transfer of funds required in the Nundydroog Range for the improvement and conservation of Killekaval State Forests in the Magadi Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	21st do	
8	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to afford explanation as pointed out, with reference to a bill amounting to Rs. 44—4—0, incurred in the keep and feed of the ponies sanctioned for the use of the Circle Mutsaddis in the Mysore Range.	28th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	One thousand printed copies of form of certificate to be given to Muzray stipendiaries were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	1st Oct. 1874.	
2	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 436, in gratuities to six Revenue peons of the Channapatna Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Honorary Secretary to the Mysore Committee for the International Exhibition of 1874, was informed that no claim need be made on the Central Committee in India, for a sum of Rs. 331—0—4, being amount expended in collecting and forwarding articles, as it should be debited to the revenues of this Province.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	Before issuing final orders on a letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to report how he proposed to utilize Rs. 5,000, transferred last year from "Local Funds General" to the Kadur District Local Fund, for planting trees round the town of Chikmagalur.	Do do	
5	As solicited, the Inspector General of Registration was authorized to procure from the Military Assistant's Stores two peons' belts at a cost of Rs. 2—5—0.	Do do	
6	Two bills aggregating Rs. 313—1—9 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General in adjustment of charges for stores supplied by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and he was informed that the Secretary in the Department Public Works had been requested to adjust a sum of Rs. 961—7—8, on account of "Travellers' Bungalows."—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
7	As requested, a bill for Rs. 79—14—0, for weeding the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudan Hills, Kadur District, was sanctioned.	2nd do	
8	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 3,293—10—9, being amount of compensation due to the Shanbhogs of the Chitaldroog District for the quarter ending 30th June 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the purchase of hand punches at a total cost of Rs. 38—0—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
10	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the reappropriation of Rs. 50—0—0, in the Budget of the Shimoga District, for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	
11	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 683—0—0, for the upkeep	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	of survey boundary marks in the waste lands in the Shimoga, Anantapur, and Sagar Taluks.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
12	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill for Rs. 19—14—9, being charges incurred in purchasing stationery, &c., for the Sub-Division No. I Munsiff's Court.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	3rd Oct. 1874.	
13	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, two refund bills aggregating Rs. 9—4—1 were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. F. Brown, Deputy Jailor of the Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	5th do	
15	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase of four benches for the use of his Office at a cost of Rs. 12 was sanctioned.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books for supply to Hobli Schools at a cost of Rs. 516 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to submit a proposition statement for the permanent employment of a Warrant Writer and two Amins in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, for submission to the Government of India for sanction.	6th do	
18	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the removal of certain Mutsaddis to the taluks noted, and the appointment of one to Yelandur in room of Venkatrangaiya dismissed, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, an increase of Rs. 100 to the permanent advance of Rs. 350—0—0, at present granted to the Bowring Civil Hospital, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	A transfer receipt for Rs. 45—7—0, on account of advertising a notice of sale of elephants, was forwarded to Superintendent and Manager, "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.	Do do	
21	As solicited, by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement to one Guddaiya, of arrears of pension due to him was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
22	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to state the grounds on which he requested sanction to enter a sum of Rs. 900, in the Budget for 1875—76, on account of grants-in-aid for certain schools.	Do do	
23	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the payment of pension in arrears for 11 months to one Krishna Rao, under Section 87 of the Civil Pension Code, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the provision of Rs. 1,100, in the Public Works Budget for 1875—76, to supplement local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,005 for the erection of a building for the Government Hindustani School at Chikmagalur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
25	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 1,076, to certain Revenue peons and others in the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	A proposition statement for the permanent entertainment of three additional Accountants in the Office of the Deputy Accountant General was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	8th Oct. 1874.	
27	Copies of correspondence, received from the Government of India, Home Department, relative to the probable causes of the numerous cases of forgery of currency notes that have come to light at Bombay, were circulated to the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
28	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General bringing to notice that medical certificates should be produced by two men employed in the Nundydroog Division and who were recommended for pension, was forwarded to the Commissioner with a remark that, in carrying out the instructions contained in para 5 of Chief Commissioner's order of 3rd November 1874, it will be necessary for him to deal with each case under the provisions of the Civil Pension Code, under Section 47 of which, compensation pension may be granted on reduction of establishment.	Do do	*Vide* Part I of Progs. for Nov. 1873. "General" Nos.
29	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books at a cost of Rs. 97—0—3, for supply to provincial schools, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
30	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Government Press, the retention of the services of a compositor for a further period of six months on Rs. 20 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
31	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Government Press, the retention of four extra compositors for printing work vouchers for the Public Work Department till the end of the current month was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit a proposition statement embracing certain proposals for a redistribution of the salaries of the Assistant Masters of the High School, for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
33	A bill of Rs. 5—2—3, in adjustment of charges incurred on Europe stores per S. S. "Malda," was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Budget Estimates of the Lal-Bagh for 1875—76, were retransmitted to the Deputy Accountant General with an intimation that the excess grants therein noted were sanctioned, with the exception of an item of Rs. 500 entered for agricultural experiments, of which would be carried out by Colonel Beddam or the Superintendent of the Model Farm. Communicated to Colonel Puckle, Director Government Gardens.	Do do	
35	Copy of Resolution received from the Government of India, revising the rules in regard to deposits made by minors in savings' banks, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the entertainment of a sweeper on Rs. 4 per mensem, for the feeding house at Shikarpur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
37	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,793—0—0, for repairing the Siledar lines at Mysore, was sanctioned.	Do do	
38	Copy of communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner to the address of the Judicial Commissioner, explaining a discrepancy as regards the net savings effected by the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme in that Division, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II, "Judicial" No. 4.

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	of survey boundary marks in the waste lands in the Shimoga, Anantapur, and Ságar Taluks.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
12	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill for Rs. 19—14—9, being charges incurred in purchasing stationery, &c., for the Sub-Division No. I Munsiff's Court.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	3rd Oct. 1874.	
13	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, two refund bills aggregating Rs. 9—4—1 were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. F. Brown, Deputy Jailor of the Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	5th do	
15	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase of four benches for the use of his Office at a cost of Rs. 12 was sanctioned.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books for supply to Holli Schools at a cost of Rs. 816 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to submit a proposition statement for the permanent employment of a Warrant Writer and two Amins in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, for submission to the Government of India for sanction.	6th do	
18	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the removal of certain Mutsaddis to the taluks noted, and the appointment of one to Yelandur in room of Venkatrangaiya dismissed, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, an increase of Rs. 100 to the permanent advance of Rs. 350—0—0, at present granted to the Bowring Civil Hospital, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	A transfer receipt for Rs. 45—7—0, on account of advertising a notice of sale of elephants, was forwarded to Superintendent and Manager, "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.	Do do	
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22	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to state the grounds on which he requested sanction to enter a sum of Rs. 900, in the Budget for 1875—76, on account of grants-in-aid for certain schools.	Do do	
23	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the payment of pension in arrears for 11 months to one Krishna Rao, under Section 87 of the Civil Pension Code, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
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28	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General bringing to notice that medical certificates should be produced by two men employed in the Nundydroog Division and who were recommended for pension, was forwarded to the Commissioner with a remark that, in carrying out the instructions contained in para 5 of Chief Commissioner's order of 3rd November 1873, it will be necessary for him to deal with each case under the provisions of the Civil Pension Code, under Section 47 of which, compensation pension may be granted on reduction of establishment.	Do do	*Vide* Part I of Progs. for Nov. 1873. "General" Nos.
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34	In reply, the Budget Estimates of the Lal-Bagh for 1875—76, were retransmitted to the Deputy Accountant General with an intimation that the excess grants therein noted were sanctioned, with the exception of an item of Rs. 500 entered for agricultural experiments, of which would be carried out by Colonel Beddam or the Superintendent of the Model Farm. Communicated to Colonel Puckle, Director Government Gardens.	Do do	
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37	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,793—0—0, for repairing the Siledar lines at Mysore, was sanctioned.	Do do	
38	Copy of communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner to the address of the Judicial Commissioner, explaining a discrepancy as regards the net savings effected by the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme in that Division, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II, "Judicial" No. 4.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	Copies of Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 534, F, sanctioning the increases to the Anche Establishment involving an extra monthly charge of Rs. 171—8—0, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and Anche Bakshi.	13th Oct. 1874.	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II, "Financial," No.
40	Copy of a Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, submitting indent for clothing for the Mysore Police for the year 1875—76, and recommending compliance with it, received from Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II, "General," No.
41	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 800—0—0, from the amount provided in the Budget for the purpose of constructing huts for the use of the Police in Bangalore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
42	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an invalid gratuity on behalf of Timma, a Revenue Daffedar, amounting to Rs. 247--3--0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	In reply, a copy of the revised Cantonment Municipal Budget was forwarded to the President, Municipal Commission.	15th do	
44	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General was requested to explain the necessity for an entry of Rs. 60, for contingencies in the Budget Estimate of the Mortuary Department for 1875—76.	Do do	
45	In reply, two copies of the Municipal Budget of the town of Mysore, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	On a reference from the President, Town Municipal Commission, sanction was accorded to the sum of Rs. 300, from the Municipal Budget allotment, being utilized in granting pecuniary assistance to the poorer classes whose huts were damaged during the late heavy rains.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
47	As requested by the Inspector General of Registration, sanction was accorded to the purchase of a table at a cost of Rs. 12, for the use of his Office.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
48	On a reference from Public Works Secretary, the Deputy Accountant General was directed to place Rs. 1,000, from Local Funds General, at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for planting trees around the station of Chikmagalur.--Communicated to Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
49	On a reference from Public Works Secretary, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to make the necessary arrangements for placing at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, a sum of Rs. 5,000, from Local Funds General, as a grant-in-aid to the Kadur District Funds for the current year.—Communicated to Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
50	Copy of letter from the Secretary, Public Works Department, suggesting that the amount, Rs. 1,100, sanctioned for the Hindustani school at Chikmagalur, be met from funds at the disposal of the Educational Department instead of from the Public Works Budget, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report on the points noted.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No.
51	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the refund of Rs. 124—10—11, in the Channagiri Taluk.—municated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
52	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the preparation of 68 canvas bags required for the use of the Treasury at Hassan, at a cost of Rs. 16—2—4, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
53	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of a box for Rs. 10, for the use of the Tirthahalli sayar katte, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th Oct. 1874.	
54	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the purchase of four boxes at a cost of Rs. 222—12—0, for the custody of copper coin in the Hassan District Treasury, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the purchase of certain survey instruments at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,628, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
56	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Museum, the purchase of four glass cases at a cost of Rs. 200 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of blasting powder at a cost of Rs. 51—9—0, used in sinking wells in the Shimoga Jail and garden, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5878, dated 29th September 1874, passing orders on reference from this Office on the procedure adopted in Coorg in regard to the levying of stamp duty on copies of depositions and documents which form part of the evidence in cases, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.	21st do	*Vide* Progs. for March, 1874, Part II, "Financial" No. 29.
59	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 53-9-5, to Armachala Rao, late Amildar of the Betmangala Taluk, and a gratuity of Rs. 60, to Kempani, torch bearer, Bangalore Taluk, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the expenditure of Rs. 60, for making rollers for maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres in Urdu, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
61	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 25, to an individual in the Mulbagal Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the purchase of paper, supplied in excess of the fixed allowance to the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
63	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 75, to Mohidin-Beg, late a Farash of his Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
64	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the purchase of rope, &c., for canvas bags required for his Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
65	On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, a redistribution of the salaries of the Assistant Masters of the High School was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General reporting on the working of the District Savings' Banks in the Province during 1873—74, was forwarded to the Government of India, Financial Department.	Do do	
67	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5—15—0, for firesticks, on account of certain recent arrangements	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	made with Her Majesty's postal authorities for conveying the mails between Saklespur and Mangalore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.		
68	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the year's operations in connection with the District Savings' Banks in this Province appeared to the Chief Commissioner to have been satisfactory, and that the loss on interest referred to in paras 2 to 4 of his report must be a charge against the State, and be met from the interest realized on the investment of the general cash surplus, of which a further sum of Rs. 50,000 may be invested in Government securities if such a measure was considered advisable.	22nd Oct. 1874.	
69	A sum of Rs. 60, in payment of 10 yards of scarlet cloth, was remitted to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
70	Under explanation afforded by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of a sum of Rs. 13—2—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
71	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the pension to which his military service entitles him will be granted to Regimentdar Lakshman Rao.	Do do	
72	A proposition statement for the entertainment of one additional Writer and two Amins for the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
73	An indent (in duplicate) for clothing for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, for 1875—76, was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	23rd do	
74	Under explanation afforded by Nagar Commissioner, a bill amounting to Rs. 151—9—10, on account of pay due to Narsing Rao, Amildar of Banavar, from 1st November to 16th December 1873, was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
75	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, two supplemental gratuity rolls for two men of the Túmkúr Police Force amounting to Rs. 206, was sanctioned.	Do do	
76	Under circumstances represented by the Judicial Commissioner, a permanent advance of Rs. 400, for the Túmkúr District Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
77	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, 5 rolls for gratuities for 119 men of the Police Force of the Kolar and Mysore Districts, who have been pronounced permanently unfit for further duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 14,017—6—0, was sanctioned.	Do do	
78	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the retention of the additional establishment entertained in his Office pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India, was sanctioned.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
79	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, an invalid gratuity of Rs. 24—0—0 was sanctioned on behalf of Kempa, Revenue peon, Magadi Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
80	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the grant of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem on account of house rent, to Mr. Wright, Head Master of the Chikballapur Anglo-Vernacular School, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
81	Postage Stamps to the value of Rs. 3—8—0 were forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, for realization and credit in the accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
82	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the sanction was conveyed to the payment of annas 9—7, a monthly allowance attached to the Office of Kazi at Begur, in future to the Head Kazi of Bangalore. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th Oct. 1874.	
83	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was instructed as to the course to be adopted under the Civil Pension Code in the case of certain men who were thrown out of employment owing to a revision of establishment consequent on the introduction of the Munsiffs scheme.	28th do	
84	As submitted by the Director, Government Gardens, estimates amounting to Rs. 1,000, for certain improvements to the Lal Bagh, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th do	
85	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an allowance of Rs. 60 each being granted to the Jamedar and Writer of the Mysore Jail for the period during which the former acted as Jailor at Mysore, and the latter performed the duties of the Jamedar in adddition to his own.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
86	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 336—0—0, on behalf of a Daffedar was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	30th do	
87	A bill for Rs. 17—1—0, in adjustment of charges incurred in landing and despatching stores per S. S. "Malda" was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
88	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 30, out of the contingent allowance of the Town Magistrate's Court at Mysore, on acce ut of subscriptions due to the Madras Jurist, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
89	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of an arrear of revenue for 1872—73, amounting to Rs 12—9—2, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
90	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of paper for writing the village accounts in the Kadur District at a cost of Rs. 900, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
91	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an advance of Rs. 1,130—10—0, required for the up-keep of boundary marks in Government waste lands in the Kankuppa and Pavagada Taluks of the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
92	A bill for Rs. 38, being value of hand punches required for the Nundydroog Division, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	31st do	*Vide* this Statement No.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A notification of the proposed acquisition of land in the vicinity of Bangalore, for public purposes, under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act No. X of 1870, was gazetted.	1st Oct. 1874.	
2	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to expedite the transmission of the Quarterly Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers of the Mysore and Coorg Commissions as they were required for despatch to the Government of India.	Do do	
3	As requested by the Assistant Quarter Master General, the Amildar of Hoskote was requested to have supplies in readiness for two Companies of Sappers and Miners proceeding to Hoskote to repair a broken irrigation sluice.—Communicated to Assistant Quarter Master General.	Do do	
4	Copy of Notification promulgating rules for the control of Talimkhanas (fencing rooms) in the Town of Mysore, was forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
5	Copy of communication from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, naming the Military Officers selected by the Major General to serve on the Bangalore Cattle Show Committee, was forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	2nd do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part II. "General" No.
6	The Budget Estimate of Her Majesty's Treasury for the year 1875—76, was returned duly countersigned to the Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	
7	A statement of civil servants attached to this Province absent on furlough, special and subsidiary leave, for quarter ending 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department.	Do do	
8	Copy of the Gradation and Distribution List of Officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for the quarter ending 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No. 2.
9	Five copies of the quarterly printed Civil Lists of the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for quarter ending 30th September 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	Do do	
10	The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, was solicited to inform the Chief Commissioner if there was any precedent for the admission of Apothecaries in Civil employ to certain privileges on passing examination in the native languages.	Do do	
11	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that a committee will be convened in November next for the examination of such of the Amildars in his Division as have been appointed on probation.	3rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	Two copies of the Quarterly Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers, up to 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	3rd Oct. 1874.	
13	In reply, Mr. Govinda Rao was informed that the Chief Commissioner does not require any copies of his book of Criminal Vade Mecum.	5th do	*Vide* Progs. for September 1874, Part II "Judicial" No.
14	A mistake on the part of the suppliers when executing the Indent for clothing stores for the Mysore Troops for 1874—75 was brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, in view to the prevention of a recurrence of the error.	Do do	
15	The Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey was requested to be good enough to furnish a complete list of the principal stations in the Ashtagram Division, to replace original lists reported to have been lost by the Commissioner of that Division.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions on the case of Amildar Virasami Naidu, against whom certain complaints were preferred by the ryots of the Gundlupet Taluk, were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Chief Commissioner approved of the order issued by the Nagar Commissioner for relieving the General and placing the Judicial Assistant in charge of the Treasury, Kadur District.	6th do	
18	On an appeal presented by one Giri Gauda, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the disposal of the Pateli of the Dinamaguttanhalli Village in the Goribidnur Taluk, were communicated to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
19	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the Chief Commissioner approved of the adoption of an additional rules to the Chanda Fund rules to the effect that all claims on the part of subscribers to the fund shall be adjudicated solely by the Military Assistant, his orders in such cases being subject to appeal to the Chief Commissioner, such claims against the Fund not being referrable to any Civil Court.	Do do	
20	The monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in Mysore and Coorg, with proportionate return for 1st October 1874, was submitted to the Foreign Department.	Do do	
21	Copies of communication from Dr. Tham, submitting remarks on the report of Dr. Gavin Milroy on leprosy and yaws, received from the Government of India, were forwarded to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for circulation.	7th do	
22	Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State admitting the Indent for medical stores required for this Administration received from the Government of India, was forwarded to the Surgeon Major of the Commission for information.	Do do	
23	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the sale of a condemned single pole tent was sanctioned, and he was informed that provision would be made in the Budget for 1875—76, for the purchase of a new one in lieu, as also for two new rowties and a necessary tent.	8th do	
24	As solicited certain revenue accounts from 1866 to 1870—71 were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
25	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that there were no maps of the country between Yelandur and Coimbatore available in this Office.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that it seemed equitable to the Chief Commissioner that the records of an Amildar	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	should be conveyed at the public expense during the Jamabandi (circuit) season, and that charges on such account should accordingly be met from the allowance granted to those Officials for Office contingent expenses.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
27	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared for reasons stated to recommend for the present an increase to the pay of the Head Clerk of his Office.	8th Oct. 1874	
28	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner, on the subject of a complaint made by a body of ryots against the measures taken to recover contributions imposed on them for the repair of certain tanks.	Do do	
29	Notification granting Mr. Cuningham, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga, one month's leave from the 10th October 1874, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Nagar Commissioner.	9th do	
30	In reply, Colonel Puckle, Director, of Government Gardens, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not disposed to accept an offer made for the purchase of the Rhinoceri in the Lal-Bagh, and that if funds were available a special grant of Rs. 500 would be made for the purchase of new birds and animals.	Do do	
31	A grant in the names of Messrs. Abraham & Co., for a piece of ground assigned to them by the Municipality, was returned to the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, duly registered and signed.	12th do	
32	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for September 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments.	14th do	
33	As solicited, copies of certain sannads were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
34	It having been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that the country beer sold by tavern keepers in Bangalore contained some narcotic or intoxicating ingredient, the Deputy Surgeon General was requested to arrange for making an analysis of a few samples of the ordinary tavern beer and furnish a report on the subject.	Do do	
35	On a report from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the Chief Commissioner authorized the resumption of the Halazur Dod-Udive Coffee estate in the Belur Taluk.	15th do	
36	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to enquire whether Mr. Jones, at present working under Mr. Sanderson, was willing to take employment as a Ranger in the Forest Department.	16th do	
37	The Collector of Benares was requested to supervise the working of the agent appointed by the Mysore Government for the management of the chatram at Benares and obligingly furnish a report once in six months.	Do do	
38	In reply, a copy of the "Report on the General Census" was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	17th do	
39	Copies of correspondence received from the Government of India, relative to the date on which civil indents should reach the Office of the Surgeon General of Hospitals, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals and the Surgeon to the Commission.	Do do	
40	Copy of communication from the Madras Government, requesting that the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore, may be	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	instructed to undertake the payment of a pension to Mr. T. G. Clarke, late Senior Magistrate of Police, Madras, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Treasury for attention.		
41	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the name of one Ramachar had been registered in this Office as the purchaser of certain land in the Mandya Taluk, but it was pointed out that such registrations were unnecessary.	17th Oct. 1874.	
42	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to institute a full enquiry into the circumstances connected with the alleged sale of a coffee estate in his District—a duplicate copy of the grant for which is now applied for, the original being stated to have been lost.	Do do	
43	Copy of a communication from the Government Quinologist, Madras, describing the method of stripping and preparing Cinchona bark, was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner with an intimation that Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, had been requested to kindly place the services of an experienced gardener at his disposal for the purpose of collecting and preparing the bark for export to the Home Market. Letter to Mr. McIvor accordingly, who was further requested to kindly recommend an agent to whom the bark could be consigned for sale in the London Market.	20th do	*Vide* Part I of Progs. for Sept. 8174, "Financial" Nos. 1 to 2.
44	Notification granting two months' privilege leave of absence to Surgeon T. J. McGann was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of four large and four small hand punches for the use of the Revenue Department of the Division and District Offices for cancelling Court fee labels was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
46	In reply, the Post Master General, Madras, was informed that if it was proposed merely to establish Imperial Post Offices at the places indicated, utilizing the services of the Mysore Anche runners for the conveyance of the packets addressed to and despatched from those places, the Chief Commissioner concurred in the measure on the understanding that a fair proportion of the cost of conveyance was borne by the Imperial Postal Department.	Do do	
47	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to Mr. Narnappa being put in charge of the Chikballapur Sub-Division, and Mr. Púrnaiya, in charge of the 2nd Assistant's Court, the Treasury and Jail at Kolar.	23rd do	
48	Notification granting Captain Jarrett, v. c. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Range, one month's privilege leave was gazetted, and copy sent to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the return referred to in Government of India No. 1489, G, dated 15th July last, should include the deaths of European Uncovenanted employés, also casualties among all European Uncovenanted Civil pensioners as well as those among such of the European Military pensioners who were employed in the Mysore Commission as Clerks, Road Overseers and other similar capacities.—Copies to Commissioners, Ashtagram, Nagar and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
50	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that an abstract statement of the experimental cultivation of the sorgho plant sent by him in March 1873, was forwarded to the Government of India, and he was furnished with a copy of the report to Government dated 21st March 1873.	Do do	
51	A petition from one Mrs. Rhenius was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with a remark that the Chief Commis-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	sioner had no objection to the grant to her of such time for the liquidation of a sum of money due by her to Government, as may be deemed called for.		
52	In reply, a report regarding the assistance that can be rendered in furtherance of the formation of a collection to illustrate the Ethnology and Geography of the British Dominions was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	26th Oct. 1874.	
53	Notification admitting P. J. Ramsing, as a Medical Pupil, was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do	do
54	Certificates of Marriages for the quarter ending 30th September 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	27th	do
55	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that Major Lindsay and Captain Magrath had been nominated as members of the Committee to be held next Monday for the examination of Officers in Kanarese.—Communicated to Major Lindsay and Captain Magrath.	Do	do
56	Copy of a List of Casualties amongst the trans-marine convicts at Port Blair, during September 1874, received from the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner. Gazetted.	Do	do
57	In reply, the President of the Municipal Commission was requested to submit further information in connection with a proposal for increasing the capacity of No. 3 Reservoir in the Cantonment of Bangalore.	Do	do
58	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved and sanctioned with the exception mentioned certain promotions, transfers, &c. of Amildars in his Division, and he was requested to submit a draft notification embodying the same for publication in the Gazette.	28th	do
59	Proposals of a provisional nature for the revision of the existing Kandachar Police of the several Districts in the Province with the exception of Bangalore, were submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	29th	do
60	In reply, the Hassan Deputy Commissioner was informed that the application submitted by one Patte Gauda resigning certain garden land was accepted and the patta cancelled.	Do	do
61	Ten printed copies of the Catalogue of books registered in this Province, for quarter ending 30th September 1874, together with copies of each of the books noted in them were forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	30th	do
62	In reply, final orders on a charge of want of official courtesy brought against the Amildar of Shimoga by Mr. Ricketts were communicated to the Nagar Commissioner and Mr. Ricketts.	Do	do
63	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 100, from the last year's cash balances standing at the disposal of the Chikballapur Municipality, to meet the outlay for the construction of a market, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
64	Notification investing Major E. F. H. Armstrong, with the enhanced powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	31st	do
65	Notification appointing Mr. Ricketts to act as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Nagar Division was gazetted and copy sent to Mr. Ricketts.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
66	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the admission of a barber into the Hindustani Normal School at Mysore.	31st Oct. 1874.	
67	Under circumstances stated, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner declined to permit Mr. Officiating Assistant Commissioner Ganesing to purchase coffee land in the Manjarabad Taluk.	Do do	
68	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the grant of an advance of Rs. 435, repayable in four annual instalments, to the Municipality of Closepet, to improve the sanitary condition of the Town.	Do do	
69	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner had noted with satisfaction Mr. Krishnaienger's exertions in making the old cart tract between Bagepalli and Chelur in the Kolar District trafficable.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Home Department, with copy of that to which it was a reply, regarding the grant of Government aid to Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for full explanation on the points calling therefor.	9th Oct. 1874.	
2	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to sanction a grant-in-aid to Miss Millard's School in Bangalore, and he was requested to submit a further report as regards the additional grant proposed for a Wesleyan Mission Girls' School in Nagarta Pete, Bangalore.	23rd do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the rules do not admit of service in the Palaces counting towards pension, but that he may submit a special application in Latchman Rao's favor, if he thought the measure advisable.	6th Oct. 1874.	
2	The Chief Commissioner's observations after an inspection of the Sawar Regiment, stationed at Bangalore, were communicated to Military Assistant.	Do do	†*Vide* Progs. for May. 1873, Part I, "Military" Nos. and Part II, of Progs. for April 1874, "Military," No. 3. ‖*Vide* Part I of this Volume "General" Nos.
3	As solicited by the Military Assistant the retention of two Havildars of Native Infantry as Drill Instructors of Barr, for a further period of six months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	†12th do	
4	Copy of communication addressed to the Government of India, containing the views of the Chief Commissioner in regard to the forts in this Province, was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division.	‖21st do	
5	Notification permitting Captain Garrett of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to resign his commission was gazetted and copy sent to the Commandant of the Corps.	22nd do	
6	Notification granting Ensign Pope, four months leave in India. was gazetted and copy sent to the Commandant of the Corps.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *November* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

DECEMBER, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

(J. D. GORDON, Esq., C. S. I., B. C. S., *Officiating.*)

FOR THE

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF AG., REV. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.
MILITARY.

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